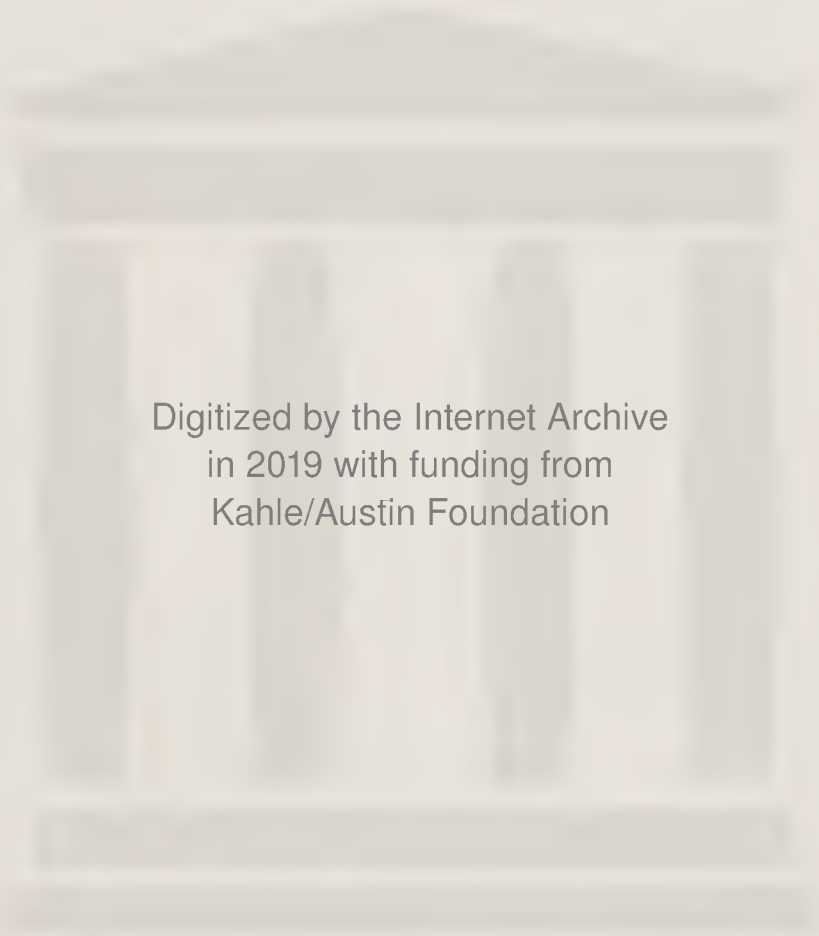
Copyright, Canada, 1924,
by The Canadian Review
Company, Limited.

Printed by
R. Duncan & Co.
Hamilton



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

https://archive.org/details/canadianannualre0000unse_g1z2

Frederick Grant Banting, M.D., M.C., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.Sc., LL.D.
Eminent Discoverer of Insulin.

THE

CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

of

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOUNDED BY

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L.

1923

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE

ADVISORY EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O.
SIR JOHN WILLISON, Kt. LL.D.
G. S. CAMPBELL, Esq., LL.D.
A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, B.A., LL.D.
HON. FRANK CARREL, M.L.C., LL.D.

ILLUSTRATED

TORONTO
THE CANADIAN REVIEW COMPANY
LIMITED

F5003 .C35 1923

PREFACE

In carrying on *The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs,* which was founded in 1901 by J. Castell Hopkins and maintained uninterruptedly ever since, it is believed that the wish of readers and friends of the work is being fulfilled. The death of the Author took place soon after the volume for 1922 had appeared. But the issue for 1923 was then under way to the extent that the material required was being collected and such arrangements, as were usually made in advance, had been completed. The present volume, therefore, appears in the usual form, with the same wealth of information, wide range of topics and impartial tone of previous years.

As it was the custom of the Founder to write the contents of each volume himself—an achievement possible only by reason of his remarkable diligence, literary skill and wide grasp of affairs—some plan to secure equal efficiency had to be employed. To the Advisory Editorial Committee, composed of distinguished and public-spirited men, known all over Canada, the warmest thanks and most sincere appreciation are due—for the plan evolved in the selection of the Contributors and for the untiring interest, advice and countenance given to the *Review* during the months of preparation. As the late Sir Edmund Walker, whose interest in the work was keen, acted up to the time of his lamented death, his name has been retained in the List.

Each subject or Section of the *Review* has been dealt with by a well-known writer possessing special qualifications, who has brought to bear the insight and knowledge required. To this staff of eminent writers, whose names will be found in another place, I desire to express my grateful thanks for the care and ability with which they have successfully carried out their task. The financial support necessary to continue the publication is, naturally, a most important element in its permanence, and I am much indebted, in this respect, to Mr. H. P. R. Temple and Mr. A. E. Ames for their continued efforts to ensure the business stability of the enterprise.

A word should be added in acknowledgement of the support given to *The Annual Review* by the Press, whose Editors have contributed in so many ways and by such helpful criticisms, to maintain the national status of the work; to the various Governments of Canada for their enlightened policy in patronizing it year by year; and to many influential persons throughout the Dominion whose past kindness, it is earnestly hoped, will be continued in the future.

A. CASTELL HOPKINS.

007411

The Late J. Castell Hopkins—An Appreciation.

The Founder of *The Canadian Annual Review*, John Castell Hopkins, died on Nov. 5th, 1923, after a brief illness. For twenty-two years he had devoted his time and talent to the upbuilding of what became, in essence, a National undertaking and remains a monument to his literary industry, public spirit and fidelity to sound principles. No similar publication of equal range had been attempted in Canada. It demanded courage, zeal and never-ending toil. From the nature of things the financial reward was not commensurate to the labour involved. Applied to other pursuits, more substantial results would have followed. But a keen and, to an unusual degree, an unselfish interest in public affairs was always the outstanding mark of his personality. At an early age he plunged into journalism and the writing of books; displayed at first an enthusiasm for politics, but ultimately attached himself to causes rather than to parties and became a fair and generous interpreter of current events and the actions of political leaders. In the development of this task he won the confidence and regard of all. As love of his self-imposed task grew, his natural instinct for British fair play became the governing impulse.

The Annual Review reflected a real desire to perform a public service adequately and faithfully. But of no man could it be said, with less truth, that he was a neutral, flabby in his opinions and eager for compromise. He held his views firmly, modified them as a wise toleration enjoins, but seldom changed them. He was a pioneer in the movement for Imperial Federation and remained its advocate to the end. But a naturally buoyant and kindly disposition quickly cast out asperities, political and personal, and impelled him, in the best sense, to follow peace with all men. A fervent believer in Canada, he imparted to the *Annual Review* that hopeful outlook which is one of its strongest claims to National support. That he wrote the whole work himself, drew up its framework and policy, commended it to Governments, to libraries, to great corporations and to the general public, is a tribute to a laborious and well-spent life. That an undertaking, so useful to Canada, may be continued in the spirit of its architect and originator and that, under the direction of Mrs. Castell Hopkins, it may hold its assured place in the country, is surely a natural and widely-held desire.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN.

CONTRIBUTORS

Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G.	*International Conditions* *Canada's Foreign Relations*
George M. Wrong, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	*Relations with the United States*
Sir John Willison, Kt. LL.D.	*Relations with the Empire*
R. E. Gosnell.	*Transportation Affairs* *Administration and Politics*
R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.	*Labour in Canada*
Robert J. C. Stead	*Immigration, Emigration and Colonization*
Harvey H. Black, M.A.	*Banking and Finance*
W. A. Craick, B.A.	*The Industries of Canada*
A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.	*Education, Journalism and Science*
A. E. S. Smythe, F.R.S.A.	*Literature, Art and Music* *The Province of Ontario*
George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D.	*Libraries and Books of Canada*
E. A. Hardy, D. Pæd	*Churches and Social Problems*
Emily P. Weaver	*Women's Work in Canada*
Horace Wallis	*Hydro-Electric Power and Radial Railway Questions*
J. C. Sutherland, B.A.	*The Province of Quebec*
J. Plimsoll Edwards	*The Maritime Provinces*
J. Alex. Aikin	*The Western Provinces*
G. Emsley Raley, B.A., F.R.S.A.	*The Province of British Columbia*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS IN 1923

Page

The World Situation; Improving Conditions; International Relations 17
The Problem of the Ruhr 20
Incidents in Africa, Asia and America 26

CANADA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS IN 1923

The General Environment; Canada's Foreign Policy 30
The League of Nations in 1923 32
The League Assembly in Session 35
The Greco-Italian Dispute 37
The Competence of the League 40
The Canadian Parliament and the League 43
The League of Nations Society in Canada 44
Oriental Immigration and Citizenship 45
The Halibut Treaty with the United States 47
The Canadian Exhibition Train in France 49

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

International Relations during 1923; American Influence in Canada 51
Questions Relating to Fisheries: (1) The Halibut Treaty 51
(2) The Atlantic Fisheries 54
The Deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways: the Chicago Drainage Canal 55
Illicit Liquor Traffic with the United States 60
The Fordney-McCumber Tariff and Canada 63
Freight Rates on the Great Lakes 71
Importation of Coal from the United States 75
The Proposed Embargo on the Export of Pulpwood 78
American Capital in Canada 81
The Ku Klux Klan 82
The Question of Annexation to the United States 83

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

British Policy and Conditions in 1923; Incidents Affecting Canada 85
British Politics 85
The Imperial Conference 91
The Imperial Economic Conference 95
Empire Trade: Tariff Conditions 101
The Cattle Embargo 104
British Empire Service League: Incidents 107
The British Empire Exhibition 108
The Canadian High Commissioner 109
Chatham House 111

Page

The Canadian History Society ... 111
The Empire Forestry Conference ... 112
The Royal Family ... 113
The Governor-General of Canada and Lady Byng ... 114
The Visit of Mr. Lloyd George ... 115
British Relations with the United States ... 116
Conditions Throughout the British Dominions: Canadian Relations ... 127
Conditions in Ireland in 1923 ... 128
Conditions in the Indian Empire, 1923 ... 132
Conditions in Australia and Canadian Relations ... 138
Canada and Newfoundland; Conditions and Relations ... 145
Conditions in New Zealand; Canadian Relations ... 147
Problems in South Africa and Kenya during 1923 ... 149
Canadian Relations with the West Indies ... 152
The British in Palestine, Iraq and Egypt ... 154

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS IN 1923

Mr. Mackenzie King as Prime Minister; The Conservative and Progressive Leaders in 1923 ... 158
Mr. Meighen as Conservative Leader in 1923 ... 163
Mr. Forke and the Progressive Party ... 167
Parliamentary Session of 1923: Bye-Elections of the Year ... 170
Speech from the Throne ... 170
Important Debates of the 1923 Session ... 173
The Bank Act Revision Question ... 178
Agriculture and Rural Credits in Parliament, 1923 ... 185
The Fuel Supply Question: The Civil Service Enquiry ... 187
Legislation and Other Incidents of the Session ... 189
Position and Work of the Senate in 1923 ... 191
Dominion Bye-Elections of the Year ... 197
The Dominion Ministers; Departmental Policy and Activities of the Year ... 198
Mr. Fielding's Budget; the Finance Department ... 198
Mr. Stewart as Minister of the Interior and Mines ... 201
The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines ... 205
The Hon. Mr. Stewart as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs ... 207
National Defence and the Hon. E. M. Macdonald ... 209
The Post Office Department: The Hon. Charles Murphy ... 214
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment: Hon. H. S. Béland ... 215
The Department of Public Health under the Hon. H. S. Béland ... 218
The Department of Justice under Sir Lomer Gouin ... 219
Customs and Excise under the Hon. Jacques Bureau ... 221
Marine and Fisheries under the Hon. Ernest Lapointe ... 222
The Department of Trade and Commerce ... 226
The Secretary of State: The Hon. A. B. Copp ... 231
The Department of Railways: The Hon. G. P. Graham ... 232
The Department of Agriculture; Hon. W. R. Motherwell ... 233
The Department of Public Works under Hon. J. H. King ... 235
Other Federal Administration in 1923 ... 238
Dominion Government Appointments in 1923 ... 241

LABOUR IN CANADA DURING 1923

Page
Labour Conditions and Problems; Labour Organizations and Legislation. 242
The Volume of Employment during 1923 242
Canadian Labour Organizations during 1923 244
The Trades and Labour Congress 245
The American Federation of Labour 245
Other Labour Conventions in 1923 247
Canada and the International Labour Office 249
Strikes and Lockouts in 1923 251
The Sydney Strike 252
The Printing Trades, Longshoreman and Other Strikes 254
Communism and Bolshevism: the Canadian Labour Party 255
Labour Legislation in Canada, 1923 257
Legal Decisions Affecting Labour, 1923 259
Wages and the Cost of Living, 1923 260

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

General Conditions; Policy of the Immigration Department 263
Oriental Immigration 271
Illicit Entry to the United States 272
Exodus to the United States 272
Hebridean Settlers 273
Canada Colonization Association 274
Provincial Activities 275

BANKING AND FINANCE IN CANADA

Canadian Banks in 1923; Financial Conditions and Banking Policy 276
Bank Act Revision 278
Changes made in the Act 280
Amendments in the House 283
The Home Bank Failure 284
The Union Bank Adjustment 289
The Standard Bank Re-organization 291
Absorption of the Bank of Hamilton 291
La Banque Nationale Purchase 293
"Runs" on Banks by Depositors 293
The Canadian Bankers' Association 294
Canadian Banking Statistics in 1923 295
Other Canadian Banking Incidents and Developments 297
Banking Appointments in 1923 298
Bond Markets in Canada 298
Funded Debts 299
Bond Dealers' Association 300
The Lending Corporations 300
National City Company Merger 301
Other Financial Incidents of the Year 301
L. R. Steel and Riordon Losses 302
Financial Appointments in 1923 302

Page

Insurance Operations in Canada During the Year 1923 ... 303
Fire Insurance in Canada ... 304
Other Insurance Incidents in Canada ... 305
Appointments in the Insurance Field ... 306

THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

Manufacturing Industry: Its Position and Progress During 1923 ... 308
Industrial Appointments of 1923 ... 316
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association ... 316
The Agricultural Industry of Canada; Field Crops and Live Stock in 1923 ... 320
Minerals, Fisheries and Forest Industries of 1923 ... 327
Canadian Fisheries and Fishing Industry ... 330
Forest Resources; Lumber, Pulp and Paper Industries ... 331
Forest Statistics of Canada ... 335
Canadian Trade Development in 1923 ... 335

TRANSPORTATION AFFAIRS IN CANADA

The Railway Situation in 1923; General Conditions and Incidents ... 337
The Hudson Bay Railway Question; Other Incidents ... 338
The Canadian National Railways in 1923 ... 342
Immigration and Colonization Policy ... 351
The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1923 ... 353
Grand Trunk Railway Arbitration ... 364
Railway Freight Rates Question ... 367
Electric Power and Street Railways ... 370
The British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd. ... 373
Toronto Transportation Commission ... 374
The Montreal Tramways Company ... 375
The London Street Railway Company ... 375
The Winnipeg Electric Railway ... 375
The Ottawa Electric Railway; Other Important Electric Railways ... 376
Express, Telegraph and Telephones ... 376

The Highways of Canada; Good Roads Associations; Other Communications in 1923 ... 378
Motor Car Development in Canada ... 383
Canadian Shipping Interests of 1923: Transportation Companies ... 385
The Dominion Marine Association ... 386
The Canadian Government Merchantile Marine ... 390
The Canadian Pacific and Canada Steamship Lines ... 391

EDUCATION, JOURNALISM AND SCIENCE

Education in Canada; The National Council of Education and other Organizations ... 393
The Triennial Imperial Education Conference ... 395
The Leonard Foundation ... 396
Teachers' Federation ... 397
Canadian Universities and Higher Education ... 398

Page

The Federation of Maritime Universities ... 400
Honorary Degrees from Canadian Universities in 1923 ... 401
Rhodes Scholarships ... 402
Incidents in Education during 1923 ... 403
Journalism in Canada during the Year 1923 ... 405
Scientific Progress in Canada; Developments in Research and Medicine ... 411
Insulin ... 413
The Liquefying of Helium ... 415
Scientific Organizations ... 416
Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Resources ... 421

CANADIAN LITERATURE, ART AND MUSIC

Literature of Canada in 1923; Canadian Authors' Association and Other Societies ... 423
Historical Research and Literature ... 428
Some Outstanding Books Published during the Year ... 432
Canadian Art, Music and Drama in 1923 ... 433
Music in Canada during 1923 ... 436
Drama in Canada, 1923 ... 439

LIBRARIES AND BOOKS OF CANADA

Libraries of Canada; Canadian Books of the Year 1923 ... 441
Canadian Books of the Year ... 442

CHURCHES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN CANADA

The Union Movement in 1923; The Churches of Canada; Social Problems ... 454
The Roman Catholic Church in Canada ... 458
The Methodist Church in Canada ... 461
The Church of England in Canada ... 465
The Presbyterian Church in Canada ... 468
The Congregational Church in Canada, 1923 ... 471
The Baptist Churches of Canada in 1923 ... 472
Other Churches and Religious Organizations ... 475
Health Conditions and Reform Activities in Canada ... 477
The Prohibition Federation of Canada ... 478
The Social Service Council of Canada ... 479
Community Service and Charities ... 482
Crime Conditions and Social Problems in Canada ... 482
Opium and Drug Traffic in Canada ... 484

WOMEN'S WORK IN CANADA

The Relation of Women to Canada's Development in 1923 ... 488
The National Council of Women ... 491
The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire ... 495
Federated Women's Institutes of Canada ... 499
Women's Canadian Clubs ... 501
Women's Political Organizations ... 502

Page

The Canadian Federation of University Women 503
Nursing Organizations in Canada 504
The Women's Christian Temperance Union 506
Work for Young Women and Girls 507
The Girls' Friendly Society 508
The Big Sister Association 508
The Young Women's Christian Association 508
The Canadian Girls in Training 510
The Canadian Girl Guides Association 510
Women's Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches 512
The Catholic Women's League of Canada 515
International Federation of Catholic Alumnae 515
The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women 516
Professional, Cultural and Social Organizations 517

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN 1923

The Political Situation in Ontario : The U. F. O. and the Last Session of the Drury Government 519
The Ontario Legislature in 1923 523
Incidents of the Session 534
Hon. Peter Smith's Budget in 1923 537
Hon. Mr. Raney as Attorney-General; Prohibition Issue 538
Provincial Secretary's Department 541
The Agricultural Department; Mr. Doherty as Minister 543
Lands and Forests; Hon. Beniah Bowman 544
Public Works and Highways under Hon. Mr. Biggs 545
Mines under Hon. Henry Mills 546
Hon. Mr. Rollo as Minister of Labour and Health 547
Educational Affairs and Conditions 548
The Separate School Question in 1923 551
The University of Toronto in 1923 558
Trinity University and Wycliffe College 565
Victoria University and Knox College 566
Queen's University, Kingston 566
The University of Western Ontario 567
McMaster University 568
The University of Ottawa 568
Ontario Agricultural College 569
Other Ontario Colleges and Schools 569
General Elections in 1923; Campaign Policies and Incidents 570
Hon. E. C. Drury and Government Policy 570
The Conservative Policy under Hon. G. H. Ferguson 572
The Liberal Party; Wellington Hay as Leader 574
Policy of the Labour Party 575
General Election Returns 577
The Political Situation after the Elections: Formation of the Ferguson Government 579
The Policy of the Hon. Mr. Ferguson 581
Departmental Policy under the New Government 582

Page
The Department of Education in Ontario ... 585
General Statistics for 1922-23 ... 587
The Minimum Wage Board ... 588
The Workmen's Compensation Board ... 589
The Mothers' Allowance Board ... 590
The T. and N. O. Railway and Extension ... 590
The United Farmers of Ontario ... 591
Northern Ontario Mining Development in 1923 ... 592

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND RADIAL RAILWAY QUESTIONS IN ONTARIO

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Ontario ... 595
The Thunder Bay System ... 598
Central Ontario System ... 598
Radial Railways and the Commission ... 600
Essex County Railways ... 602
Guelph Radial Railway ... 602
Canadian National Radial Proposal ... 603
Power Development on the St. Lawrence River ... 603

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1923

Quebec in 1923; General Elections; Incidents of the Year ... 605
General Incidents and Conditions during 1923 ... 607
Business Conditions during the Year ... 613
The Liquor Question and Social Problems ... 615
The Delorme Case ... 618
Administration of the Quebec Departments: Hon. L. A. David ... 618
Educational Affairs in Quebec during 1923 ... 620
McGill University ... 621
MacDonald College ... 623
L'Université Laval et l'Université de Montréal ... 623
Other Institutions and Educational Affairs ... 624
The Department of Agriculture ... 625
Colonization, Mines and Fisheries ... 626
The Department of Roads ... 628
Department of Lands and Forests ... 629
Treasury Department ... 630
The First Session of the Legislature in 1923 ... 631

THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN 1923

The Armstrong Government: Legislation of Nova Scotia in 1923 ... 636
Departmental Administration during 1923 ... 638
Public Health ... 646
Incidents in Nova Scotia during 1923 ... 646
Steamship Business ... 650
Educational Conditions in Nova Scotia ... 650

Page

Higher Education in Nova Scotia 653
The Veniot Government in New Brunswick: Politics, Legislation and General Elections 654
The Legislative Session in 1923 656
Government Departments and their Work in 1923 659
Educational Conditions in New Brunswick 663
Hydro-Electric Development in New Brunswick 665
Fisheries of New Brunswick: Industrial Incidents 666
Incidents of Provincial Importance in 1923 668
Events and Conditions in Prince Edward Island during 1923 671
Government and Legislation of the Year 673
Departmental Administration in 1923 673

THE WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1923

General Conditions and Inter-Provincial Questions in 1923 676
Centralized Wheat Marketing Plans in the West 677
The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission 684
The Bracken Government; Political and Other Incidents during 1923 686
Rural Credits and Farm Loans 692
Provincial Incidents during 1923 693
Financial Conditions; Budget of Hon. F. M. Black 694
First Session of the Manitoba Legislature in 1923 697
Legislation of the First Session 701
The United Farmers of Manitoba 704
The Liquor Question in Manitoba: The Referendum 706
Resources and Development in Manitoba; Educational Affairs 709
Mining Development in Manitoba 710
Education during 1923 711
The University of Manitoba and other Colleges 712
Saskatchewan Political Affairs: The Dunning Government in 1923 712
The Third Session of the Legislature 718
Financial Conditions: Hon. Mr. Dunning's Budget 720
Liquor Law Administration 722
Municipal Debenture Issues 723
The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association 723
Educational Conditions in Saskatchewan 725
The University of Saskatchewan and other Colleges 725
Agriculture in Saskatchewan 726
Political and other Provincial Affairs in Alberta during 1923 727
Financial Conditions: Budget of Hon. H. Greenfield 732
The Third Session of the Legislature in 1923 738
United Farmers of Alberta 742
The Liquor Referendum of Alberta 744
Resources and Industries in 1923 745
Education in Alberta During 1923 748
University of Alberta 749

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Page

The Oliver Government in 1923: Administration, Politics and Legislation. 751
Incidents of the Year ... 751
Administration of the Departments: Labour, Agriculture, etc ... 753
Finances in 1923: Hon. John Hart's Budget ... 761
Government Control of Liquor in British Columbia ... 763
The Pacific Great Eastern Railway ... 766
The Oriental Question in British Columbia ... 767
The British Columbia Legislature in 1923 ... 769
The Conservative Party: The Hon. W. J. Bowser as Leader ... 772
Organization of the Provincial Party of British Columbia ... 773
Educational Interests of the Year ... 775
The University of British Columbia and other Colleges ... 776
Mining, Agricultural, Fishing and Lumbering Industries ... 777
The Yukon Territory ... 781

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Municipal Organizations ... 782
Canadian Boards of Trade ... 782
Canadian Clubs ... 786
The Canadian Bar Association ... 787
The Orange Order ... 788
The Masonic Order; Other Fraternal Organizations ... 789

Index to Names
Index of Affairs

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Page

A Great Canadian Institution: Presidential Address of E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., and Reports of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company ... 797
Progress of the Canadian National Railways: Annual Report for 1923 as Presented to Parliament ... 809
Canadian Business and Finance in 1923; Annual Addresses and Reports of The Bank of Montreal ... 819
A Great Record of Progress: Annual Addresses and Reports of The Royal Bank of Canada ... 832
A Great Financial Institution: Addresses and Reports Presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation ... 848
A Notable Insurance Record: Annual Statement of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ... 856
A Great Business Organization: The Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Address by President C. Howard Smith ... 859

HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT

The Donation of Chatham House to the British Institute of International Affairs ... 876
The History of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, 1848-1923 ... 892
The History and Work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; ... 904

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT AND OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

The Ontario Department of Education.....Toronto
The University of Toronto.....Toronto
The University of Western Ontario.....London
Queen's University.....Kingston
University of Trinity College.....Toronto
Ontario Agricultural College.....Guelph
Appleby School.....Oakville
Havergal College.....Toronto
Lower Canada College.....Montreal
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.....Montreal
Acadia University.....Wolfville
Ontario College of Art.....Toronto
University of Saskatchewan.....Saskatoon
University of Alberta.....Edmonton
The Peterborough Business College .....Peterborough
Ottawa Ladies' College.....Ottawa
The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression .....Toronto
Columbian College.....New Westminster
Stanstead College.....Stanstead
The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.....Toronto
The Carswell Company, Limited.....Toronto
The Heaton Publishing Company.....Toronto
The Copp Clark Company, Limited.....Toronto
Houston's Standard Publications.....Toronto
The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited.....Toronto
James A. Cook & Son, Limited.....Toronto
Robert Dunean & Co.....Hamilton
Anstey & Webb.....Toronto
The Canadian Review Company, Ltd.....Toronto
G. & C. Merriam Co.....Springfield
Rice Lewis & Son, Limited.....Toronto
Canadian Pacific Railway.....Montreal
Canadian Pacific Railway .....Montreal
Canadian National Railways.....Montreal
Nova Scotia Department of Industries and Immigration.....Halifax
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited.....Toronto
The British American Oil Company, Limited.....Toronto
London & Lancashire Guarantee & Aeeident Co...Toronto
United Typewriter Co., Limited.....Toronto
The National Park Bank of New York.....New York
Confederation Life Association.....Toronto
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.....Toronto
The Offiee Speeialty Mfg. Co., Limited .....Toronto

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FREDERICK GRANT BANTING, M.D., M.C., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.SC., LL.D., Eminent Discoverer of Insulin ..... FRONTPIECE
THE RIGHT HON. STANLEY BALDWIN, P.C., M.P., Appointed Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1923 112
THE RT. HON. WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, P.C., M.P., LL.D., D.C.L., Minister of Finance for Canada 176
THE HON. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB, P.C., M.P. Appointed Minister of Immigration and Colonization for Canada in 1923 176
SIR JOHN AIRD, K.B. Elected President of the Canadian Bankers' Association in 1923 288
CHARLES E. MITCHELL. President, National City Company, Limited, Montreal, and National City Bank of New York 288
NIPIGON RIVER BUNGALOW CAMP. A New Feature of the Canadian Pacific Railway Service in 1923 336
ROBERT J. C. STEAD. President, Canadian Authors' Association in 1923 400
HENRY MARSHALL TORY, M.A., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.C. President, Research Council of Canada 400
MRS. ARTHUR MURPHY ("JANEY CANUCK") Police Magistrate and Judge of the Juveniie Court, Edmonton 496
JEANNE GORDON. Canadian Prima Donna, the Metropolitan Grand Opera, New York 496
THE HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, LL.B., K.C., M.L.A. Appointed Prime Minister of Ontario in 1923 560
THE HON. J. E. CARON, LL.D., M.L.A. Minister of Agriculture in Quebec 608
THE HON. J. E. PERRAULT, M.L.A. Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries in Quebec 608
THE HON. E. H. ARMSTRONG, M.P.P., LL.D. Appointed Prime Minister of Nova Scotia in 1923 640
THE HON. P. J. VENIOT, M.L.A. Appointed Prime Minister of New Brunswick in 1923 656
THE HON. F. M. BLACK, M.L.A. Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba 688
THE HON. R. W. CRAIG, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.L.A. Attorney-General of Manitoba 688
THE HON. J. M. UHRICH, M.D., M.L.A. Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Saskatchewan 720
THE HON. S. J. LATTA, M.L.A. Minister of Education of Saskatchewan 720
W. R. ALLAN, President of The Union Bank of Canada 752
THE HON. F. A. PAULINE, M.L.A. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia 752
COLONEL ARTHUR F. HATCH. President of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association 864
CHATHAM HOUSE. 10 St. James's Square, London, England 876
COLONEL R. W. LEONARD 880
MRS. R. W. LEONARD 880

THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS IN 1923

By

Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G.

The World Situation; Improving Conditions; International Relations.

The year 1923 witnessed a distinct and substantial improvement in conditions throughout the world. This material progress was shared, in a general sense, by all the Nations, the exceptions being few in which either no advance or an actual retrogression had occurred. This betterment was equally observable along the great political, economic and social lines, though in varying degrees and proportions. In some instances the advance had been hidden away in an initiatory step which, for the moment, appeared to be distinctly retrograde, but which, in reality, was but the drastic operation of the surgeon's knife preparatory to the surer healing process. The forward movement in some nations had proceeded from innate and self-generated impulse and action, while in others, there had been a noticeable growth of international co-operation, prompted by the development of mutual sympathy and good-will service.

Sadly and disappointly true it was, that too many national hatreds still persisted; that racial and creedal antipathics and crude and cruel prejudices were still rife; that neighbours distrusted each other's motives and coveted each other's territory; and that swords were all too readily bared and sabres rattled along the frontier lines. However, with few exceptions, these had passed their peak and moral forces, human sympathies and reasonable conceptions of policy and international treatment had gradually dominated the tangled and difficult situations created or left by the War and its settlements. True it was, also, that want, disease, sufferings and sacrifices innumerable still shadowed and blighted the lives of millions, and that relief seemed painfully slow and ineffective, but day by day showed gradual alleviation, and hope sent its rays of promise increasingly across the gloom. Everywhere, there was discernible, a growing conviction, based upon the appalling lessons of the great War, its apparent unreasonableness, its evident inefficacy and its incalculable costliness, that war methods were the last to be employed in the settlement of international disputes, and that the world's imperative need demanded that they give way to

methods of peaceful adjustment. This growing world conviction, based upon those moral, humanitarian and economic considerations, which most profoundly affect humanity, was surely and powerfully working to this end.

During the year 1923 important progress had been made in the settlement of frontier lines and of conflicting claims of minority and port rights, thus eliminating uncertainty as to national domain, and securing the enjoyment of mutual advantages and rights of transport and habitation. In this way, the national borders of Albania, on the side of Jugo-Slavia and Greece, had been fixed and recognized, the inflammable and war-fostering conditions in Upper Silesia transformed into peaceful and mutually profitable relations between the Germans and Poles, the extremely menacing dispute between Lithuania and Poland finally settled by the allocation of Vilna to the latter and Port of Memel to the former and, later, the settlement of the vexed question of transport rights on the Niemen River and in the Port itself, under the League Commission, headed by Norman W. Davis.

To this category belonged also the settlement of differences between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, in respect of the Port of Fiume and of Dalmatia—two long open sores—and the conclusion of a Treaty of amity and good-will between these two nations. The long standing difference between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, as to their boundary line, was amicably settled by the good offices of the League of Nations, after a reference to the Court of International Justice on legal questions involved. In this same connection, might be mentioned the treaties of commerce and friendship entered into between the nations of the little *Entente*, under the able leadership of Dr. Benes, the significance of which lay in the broadening and liberalizing of their commercial relations and the sense of greater security against the continual menace of their restless and communistic neighbour—Soviet Russia.

The Treaty of Lausanne, after long drawn out negotiations in which Great Britain, France, Italy and Turkey, as principals, participated, and in which Russia, the Balkan States and Greece took part, as interested nationalities, and the United States, as an observer, whilst it reflected little credit on the Allies and led to a result subversive of all preconceived ideas, had the effect of settling the long-festering sore of the Near East situation; Greece had her national boundaries defined as had the Republic of Turkey; the *régime* of the Straits of Constantinople had been established; the capitulations and guarantees, the Consular Courts and extra-national privileges had all gone into the discard; and the Financial claims of the Allies had been whittled down to the finest point. A free and disenthralled Turkey, under a representative Constitutional form of Government, stepped upon the national scene with a forceful figure at its head. Gone too was the Caliphate, with its late incumbent and all his relations. Under the ratified Treaty, Turkey sought admission into the League of Nations and certain of the Treaty provisions were to be supervised by that Body.

The four northern Republics, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania had made distinct progress in the consolidation and settlement of their small nationalities; had improved their economic condition, and their relations with their neighbours, Russian and others, had been ameliorated.

In all the other countries of Europe, political conditions had improved in so far as stability of Governments and strength of administration were concerned. Doubt was admissable as to Russia. The illness and absence of Lenin and Trotsky for a lengthened period, with little hope of the former ever resuming activity, had imparted more or less vacillation and lack of consistency to the Soviet Government. But there was little evidence to show that their hold over Russia was less effective. In fact their rule extended farther and was more effective East-ward than it had been, whilst the absence of any effective leadership or organization of the elements opposed to them appeared as notable as ever.

The *de jure* recognition by Germany, Britain, Italy, Spain, Poland, etc., had theoretically strengthened their prestige but, so far, had resulted in no reliable basis of National understanding or stable commerce. There were no signs that the Soviet *régime* had abandoned its fundamental purpose of a world revolution and the enthronement of a non-capitalistic proletariat world administration. Germany had been exposed to communistic riots, cabals and emeutes of monarchists and reactionaries, contempt and defiance of authority by Bavaria and Saxony, and by revolutionaries in the Rhineland and the Palatinate; and had been faced with enormous difficulties in the occupied territories but, on the whole, had fairly maintained its authority

Italy had flung off the worn garments of representative constitutional Government and, to the tramp of the Black Shirts and varied accompaniments of brutal violence and castor oil treatments, enthroned an Imperial Dictator who, oblivious of kings, senates, legislatures or laws, had taken the seats of power—distributed governing functions to whom he willed, reduced communists, socialists and monarchists alike to obedience, substituted order for anarchy, economy for extravagance and instilled in Italian public life a new and fresh spirit of service and unaccustomed administrative efficiency.

So far, with the exception of his break with reference to Greece in Corfu, Mussolini had made few mistakes. Though he spurned democracy as incompetent, constitutionalism as effete and precedents as without force; though he exalted strong Government above individual liberty and replaced representative institutions by the unfettered will of the Dictator, it can at least be said that for the time being, he lifted Italy from the slough of pitiable inefficiency and made her vibrant with new life and hope. If, later, Mussolini prove strong enough, after having unshackled her activities, to lead her gradually and surely back to the safe ground of a sounder constitutionalism and a higher freedom through the portals of absolute

dictatorship, he will have truly proved himself one of the greatest benefactors of his race and nation. That test has yet to come.

Spain, too, followed, but a long way after, Italy's venture. General Primo de Riveira, with the consent of King Alfonso, seized supreme power, dismissed the constitutional Government, sent the *cortes* to its homes, and assumed the Dictatorship of his country. But there had resulted neither added strength in foreign policy nor increased efficiency in domestic affairs. Raisuli was as impotent for good amongst the Arabs of Morocco as before, and Spanish arms were no more successful in subduing the wild and vagrant harassers of Spanish sovereignty in Africa, than they had been under his predecessors, nor at home, were conditions more conducive to the peace and prosperity of the masses.

Portugal oscillated along with her usual proclivity to generate periodical revolutions and keep politicians guessing as to the complexion of her next possessers of the seats of power in that most casual of European Governments.

Great Britain had experienced a trying and, in some respects, an eventful year. Divergence of views on the procedure best adapted to secure the maximum of reparations from Germany, with the least possible danger to the economic reconstruction and future peace of Europe, sorely tried the *bonne entente* between Britain and her European Allies. Its ill effects were reflected, not only in the strained relations arising from the occupation of the Ruhr and the operations therein, but in the vacillation, the cross purposes, and the lack of united and uniform co-operation at Lausanne, which resulted in the diplomatic defeat of the Allies and the triumphant "come back" of the defeated and discomfited Turk.

The Problem of the Ruhr. This problem entered a new and strenuous phase soon after the opening of the year. At the adjourned London Conference held in Paris, Jan. 2 to 4, discussions were resumed amongst Premier Bonar Law, M. Poincaré, M. Theunis and a representative of Italy. It quickly developed that irreconciliable differences existed between the views of Britain and France upon essential points. Mr. Bonar Law proposed a *moratorium* of four years, which might be limited to two, under certain conditions; a fixed payment by Germany of £100,000,000 yearly for the succeeding four years; of £125,000,000 annually for the next two-year period; and of 125 to 166 million yearly thereafter, the exact amount to be fixed by an impartial Tribunal; that the total indemnity be set at £2,500,000,000, and that there should be no seizure of territorial guarantees. In that case he would agree to the cancellation of the debts due Great Britain by the Allies, to the extent that these exceeded the debt owed by Britain to the United States, after the deduction of such Reparations as Great Britain might receive from Germany.

M. Poincaré could not agree to a *moratorium* of more than two years with specified substantial payments in kind in the meantime, and the seizure of productive guarantees, objected to any scaling

down of the Reparations fixed under the Treaty of Versailles, except as this was rendered possible by deductions made by Great Britain andthe United States from their proportion of reparations and Allied debts, and announced his unalterable decision to proceed at once to the seizure of territorial guarantees, in conjunction with the Allies, if possible,but alone if it were necessary. Belgium agreed with France, as was natural, and Italy gave a modified assent.

This ended the Conference, the British representatives departed for home and, on Jan.11, French and Belgian troops marched into the Ruhr and quickly, and without opposition, occupied the German Territory. Against this invasion of force the German Government entered energetic protest as being contrary to Treaty rights and not justified by the actual default in German payments.

This latter contention was urged by the British representative on the Reparation Commission and by Roland W. Boyden, the unofficial U. S. Observer, both of whom declined to support the French contention that the failure in German deliveries was important enough to warrant such a declaration by the Commission as would invoke the sanctions. British opinion also supported the protest on legal grounds, contesting the claim made by France that, in default of German payments, any one of the Allied Governments alone could apply the sanction of seizure of territory in lieu of the concerted and co-operated action of all.

The basic disagreement between France and Britain was on economic grounds. Both were as one that Germany should pay to the utmost. British opinion held that events following the fixation of the total amount of German reparations at 133,000,000,000 gold marks showed plainly that the sum was too great and beyond the capacity of Germany; that this very fact led to hopelessness and lack of effort on the part of Germany; hampered the Government in its endeavour to fulfil the terms of the Treaty; and that, if the Allies themselves could not agree to a reduction of the original sum, an impartial body of experts should be constituted to examine into the whole matter and report to the Reparation Committee or the Allied Governments what it considered was within Germany's reasonable capacity to pay, and the methods and conditions by which it could be paid, including the questions of *moratoriums* and credits and the stabilization of currency, necessary under the circumstances. British opinion held that an attempt to compel payment of the full amount by the forcible seizure of the Ruhr would fail in securing financial results, as far as payments were concerned, would paralyze German production and consequent earning power, and result in business and,possibly,political chaos in Germany itself and in untold hardship and suffering in the other countries interested in a reasonable and speedy settlement.

The avowed object of France was to compel payment of Reparations, through German co-operation, by holding those most productive and absolutely essential resources of Germany or, if this were refused, to exploit them by her own efforts and thus secure the payments due by Germany. For either, she had to rely upon

her ability to persuade or compel German owners and German labour to carry out this co-operation or, failing this, to profitably work these great productive industries with her own directors and labour. In both, she mis-calculated. German labour and German industrialists refused to work under the compulsion of French bayonets; strikes and idle factories followed each entry of the troops; services of all kinds were interrupted; railway and river transport was disorganized; and all the complex and multiplied activities of production and distribution were paralyzed.

Then followed arrests and imprisonments, court-martials, fines and penalties, seizures of offices, of Banks, of current funds, of properties, factories, mines and equipment; then instructions came from the German Government to mine owners to furnish no reparations, a refusal of the German Government to provide further wages for the workers, or to permit the transport of coal; then followed prohibition by the French of exports of coal to unoccupied Germany; and, later, the establishment of a cordon, which completely isolated Germany from the Ruhr and its products. Meanwhile, deportations and expulsions of recalcitrant or striking German employees went on apace.

Within three months, production and distribution were practically at a stand-still. The German Government refused to make any payments in cash or kind, whilst their territory was under seizure; sent food to the unemployed; paid their compensation and gave such support and assistance, as was possible, to the passive resisters. On Jan. 23, Chancellor Cuno declared: "Germany's great hour has struck. There can be no negotiations under the threats of French and Belgian bayonets." Thenceforward it became a contest of wills and ingenious resources on both sides, in which the military power of the French and Belgian Allies, on the whole, applied with admirable restraint, sought to wear out the dogged resistance of the German people.

Efforts were made by Italy and Great Britain, sympathized with, in part, by Belgium, to find some basis of settlement —but without success. In the meanwhile the major parties to the struggle suffered; the French from lack of customary coal and coke; the Germans acutely in their Ruhr business and slightly less so in the cutting-off of Ruhr supplies to the industries of unoccupied Germany; the surrounding countries from the holding-up of the usual supplies, from disorganization of business and production, and Britain, especially, from serious non-employment. To this was added the rapid crumbling of the currencies, with all the complications consequent thereon, and the growing bitterness and hatred engendered.

On May 2, Germany made an offer to pay thirty billions present value in cash and kind, distributed over eight years and conditioned on stabilizing the mark and raising a foreign loan; offered to make a non-aggressive compact with France, Great Britain and Italy; and refer all disputes arising therefrom to the International Courts. As special guarantees she offered all the possessions and resources of

the Reich and Federal States. The offer was considered inadequate by all the Allies and was categorically negatived by France and Belgium. On June 7, Germany made another offer, reiterating her conviction that thirty billions was the most she could pay, but declaring that, if the Allies thought it inadequate, she was prepared to accept the decision of an impartial international tribunal, both as to amount and mode of payment and would give the experts every facility for information, as to her financial condition and resources. If a loan were found to be impossible, she offered a system of annuities, guaranteed by the German Railways, by the industries, banking, trade, traffic and agriculture of the country, and by certain customs and excise duties, and suggested a conference to consider the proposition. France stood to her ground that, until passive resistance was called off, she would consider no proposal. Belgium was inclined to consider it, but only after the withdrawal of resistance, whilst Great Britain thought it offered opportunity for agreement and merited a reply. In this Italy agreed.

On June 16, the French tightened their grip on the Ruhr, taking over all transport lines, cutting off all supplies from industries which refused to pay coal tax, confiscating factories and mines, prohibiting removal of coal stocks, and shutting down the industries dependent on them. The Pope, on June 28, issued an appeal deploring the Ruhr occupation and passive resistence, and favouring acceptance of Germany's offer of reference to an expert Commission, which action, however, was not welcomed by the French Government. In the House of Commons, on July 15, Premier Baldwin declared that Germany's offer should not be treated with indifference. He proposed to draft a reply thereto and submit it to the Allies with the hope that it could be accepted by them.

On receipt of their answer, the British Government prepared a draft reply to the German offer of June 7 and, on July 20, transmitted a copy to the Allied Governments and to the United States. The principal points therein were:—

1. That Germany should undertake to withdraw all support of passive resistance in the Ruhr.
2. That, thereupon, steps should be taken to resume civil administration therein and carry out a gradual evacuation of military forces.
3. That a body of impartial international experts be invited to advise the allied Governments or the Reparation Commission as to Germany's capacity to pay, and the methods by which the payments could be made and the sureties and guarantees therefor and that United States co-operation should be asked therein.
4. This being carried out, that an Inter-allied Conference should be summoned to elaborate a plan for final financial settlement.
5. That thereafter all occupation of territory except the Treaty sanctions was to cease.

The response of July 20 to Premier Baldwin's proposed identic draft reply was neither sympathetic nor favourable. The following presents a fair summary of its conclusions:

1. That prior to all negotiations, the German Government must abandon passive resistance.

2. That evacuation of the Ruhr will be carried out only as effective payments are made, and in proportion as they are made. Lessened restrictions will be introduced as and when they are compatible with the maintenance of the seized pledges and the security of the troops.

3. That the Reparation Commission, under the Versailles Treaty gives all the guarantees for justice, good faith, capacity and impartiality that any body of international experts could command.

4. That there seems to be no necessity for inter-allied discussions to elaborate a comprehensive plan for a general and final financial settlement, inasmuch as such settlement has already been made, and the Reparation Commission has full powers to apply, modify, extend or shorten its execution. It would be contrary to the Treaty to go back on the very principle of the settlement and on the fixation of the amount of reparations.

To these replies of France and Belgium the British Government, treating them as practically identical, made an inclusive answer on Aug. 12, setting forth their views upon matters in controversy. M. Poincaré's reply of Aug. 21 followed, and both documents were at once made public, thus giving to the world the relative positions taken and the reasons therefor. M. Poincaré's communication eliminated any possibility of an identical reply by the Allies to the German offer of June 7, on any matter other than that of passive resistance, denied the necessity and legality of any other body than the Reparation Commission to examine into and determine the capacity of Germany to pay and the methods by which, as defined by the Treaty of Versailles, asserted the unalterable determination of France not to renounce one centime of her claim nor any of the productive pledges which now held until Reparations were paid.

The door being thus closed to concerted Allied action, the British Government, taking advantage of a statement reported in the Press as being made by President Coolidge, communicated with the United States Government on Oct. 12, enquiring if the United States would view, with favour, an invitation from the Allied Nations interested to take part in an effort to restore economic stability in Europe through a Commission of experts, appointed by the Reparation Commission and on which the United States would be represented. On Oct. 15, C. E. Hughes, Secretary of State, replied that the United States was entirely willing to take part in an Economic Conference in which all the European Allies, chiefly concerned in German Reparations, were to participate, for the purpose of considering the question of Germany's capacity to make reparation payments and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments. It was a condition, however, that the Conference should be advisory only, and that inter-Allied debts should be excluded. In the event of all the Allies not being unanimous, the United States would reserve any decision as to its future course.

Based on this favourable attitude of the United States, Lord Curzon then proposed to France, Belgium and Italy an Enquiry by experts, appointed by the Reparation Commission. A form of invitation to the United States was submitted, and agreed to by Italy, Belgium and Germany, but to which M. Poincaré objected. He proposed to limit the Enquiry to the "Present Capacity" of

Germany to pay, and to preclude any enquiry by the experts into the occupied Ruhr and its activities and conditions, or to discuss any possible reduction of the French claims, and that the Enquiry, in no case, should go further than 1930 in respect of Germany's capacity to pay. The conditions proposed by M. Poincaré were considered such as to nullify any good results possible from the Conference, and the United States Government declined to proceed under these limitations.

Early in September the abandonment of passive resistance began to be foreshadowed. The German mark had diminished in value almost to the vanishing point and the Government could no longer furnish the Eight Billions required weekly to finance Ruhr resistance. A Proclamation was issued declaring that all allowances for non-employment in the Ruhr would cease on Nov. 25.

Negotiations, thereafter, began for the resumption of work in mines and factories, coincident with the withdrawal of restrictions and troops and, by the end of October, activities became quite general, under a limited agreement, by which deliveries in kind and payments of customs' dues on coal were made to the satisfaction of the French authorities, and by which railway transport and management modified somewhat for the German authorities.

The pressure of economic interests and world opinion led to a modification of the French position, and to an agreement by the members of the Reparation Commission, by which the invitation to the United States to participate in a Commission of International Experts should be issued by the Reparation Commission itself and freed from the limitations as to conditions previously insisted upon by M. Poincaré. The invitation was accepted by the United States Government on condition that the appointees from that country were unofficial, that the functions of the Expert were advisory only and, in no wise, involved the responsibility of the Government.

On Nov. 30, therefore, the Committee on Reparations, by unanimous agreement, recommended the appointment of two committees of experts, under the authority of section 234 of the Treaty of Versailles, (1) to study the means of balancing the German Budget and stabilizing the currency and (2) to determine the valuation of German wealth abroad and the possibility of recovering it.

On Dec. 15, Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and H. M. Robinson of the United States and Sir Robert Kindersley, K.B.E., Sir Josiah Stamp, K.B.E., and Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna of Great Britain, together with three from Italy and three from Belgium, were appointed as members of these two Committees with Charles G. Dawes as Chairman of the first and Reginald McKenna of the second.

Thus, at the close of a hectic, confusing and an economically disastrous year in the history of the Ruhr venture, the curtain was rung down with a possibility that, at last, a sane, reasonable and hopeful step had been initiated from which a wearied and impatient world might expect the dawn of a better day in the tragic story of European and world adjustment.

Incidents in Africa, Asia and America. The African Continent had been the scene of certain political and economic changes. Zaghleul, first exiled and then imprisoned at Gibraltar, and again released by the British Government, had returned to Egypt, was received with open arms by the populace, submitted himself and his cause to the first election held under King Fuad, and, after a clean sweep of the electoral field, led the Egyptian Government as Prime Minister. Strange to say, his greatest support came from the Country Districts whose *fellaheen* forty years ago had been redeemed from abject slavery and poverty, and whose country had been changed from a sandy waste into a land fertile and productive, beyond compare, by dint of British capital and constructive genius, unequalled in the annals of modern history. Now Zaghleul was seated on their shoulders and clamoured for the independence of Egypt and the expulsion of the British from Egypt and the Soudan.

Rhodesia, declining the offer of union with South Africa, had entered the list of the self-governing colonies of the Empire and started auspiciously upon a career which, based on her wide and richly endowed domain, gave promise, under wise government, of a prosperous future.

South Africa had suppressed, with a stern hand, a communistic outbreak in the Mining District; had had certain trouble with her new subjects in the mandated territories; but, on the whole, had passed a prosperous year. Hertzog, Leader of the National Republicans, had made an alliance with Creswell, head of the Labour Party, and was preparing for a contest against the South African Party supporting General Smuts, head of the Government. Hertzog had softened down his declaration of separation from the Empire by force, if necessary, to separation by constitutional means; but it was doubtful if, thereby, he could conceal the real issue of the campaign. Nor with separation as his slogan, did it seem possible for him to succeed against so able a statesman and so vigorous an upholder of British connection as General Smuts.

The only other noticeable feature of this continent was the feverish and expensive development of her African territory by France, with a view, no doubt, to the development of its productive and commercial resources but with the definite purpose, as well, of organizing the native tribes into conscripts for her army and, thereby, redressing the deficiencies of her European man-power by utilizing and militarizing the virility of her subject black races. Already, nearly one-third of the French Army was composed of native Africans who, in Europe, marched side by side with French soldiers and lived under European conditions along with white civilized people.

To this end, millions of francs and the best organizing activities of France were being expended to link up the centres and seaports of the North African coast possessions and to exploit railways across the desert to connect with and tap the centres of black population

in Central and South-West Africa. To this end, also, the feverish expansion of airplanes and sub-cruisers, were being made to protect these sources of supply and ensure their connection across the vexing passage of the Mediterranean.

In Asia no striking political developments took place. China was still chained to her clogs of disunion and financial ineptitude. The South, dominated by Sun Yat Sen, was still in arms against Pekin and the North, and the latter was divided into warring, military chieftaincies who alternately fought each other and continuously robbed the Central Government and preyed upon and looted the general population. Bandit soldiery stalled trains, took their passengers into the wilds and held them for ransom from time to time, slaughtering those they could no longer retain. The Central Government was not strong enough to prevent, nor rich enough to buy off this brigandage. The measures adopted at Washington in 1922 and embodied in the great power Treaties, had not gone into effect, owing to the inexcusable delay of France in ratifying the Treaties. In consequence the 2½ per cent. increase in import duties had not been put into force and China's finance was in inextricable confusion.

In 1923, twelve years after the Constitution was first drafted, it was hurriedly finished and ratified by the old provisional Parliament, or such rump of it as remained and, on Oct. 10, Marshal Tsao Kun, under a constitution, was elected 5th President and a Government was established. But Sun Yat protested the *bona fides* of the transaction—wars broke out afresh and the end of the year saw a disunited and despondent people, whose rich resources and wonderful capacity for industry needed only wise organization and honest, steady Government to set in motion the wheels of a most wonderful national development.

In India the Treaty of Lausanne and later Turkish developments had set the whole Mohammedan world in ferment. Turkey, of all nations, had chased the Caliph from the sacred city, and had shaken the very foundations of the Caliphate itself. What was to be the next move? Would Kemal arrogate the powers to himself; would the sacred office fall to King Hussein, who had the holy cities of the Prophet in his keeping? What voice were the Mohammedans of Egypt and India to have in the final disposition of the *sacrosanct* office, which typified so much to that great widespread religion? The future alone could tell. Only this was quite clear, that Mohammedans of India could not blame the British for the denouement. It was Turkey, the favourite son, who had profaned the altars.

Unrest in India had not deepened during the year. Neither Ghandi in prison, nor Ghandi out of prison had had much effect on the movement for partial or complete self-government. Meanwhile, the Imperial Act was put in force, the participation of the educated natives was active—some times co-operative and efficient, often obstructive, to the point of rendering orderly action impossible and compelling the Viceroy to resort to extraordinary powers to

keep the King's Government going. The greater participation of natives in civil government was gradually forcing out the old experienced and British trained civil servants to the detriment of the Service, and the financial loss of the out-going men. Yet, despite all the disappointments and setbacks, it is fair to say that slowly as was needful the reform went on, the native participation grew and the system expanded and the weight and influence of the more moderate and intelligent natives, combined with the patience and tact of the British Administrators, gave promise of a gradual and successful transformation.

The outstanding event in Japan had been the unparalleled disaster by earthquake and fire which, on Sept. 1st, fell upon the great cities and surrounding districts of Japan—the greatest disaster of recorded time. 9,000 square miles of territory, five big cities, one the fifth in population in the world, and thirty-three districts, with a population of 7,000,000, were overwhelmed by the double disaster. Eighty per cent. of Yokohama and seventy-five per cent. of the buildings of Tokio were destroyed. A total of 200,000 were killed, 250,000 injured and two million left homeless. The money loss was estimated at not less than $1,000,000,000.

To the sufferers in this awful calamity the world's heart went out in quick and generous sympathy. British, United States and French ships in and near the afflicted ports rescued and bore away the refugees, and supplied the necessities of the homeless to the extent of their resources. All countries acknowledging a common brotherhood in distress, sent clothing, provisions and money. Red Cross and other societies, the world over, co-operated in relieving the wants of a most grateful people. Race, creed, and colour differences were ignored; the first relief ship from abroad arrived in port, Sept. 11, and hailed from China, with $125,000 worth of much needed supplies.

With wonderful *sangfroid* and resolution, the Japanese Government and people set themselves to the work of re-construction. Happily, as the new rice crop came in on Nov. 1st, the stocks in the ruined cities were small. About 40,000 bales of silk and much silk and cotton machinery were lost in Yokohama, but the commerce and industries of the outside were not materially injured. Japan's debt ran to $2,000,000,000 or about twenty-five dollars per head, a comparatively light burden; her credit was in good condition and she was easily able to finance herself, but the loss of naval and military equipment was large.

Japan's relations with the United States were improved by the cancellation of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement under which the United States recognized certain "special interests" of Japan in China. International relations reverted to the 1908 Agreement as broadened by the Seven Powers' Washington Treaty and all doubts and uncertainties as to the "open door" and "equal opportunity" in China were set at rest.

In America, domestic and political troubles developed in Honduras and Mexico, resulting in sanguinary conflict between the contending parties in Honduras and still unsettled at the close of the year. In Mexico the result was a long and desultory conflict between the forces of President Obregon, and the factions headed by Huerta, a rival claimant for the next Presidency. In this quarrel the United States had favoured the existing Obregon Government to the extent of placing an embargo on the export of arms and ammunition to the Insurgents, whilst selling military equipment to the Mexican Government and affording their troops marching privileges across United States Territory. Otherwhere on the American Continent peace and comparative prosperity had reigned and political developments had been normal.

CANADA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS IN 1923.

By

Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G. C. M. G.

The General Environment; Canada's Foreign Policy; The League of Nations.

Canada's relations to Foreign countries are somewhat puzzling to the foreigner and not over-clear to many Canadians themselves. She possesses absolute autonomy in matters of Government and administration. She is the keeper of her own gate-ways and admits to her citizenship or debars therefrom as pleases her. She fixes the duties and makes the regulations under which commodities pass in and out of her ports, polices her territorial waters and provides her own land and sea forces.

At the same time she is an integral part of the British Empire,which alone exercises international sovereign powers, from whose Parliament issues her written Constitution, which appoints her Governor-General, and whose Law Lords constitute the final Court of Appeal open to her people. The Government of Great Britain retains constitutionally the *veto* power over Canadian legislation though, in practice, it is never exercised, and has alone the authority to declare war and make peace. Yet it is all the while understood that at any moment, if Canada should so express her wish, the bonds of Empire would be peacefully severed and the status of Canada would become that of a Sovereign Independent Nation.

Canada practically makes such commercial treaties as she wishes with Foreign countries and submits to none made by the Empire except those to which she chooses to adhere for her own advantage and yet, in her treaty making, her representatives act as plenipotentiaries under Sovereign appointment, and their signatures as such are appended thereto. Canada appoints her own Trade Commissioners to foreign countries but, in practice, these are all accredited by the British Foreign Secretary. Finally, Canada sits in a World Peace Conference on equal terms with all Sovereign Nations and, in the League of Nations, has the same independent and equal status.

She takes part, on invitation or on expression of her own wish, in Treaty Conferences and International Conventions called by Great Britain, where her interests are at stake and ratifies, in her own Parliament, the conclusions arrived at. And yet, her perfect freedom in all these matters is instinct with the constant presence of the Unity implied in the Imperial connection.

During the year 1923, there was no particular development in the political or commercial relation of Canada in respect of Foreign Countries. The later remarkable changes, brought

about during and as a result of the War, had operated smoothly and beneficially in their several spheres of counsel and action. The closer relations consequent upon the free and direct communication on important subjects between Prime Ministers of the Dominions and the Prime Minister of the Empire had done away with much of the delay of the Circumlocution office and had contributed greatly to clearness of understanding and quickness of decision.

The deliberations of the Imperial Conference of the Premiers of the Dominions and Great Britain, assisted by their Ministers on matters mutually affecting all parts of the Empire, politically and economically, resulted in elucidating common problems, in emphasizing common dependence and in stimulating common effort for the development of the vast and diversified resources of the Empire. Some of the practical conclusions arrived at have yet to run the gauntlet of Parliamentary consideration and ratification but, whatever may befall them there, a foundation was laid of information and mutual understanding which remained to be built upon. The arrangement made with the British Government, in 1921, for possible ambassadorial representation of Canada at Washington has not yet been carried into effect by Canada. It will be all to the good if a lengthened and wise consideration of all the consequences involved therein shall, in the end, lead to modification which, while clipping some of the ambitiously showy and costly features of the plan, may more than compensate their loss by solid and exclusively business advantages.

In the League of Nations, Canada maintained her excellent position in the standing and experience of her delegated representatives to the Assembly, and the important part they had taken in its deliberations. The knowledge gained and imparted in this unique Assembly of the representatives of fifty-four nations of the world, in the common effort for world betterment and continued peace, was an interchange of imponderable influences of far-reaching utility.

Canada's commercial relations had undergone a change for the worse in only one quarter, whilst in some directions they had shown improvement. The adverse quarter developed on our Southern border, where the heightened tariff of the United States had seriously affected our agricultural exports to that country.

The Conventions made in 1922 with France and Italy were ratified, after some discussion in the Commons and Senate, and it may well be that neither the fears of the critics of the French Convention nor the hopes of its supporters were to be fully realized. A loss in actual revenue was certain, caused by lowered duties on various articles, mainly of luxury, and which, owing to the operation of our most favoured Nations Treaties, were automatically extended, without compensation, to Switzerland and Japan and some other countries. It remains to be seen whether the concessions made by France on certain Canadian products

will balance this loss. Negotiations which were under way for trade arrangements with Belgium, Spain and Australia have so far led to no result.

In respect to all other Foreign countries, during 1923, commercial transactions depended on their ability to purchase, on conditions of exchange and on National tariffs, in which increases were the rule rather than the exception. Lack of purchasing power and confusion of exchange limited our exports to all the European countries and, while the problem of Reparations remained unsolved, not much improvement in these markets could be expected.

Our system of Trade Commissionerships worked efficiently and covered most of the principal commercial countries of the World. The systematic and efficient collection of information, and its distribution to prospective buyer and seller, contributed largely to that reliable knowledge of mutual resources and wants upon which progressive commercial exchanges and expansion must depend. Canada's staff of twenty-three trained Commissioners with special commercial agents in London, Paris and Washington, constituted a most valuable factor in our wide trade development.

The League of Nations in 1923. The year 1923 was a busy and eventful one for the League of Nations. Not only was marked progress made in the activities previously organized, but new ones of importance were added as new needs developed and new opportunities presented themselves.

The Council held five sessions, one each in January, April, June, August and in September—December. In these sessions, extending 57 days in all, 335 distinct questions of international importance were discussed and settled by the representatives of some thirty different nations. The Fourth Annual Assembly was held from Sept. 3 to 29, inclusive, and admitted two countries—the Irish Free State and Abyssinia—to membership, thus increasing the roll of nation members to 54. The Permanent Court of International Justice held its regular session in June and two extraordinary sessions in January and November respectively. The three sessions extended over five months, and ten cases had been argued and decisions given, since the first session in June 1922.

Three General International Conferences, called by the League, met in Geneva during the year. One on the Traffic in Obscene Publications convened from Aug. 31 to Sept. 12, participated in by 33 nations; one on the Simplification of Customs Formalities, in session from Oct. 15 to Nov. 3, was attended by representatives of 36 nations; and a third, on Communications and Transit, in November, in which 41 nations took part.

The principal Committees of the League met from time to time, as business required and the importance and scope of their work would, in part, appear from their enumeration. They were

ten in number, the Economic Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Military, Naval and Air questions, the temporary mixed Commission on Reduction of Armaments, the Health Committee, and the Committees on Communications and Transit, on Intellectual Co-operation, the Opium Advisory Committee and the Committee on Traffic in Women and Children and the Committee on Double Taxation.

The wide range of activities covered, and the highly technical nature of most of them rendered necessary a Secretariat of exceptional ability and experience, drawn from the different nation-members of the League, but acting solely under the instruction of the League by whom they were selected, and to whom they were responsible for their work. This Secretariat consisted of upwards of 300 men and women representing some 37 nationalities, who, under the supervision of the Council of the League, conducted the exhaustive examinations into conditions, reported the information obtained, and formulated plans based thereon for subsequent action of the Council and the Assembly and of the various Conferences and Conventions called by the League. It is safe to say that no such body of efficient and trained experts existed elsewhere, and their services were utilized and appreciated by such assemblies as the Genoa and Lausanne Conferences.

Notable results were achieved in the final establishment of the Health Organization of the League, which brought that most important body into full and hearty association with *L'Office Internationale d'Hygiene Publique* of which the United States was a most influential member and which had hitherto declined to co-operate with the Health Commission of the League. This secured the valuable co-operation of the United States and practically united the Health forces of all nations in the campaign against world diseases and for the elimination of world-breeding sources of infection and incubation.

Similarly, was eliminated the inaction of the United States in the League fight against narcotic drugs. Conferences between the League Commission and United States representatives resulted in the establishment of a common basis of action which insured the co-operation of the United States in limiting the production, in controlling the manufacture and sale of opium and its derivatives, and in concerting active measures for confining its use to the necessities of medicine, science and the arts. Two World Conventions were outlined for 1924 for the effectuation of these purposes, at which it was confidently hoped measures would be agreed upon which would result in an organized world fight against this wide-world plague.

The report of the working-out of the League plan for the economic reconstruction of Austria was hailed with great satisfaction by the Fourth Assembly and abundant testimonies to its efficacy and success were forthcoming from authoritative sources both within and without the League. From a condition of

almost certain chaos of the year before, the finances of Austria had been brought into a condition where a stable exchange and an increasing revenue, a strict application of reform and economy in administration of Government departments and public utilities management alike, restored public confidence, stimulated industrial production and commercial exchanges and brought, within sight of actual realization, the balancing of the budget well within the two years' limit set by the League.

So convincing was the experiment that Hungary applied to the League for the application of a similar system to that country. The League granted the application, prepared its measures and proceeded to obtain the necessary concessions and approval from the Reparations Commission and the *Entente* and other Creditor Nations. By the end of the year, the preliminary steps had all been successfully taken, and the plan, so effectively proven in Austria, was expected to be put into operation in Hungary early in 1924.

Along the same line must be noted the League's work in connection with the influx of refugees into Greece, consequent on the Turkish Sweep in Asia Minor. Over one million homeless, hungry, suffering people were suddenly unloaded on the shores of a Greece stunned by defeat, improverished and despondent and having in all, a population of less than six millions. To absorb these refugees or to care for them properly was absolutely beyond their resources. No nation was able or willing to come to the rescue. The League of Nations was appealed to; took up the case; prepared a plaln for settlement in connection with the Greek Government; appointed a Commission to carry it out under the chairmanship of Henry Morganthau, formerly U. S. Ambassador at Constantinople; and submitted this plan to Financial Authorities in an appeal for their support. The Bank of England, on its faith in the League plan and management, made a preliminary advance of £1,000,000 which, with some £2,000,000 provided by the Greek Government, was put at the disposal of the League's Commission for the settlement of these people on land provided by the Greek Government, or for their setting up in their various avocations and lines of work. Meantime, a wide appeal for food, clothing and medical supplies was answered generously. Some £8,000,000 was the estimated requirement to complete the work and this the League planned to raise by loan on the strength of its arrangement and the guarantee of the Greek Government.

Progress made made on that most important but also very difficult question of the Diminution of Armaments. A Commission of Military, Naval and Air experts was appointed to deal with this matter by the First Assembly and had been unremittingly at work ever since. Owing to disturbed and unsettled conditions it made little progress during the year in actual diminution of Armaments in Europe but, in the examination of conditions; in the securing of reliable and fundamental statistics;

and in the discussion of possible plans, it prepared the way for ultimate conclusions. It succeeded, also, in keeping all the Nations from exceeding their appropriation of the year 1920 for Military purposes, and in securing the cutting down of War appropriations by the majority of the Members of the League. The action taken by the five great powers in the Conference at Washington had a favourable influence in the same direction. Seeing that a sense of insecurity lay at the root of the whole matter and that, in proportion to the guarantee for security, the Nations would willingly curtail expenditures for defence, the effort of the Commission, during 1923, was mainly directed to working on practical methods to attain that end. In this direction gratifying advance was made, and a draft Treaty of mutual assistance was evolved for utilizing regional agreements of mutual observance by groups of national boundaries, and mutual assistance in case of aggressive attacks on anyone, these treaties of agreement to be registered and their operation to be under the surveillance of the League of Nations. This draft Treaty was submitted to the Governments of all members of the League and, in concrete and amended form, was to be presented to the Fifth Assembly of the League in 1924 for its action.

The League Assembly in Session. The Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations met at Geneva, Sept. 3 to 29, and proved to be an eventful and somewhat exciting session. Forty-seven of the fifty-two states, members of the League, were represented, Cosme De la Torriente y Peraza, delegate from Cuba, was elected President. Canada was represented by the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals. Sir Lomer Gouin was elected as Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Legal and Constitutional matters, and Hon. Mr. Graham as *rapporteur* of the Committee on Budget and Finances. In connection with the former, Sir Lomer pressed the desire of Canada for an interpretation of Article 10 of the Covenant. It will be remembered that Canada's original desire was to eliminate Section 10. At the Third Assembly the matter was referred by *questionnaire* to all members of the League. The answers showed a decided indisposition to acquiesce in any such decision and, in the Fourth Assembly, the effort of the Canadian delegation was directed to securing a definition of the Article which should clearly set forth the responsibilities of the members. In the end, Sir Lomer secured the passage in committee by a vote of twenty-six to four of the following Resolution of interpretation:

> The Assembly, desiring a precise meaning of the obligation in Article 10 of the Covenant, adopts the following Resolution: "It is conformable to the spirit of Article 10 that, in a case in which the Council should estimate that its duty is to recommend the application of military measures as the result of aggression or a menace of aggression, account will be taken notably of the geographical situation and special conditions of each State.
>
> It is the business and constitutional power of each member to judge as to its obligation to maintain the independence and integrity of the territory

of members, and in what measure the said member is obliged to assure an execution of this obligation by the employment of its military forces.

Nevertheless, a recommendation given by the Council will be considered as of the highest importance, and will be taken into consideration by all members of the League, with a desire to execute their engagements in good faith.

In the Assembly an animated and able discussion took place which resulted in twenty-nine affirmative votes, one negative vote and thirteen abstentions. As unanimous consent is necessary for the passage of matter of primary importance, the President could not declare the Resolution carried. The abstaining States were not in sympathy with the Resolution as rather tending to weaken the security of the smaller States, but did not consider the effect so considerable as to oblige them to vote against what was approved by the large majority of the members. The delegate from Persia moved for an adjournment of the vote until he could advise with his Government. To this Sir Lomer objected on the ground of the near approach of the close of the Assembly. Upon the announcement of the vote above recorded, the President made the following statement:

A Resolution containing an interpretation of an Article of the Covenant can only be adopted by an unanimous vote. As unanimity has not been obtained, I am unable to declare the proposed Resolution adopted. In accordance, however, with a precedent which arose in a similar case, I shall not declare the motion rejected, because it cannot be argued that, in voting as it has done, the Assembly has pronounced in favour of the converse interpretation. I accordingly declare the proposal not adopted.

The Assembly decided that the result of the vote should be communicatd to the Council for its information. The Canadian Delegates, in their reports to the Canadian Government, alluded to this matter in the following language:

Your Delegates feel that, under the circumstances, a satisfactory answer has been given to the question and, in this connection, desire to record their appreciation of the assistance they have received from the British Empire Delegates and the representatives of France, as well as of the courteous treatment accorded to them at all times by all the Delegates to the Assembly.

On Feb. 24, President Harding sent a message to the Senate of the United States recommending that authority be given for the entry of that country into the membership of the Permanent Court of International Justice or the World Court, as it is generally spoken of in the United States, with certain reservations which would maintain its position of independence of the League of Nations, but no action was taken other than transmitting it to the Foreign Relations Committee. In December, President Coolidge sent a similar message strongly urging action in accordance with the preceding recommendation.

There seems little doubt that opinion in the United States was overwhelmingly in favour of participation in this Court. During 1923, an increased co-operation, unofficial and official, marked the favourably changing attitude of the people towards

the ideals and work of the League. An influential and active non-partisan association, favouring entry into the League, was at work, with headquarters in New York and with organized branches in the different States, under the Presidency of Judge J. H. Clarke, late of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

The Greco-Italian Dispute. The exciting and absorbing incident during the Sessions of the Council and Assembly of the League was the Greco-Italian episode. It is important that the facts in the case should be set out as a matter of permanent record. The primary action taken by Mussolini challenged the influence and very existence of the League of Nations; and bore a striking resemblance to the course pursued by the Austrian Government in regard to Serbia, in July, 1914. It might have been followed by similar consequences and, in all human probability would have, had there been no League of Nations.

What were the basic facts of the case? A dispute had arisen between Greece and the Independent State of Albania, established by the Great Powers in 1913, over the boundary line between the two countries. The settlement of this dispute was referred by the Peace Conference to the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers, to wit—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. These, in turn, in 1920, when it became impossible for the Supreme Council to remain permanently in session, had constituted a body known as "The Conference of Ambassadors" to handle its unfinished business. This Conference included the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, resident in Paris, and held its sessions in that city. To this Conference was referred the taking of the plebiscites and the adjustment of boundaries and such like matters, and to this Conference was entrusted the duty of marking out the frontier line between Greece and Albania. For this purpose the Conference had appointed an International Commission of which the Italian General, Tellini, was the President, and it was whilst this Commission was proceeding on its mission that General Tellini, his two colleagues and their chauffeur were assassinated on Greek soil on Aug. 27.

Immediately thereupon, Mussolini, on Aug. 28, sent an Ultimatum to Greece demanding that within twenty-four hours Greece should officially apologize to the Italian Government; that she should honour the victims with a funeral service at Athens; that all the Greek warships, flying the Italian colours at their mastheads, should pay a salute of twenty-one guns to the Italian Navy; that Greece should conduct an immediate enquiry into the murders in the presence of an Italian officer; that she should, within five days, pay an indemnity of 50,000,000 lire together with the costs of the Italian expedition, and should promise to inflict the death penalty upon all perpetrators of the crime.

Mussolini declared publicly, at the same time, that this was a matter of honour which he would settle with Greece without interference and, that if the League attempted to interfere, Italy would withdraw from the League. On Aug. 30, the Greek Government accepted the demands of the Italian Government as to offering an apology; paying funeral and military honours to the victims; conducting an immediate enquiry into the murders; and saluting the Italian flag by a detachment of Greek troops in front of the Italian Embassy in Athens. As a self-respecting Power, she could not turn over her Courts of law to an Italian officer nor pay indemnity or costs until the murders had been investigated and guilt established.

On Aug. 31 Mussolini sent a five-hour Ultimatum demanding assent, failing which Corfu would be occupied and, before the time had expired, his fleet had bombarded the port, killed some twenty innocent people and taken possession of the island. In the meantime, the Conference of Ambassadors, whose Commission had been attacked and whose right it was to require action and reparation, had sent, on Aug. 31, a vigorous protest to Greece, demanding immediate enquiry and holding her responsible for redress.

On the same day, Aug. 31, Greece had appealed to the Council of the League under Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant. This appeal reached the Council on Sept. 1st and was on that day taken up by the Council, at which Antonio Salandra, of Italy, was present, as was also M. Politis, representing Greece. M. Salandra, requested a delay of proceedings to enable him to communicate by courier with his Government. This was granted by the Council, with a request that in the meantime, neither Government should take any further action calculated to aggravate the situation.

On Sept. 2, Greece took cognizance of the protest forwarded on Aug. 31 by the Conference of Ambassadors, acknowledged her responsibility, promised immediate enquiry, and declared her willingness to abide by the decision of that Body. On Sept. 4, the Council of the League met and M. Politis, on behalf of the Greek Government made additional suggestions as to settlement, amongst which was Greece's willingness to deposit fifty million lire as a guarantee for the payment of any damages that might be assessed as the result of the Enquiry.

On Sept. 5, the Council held a public session, M. Salandra having received his instructions from Rome. He asked the Council not to proceed further with the case as the Conference of Ambassadors had taken it up and Italy would abide by their decision. He denied the competence of the Council under these circumstances. M. Politis, on the other hand, acknowledged the competence of the Council under Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant, and said that on Sept. 2 Greece had agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Ambassadors' Conference.

On Sept. 5, the Council again sat and received a telegram from the Ambassadors' Conference stating that it had been notified by the Greek Government as to its willingness to abide by their decision in the case and that the Conference was considering the conduct of an enquiry.

Quinones de Léon, representative of Spain upon the Council, presented a draft proposition for a settlement, to which M. Salandra objected on the ground of lack of competence of the Council to interfere with the case. Debate ensued, and the feeling of the Council was favourable to its adoption. A day's delay was asked by Gabriel Hanotaux, the representative of France, which was granted, on condition that M. de Leon's plan and the discussion thereon should be immediately telegraphed to the Ambassador's Conference. This was done.

On Sept. 7, the Council met and received a telegram from the Ambassadors' Conference, acknowledging the receipt of the *verbatim* report of the discussion of the 6th, and thanking the Council for their valuable suggestions, which had greatly assisted the Conference in forming its scheme of settlement, which had been forwarded to Italy and Greece. The settlement proposed by the Council of the League was as follows:

1. That the Greek Government should render a fitting apology to the Three Powers whose Commission had been, in part, assassinated, viz.: to Great Britain, France and Italy.
2. That Greece should celebrate a solemn funeral service in Athens in honour of the victims.
3. That the Greek fleet should salute the Italian flag in such form as might be determined upon.
4. That Greece should pay military honours to the bodies of the victims when being embarked on the Italian warship.
5. That representatives of the Three Powers should supervise the enquiry and trial, and that the punishment of the guilty parties should be supervised by the representatives of the League.
6. That the Greek Government should deposit 50,000,000 lire in a Swiss bank as a guarantee for such damages as might be assessed as indemnity.
7. That the matter of costs of Italian expedition be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The decision of the Ambassadors' Conference, as conveyed to the Italian and Greek Governments, followed very closely the proposal submitted by the Council of the League. Recommendations one, two, four and six were adopted. Recommendation three was adopted and the salute was ordered to be made to the British, French and Italian flags on warships in the Piræus, and the salute was to be returned by these ships to the Greek flag. Recommendation 5 was concurred in, with the addition of the Japanese President of the Council to the Commission of Investigation, and the substitution of a supervising Commission to one from each of the Three Powers plus the Japanese President.

The solution was significant. It affirmed that the Greco-Italian dispute was an affair concerning not Italy alone and her honour, as Mussolini had so loudly declared, but was an Inter-

national affair in which, primarily, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan as members of the Ambassadors' Conference, and, secondarily, the League's 54 nations were interested. It, therefore, imposed upon Greece a salute to the flags of the Nations primarily involved, of which Italy was one, and provided that a return salute be given the Greek flag. The investigation was not to be conducted as Mussolini set forth in his Uultimatum, under the supervision of an Italian officer, but under an International Commission, headed by the Japanese President of the League Council, and Greece was not compelled to agree, before trial, as Mussolini demanded, to the execution of those concerned in the murders.

It provided also, that Greece should deposit 50,000,000 lire in the Swiss National Bank, out of which the Permanent Court of International Justice should determine what should be paid to Italy on the basis of information elicited by the International Commission of Investigation. It was arranged, also, that Italy should evacuate Corfu on or before Sept. 27, the date on which it was expected the Investigation Commission would have determined the facts in the murder case. In all these particulars it ignored and traversed Mussolini's Ultimatum and followed the suggestion discussed and forwarded to the Ambassadors' Conference by the Council of the League on Sept. 6.

Mussolini, himself, who had taken the matter entirely in his own hands with the flaming announcement that it affected Italy's honour, and that he would suffer no interference in his methods of vindicating it, within a few days, was driven to completely change his ground and through his representative on the Council of the League, to declare his willingness to have it referred to the arbitration of the Ambassadors' Conference and to pledge himself, as Greece had done, to abide by their decision.

In the end, the Conference of Ambassadors revised its first decision as to the payment of the 50,000,000 lire and authorized its being handed over to Italy as an indemnification without reference to the Court of International Justice. That done, Italy evacuated Corfu on Sept. 27, and, in the Council of the League, M. Salandra and M. Politis on behalf of the Italian and Greek Governments, offered mutual assurances of their satisfaction at the procedure and outcome, and the resumption of mutually amicable relations between the two countries.

The Competence of the The League. The trouble between Italy and Greece having been thus peacefully settled by the arbitration and decision of the Ambassadors' Conference, acquiesced in by the two Governments concerned, there remained open the other and equally important matter of the competence of the League. This had been openly challenged by Mussolini on general national grounds and by his representative in Council, M. Salandra, on both general and special grounds. Mussolini declared that each nation had the right at once and, on its own initiative, to vindicate its national honour and take such

measures as it chose to compel redress; and cited instances where other nations had exercised that right to the extent of employing armed force, occupying territory and exacting indemnity.

M. Salandra maintained "that the League of Nations had only the right to interfere in questions relating to the execution of treaties if all the interested parties ask for such intervention"; that the interests of Italy and the Ambassadors' Conference in this matter were parallel and each had the right to define the punishment of the violators of its honour and its orders; that "in a question of prestige and national dignity such as that now before us, Italy cannot leave the decision to the Council of the League of Nations"; that the occupation of the island of Corfu was, by way of a guarantee, to insure the execution by Greece of obligations—"a guarantee all the more essential owing to the instability and inferior moral position of the Greek Government"; that Italy's action did not threaten the peace of the world and did not constitute an act of a hostile character.

M. Salandra added to these the contention that, as Italy had accepted the arbitration of the Ambassadors' Conference and that body had commenced action thereon, the Council of the League was not competent to interfere, whilst this enquiry was under way.

These points were discussed with great fulness and ability in the Council meetings of Sept. 5, 17 and 18. Every member of the Council combatted the position taken by Italy. It was pointed out that under the old order of things each Nation had taken such action as seemed right in cases such as had arisen between Italy and Greece but that, in joining the League, the member nations had solemnly bound themselves to abide by the articles of the Covenant, and these enjoined a different procedure.

That Covenant provided that, in any dispute arising between any two of the members of the League, recourse should be had, not to war, but to diplomatic methods, to arbitration, to the Permanent Court of International Justice and, failing these, to the Council and Assembly of the League. Italy had ignored all these, had acted solely on her own initiative and acted by sudden and overwhelming force, resulting in bloodshed, the invasion, and the occupation of territory, and in the imperilling of the peace of Europe.

Greece in these circumstances had appealed to the Council of the League, and the Council was clearly empowered to examine that appeal whether Italy joined in the request or not. The contention that Italy's action was not a war act and threatened no possible danger to the peace could not be maintained on any reasonable interpretation of the Act and its consequences.

As to M. Salandra's contention that once the two countries had agreed to the settlement of the question by the Ambassadors' Conference, the Council had co-operated in that action and

approved of the ultimate decision. But that situation had arisen after Italy had taken her original position and had only been made possible by Mussolini abandoning his original contention and submitting to the requirements of the Covenant of the League.

The Council agreed that the question of competence having been raised it was necessary that the matter should be settled once and for all. Two methods were proposed. Either to refer the question of the legal powers of the League to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a Committee of International Jurists who should report to the December meeting of the Council. The latter course was finally agreed to and the following questions were formulated for submission to the Committee of International Jurists.

QUESTION 1. Is the Council, when seized, at the instance of a member of the League of Nations, of a dispute submitted in accordance with the terms of Article 15 of the Covenant by such a Member as "likely to lead to a rupture," bound, either at the request of the other party or on its own authority and before enquiry into any point, to decide whether in fact such description is well founded?

QUESTION 2. Is the Council, when seized of a dispute in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Covenant at the instance of a Member of the League of Nations, bound, either at the request of a party or on its own authority, to suspend its enquiry into the dispute when, with the consent of the parties, the settlement of the dispute is being sought through some other channel?

QUESTION 3. Is an objection founded on Article 15, paragraph 8, of the Covenant the only objection based on the merits of the dispute on which the competence of the Council to make an enquiry can be challenged?

QUESTION 4. Are measures of coercion, which are not meant to constitute acts of war, consistent with the terms of Articles 12 to 15 of the Covenant when they are taken by one Member of the League of Nations against another Member of the League without prior recourse to the procedure laid down in these Articles?

QUESTION 5. In what circumstances, and to what extent is the responsibility of a State involved by the commission of a political crime in its territory?

On Sept. 28 the following Resolution was adopted unanimously, all Members of the Council including M. Salandra, the representative of Italy, being present.

"The Council decides that these questions shall be referred to a Committee of Jurists for an opinion as to the answers to be given to them. The Council resolves that the Report of the Committee of Jurists shall be submitted to it in time for consideration at its session in December. Each Member of the Council may nominate, within a period of 15 days, a Jurist to be member of the Committee. The members thus nominated, together with the Director of the Legal Section of the Secretariat, will constitute the Jurists Committee.

"The Members of the Council being agreed that any dispute between Members of the League likely to lead to a rupture within the sphere of action of the League, and that, if such dispute cannot be settled by diplomacy, arbitration or judical settlement, it is the duty of the Council to deal with it under Article 15 of the Covenant:

"The Council decides that these questions shall be referred to a Special Commission of Jurists for an opinion as to the answers to be given to them. The Council resolves that the report of the Special Commission shall be submitted to it in time for consideration at its session in December. Each Member of the Council may nominate within a period of fifteen days a jurist to be a member of the Commission. The Members thus nominated, together with the Director, of the Legal Section of the Secretariat, will constitute the Special Commission."

The Commission of ten Jurists representing Japan, The British Empire, Uruguay, Brazil, France, Italy, Sweden, Spain and Belgium, and the Director of the Legal Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations was duly appointed and, under the Presidency of M. Adatci of Japan, was to meet early in January 1924 and report its conclusions to the Council of the League.*

The Canadian Parliament and the League. In the House of Commons notice of a Resolution for the withdrawal of Canada from the League was given by C. G. Power, M.P. for Quebec South. No action was taken thereon and it was subsequently called and dropped from the order paper. On the item in the estimates providing for Canada's share of the expense of the League some discussion of its services took place. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Winnipeg, protested the relegation of a matter so important to the hurried discussion of the estimates, and claimed that an extended opportunity should be granted therefor. He cited a severe criticism of the League by "An irresponsible Canadian body" and declared that, in the face of such a sweeping denunciation, "we should very carefully scrutinize the operations of the League of Nations before deciding to continue our membership therein". When challenged by Premier King to name the author of the statements, Mr. Woodsworth declined to do so.

He proceeded to say that the world demanded some such organization as a League of peoples; that the present League was not truly international, and was undemocratically chosen; that the Council was not responsible to the Assembly; and that it was being dominated by the men responsible for the Treaty of Versailles. He gave credit to the League for the registry of International Treaties, the establishment of a World Court of International Justice and an International Labour Office. He questioned the efficiency of the League's action in respect of Austria, the Aaland Islands, the upper Silesian Settlement and the administration of the Saar Valley; quoted various European criticisms thereon; and inclined to the belief that the League, to be effective, "must divorce itself from the Treaty of Versailles" and "must stand ready to admit all nations upon equal terms."

*Note—The conclusions of the Council will be dealt with in *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1924.

Hon. A. K. McLean M.P. for Halifax, was unable to determine from his remarks whether the Member for Winnipeg was sympathetic with the League or the reverse. He, himself, believed that "everyone interested in the welfare of humanity should support it with every atom of interest and fervour that is in him." "The main idea of the League," he said, "is to develop and accentuate the value of thinking in the terms of peace instead of war". He suggested that the Government should instruct delegates to invite the League to hold its assembly at some early date in Canada.

W. C. Good, M.P. for Brant, urged the desirability of Canada giving its hearty support as the League was the only concrete agency in existence "for the solution of some of our greatest problems," endorsed the suggestions of the Member for Halifax as "a very happy proposal" and emphasized "the need of discussion of these international affairs in this House".

C. G. Power, M.P. for Quebec South, said that in 1919 he had expressed the hope that "when a new Government came into power it would see to it that we withdrew from this League". He could not see that the League had done anything for Austria that might not "just as well come from any individual state". As to the prevention of wars, that was due to the inability of these nations to find necessary material and men, and the League had been powerless to prevent the Turko-Grecian War, or the occupation of the Ruhr. The League would appear to have become "an instrument of oppression" in the Saar Valley and to have been incapable of securing results in Disarmament of Nations such as had been achieved at Washington. Even in the field of Labour it had failed to put the eight-hour day into force. If the League binds its members to take part in wars under Article 10 "we have no business in the League" and, if it does not, then "it sinks to the level of a mere debating society" and, in his opinion, the sending of brilliant and experienced Cabinet Ministers to such Conferences was unnecessary.

This ended the only discussion on League matters in the Session of 1923 in the House of Commons, and it is noteworthy that no member of the Government and neither Leader of the other two Parties took any part therein.

The League of Nations Society in Canada. The offices of this Society were located at 41-42 Carleton Chambers, 74 Sparks Street, Ottawa. During the year 1923, the number of branches increased from eight to twenty-seven, located in Halifax, Amherst, Moncton, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Uxbridge, Peterboro, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Grande Prairie, Windsor, London, Quebec, Port Arthur, Lethbridge and Kamloops, with a corresponding increase in the membership. In addition to visits from Lord Robert Cecil, who spoke in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, and Doctor Fridtjof Nansen, whose addresses in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamil-

ton and Montreal, aroused considerable interest in the work of the League of Nations, speaking tours were also undertaken by the President, Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., who spoke in Halifax, Amherst, Moncton and St. John, and by the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G., who, in a Western tour, delivered twenty-five addresses, covering the principal cities from Port Arthur to Victoria and, in most of which, branches were formed.

In addition to the above, smaller meetings were addressed, but not convened by the League of Nations Society. The speakers included Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, M.P., Professor A. L. Burt, Professor Mack Eastman, Colonel, the Rev. G. O. Fallis, Hon. George P. Graham, M.P., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, M.P., John W. Dafoe, J. E. Macpherson and the General Secretary.

Energetic educational campaigns were maintained both through the Canadian Press and by special literature and the articles provided by the Society's representative in Europe, the late William Gleaves Doyle, who did much to make Canadians familiar with the actual work of the League both political, financial and humanitarian. On the death of Mr. Doyle, his widow and family provided a fund for the purpose of awarding prizes to scholars in Canadian Educational Institutions, for essays on International Peace or kindred subjects.

A considerable interest was taken in the work of the Society by prominent business concerns, churches, societies and clubs, with the result that the Corporate Membership increased fourfold during 1923. The Society was in close touch with both the Secretariat at Geneva and the various League of Nations Unions in Great Britain and other parts of the world.

The following were the officers of The League of Nations Society in Canada for 1923: Hon. Presidents—The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P., Robert Forke, M.P.; President—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Presidents—The Hon. H. S. Beland, M.P., the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer—Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.; Hon. Secretary—J. E. Macpherson; Chairman of the Executive Committee—O. M. Biggar, K.C.; General Secretary—H. G. Richardson.

Oriental Immigration and Citizenship.* On Mch. 2, a Bill to restrict Chinese immigration to merchants and students classes was introduced in the House of Commons. As passed, it empowered the Governor-in-Council to appoint officers in countries outside of Canada, to endorse passports and perform other duties under the Act, and to designate certain ports for the entry of persons of Chinese origin. Entry was restricted to members of the Diplomatic Corps or other Government representatives, to children born in Canada of Chinese parents, who

*NOTE.—See alslo Pages 271-2 in this Volume on Immigration and Colonization.

had left Canada for educational or other purposes, to merchants as defined by regulations and to students for attendance at degree-conferring universities and colleges. Registry should be made by every person of Chinese origin in Canada, within twelve months of the passage of the Act. The Head Tax of $500 was not to be charged to students or merchants. The Minister was empowered to authorize admission for a specified period in special cases.

In the discussion upon the Bill the general question of Oriental relations was reviewed. The Prime Minister was of the opinion that, whilst economic and labour conditions and results should be taken into account, we should not lose sight of the Imperial and international relations involved. A number agreed that the admission of very considerable Oriental immigrants was detrimental to Canadian interests, labour, social and economic. The effort to restrict by imposing a heavy poll tax was ineffective in practice and objectionable in principle. No Dominion within the Empire would be well advised in passing national legislation giving offence to an entire nation, but might justifiably exclude certain classes and set limits as to numbers. The Bill proposed to exclude labourers and to fix conditions upon which other classes might be admitted. The Hon. Dr. Tolmie instanced the experience of evident violation of previous legislation admitting merchants. In 1904 the number of Chinese in Canada was 14,000, and was now 58,000, of which 38,000 were in British Columbia, and these were rapidly coming into control of important lines of work in agriculture, fishing and other pursuits. Their living conditions were simpler, their power of competition thereby greater and assimilation was impossible. If our laws are not to be exclusive, they should closely approximate thereto.

As to Japanese immigration, the Premier, in reply to a query by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, said that negotiations were going on with Japan which had offered to place still further restriction on classes of labour coming to Canada in order to render unnecessary any further legislation by Canada tending to embarrass the Japanese Government.

In a discussion in the House of Commons on June 29, 1923, upon an item in Supply, the question of the status of British Indians in Canada came up. S. W. Jacobs, M.P., thought there was no good reason why British subjects domiciled in Canada should not enjoy the franchise. In eight of the Provinces the franchise was exercised by Japanese and Chinese. Why should it be withheld from Hindus who were citizens of the Empire and who now numbered some 1,200 resident in Canada? A Resolution of the Imperial Conference affirmed the desirability of this being done in the interest of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth, and the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri had eloquently advocated its practical application in Canada. He considered that a moral obligation rested upon the Government to give effect

to this Resolution. A. W. Neill, M.P., did not consider that Canada was called upon to grant what neither Australia, New Zealand, nor South Africa had hitherto given. He would deny the resident Hindus that right absolutely in British Columbia. Granted to them, it could not be withheld from other Orientals. In this position he was supported by T. G. McBride.

As representing the attitude of the Government, the Prime Minister read a letter, dated Sept. 5, 1922, written to Mr. Sastri, as follows:

> In reply to the representations made by you at the interview with my colleagues and myself on Friday of last week, and which were the subject of further conference between us yesterday, I desire to assure you that, at the earliest favourable moment, the Government will be pleased to invite the consideration of Parliament to your request that natives of India resident in Canada be granted a Dominion Parliamentary franchise on terms and conditions identical with those which govern the exercise of that right by Canadian citizens generally.
>
> The subject is necessarily one which Parliament alone can determine. It will be submitted to Parliament for consideration when the franchise law is under revision.
>
> In conveying to the Government of India an expression of the attitude of the Government of Canada in this matter, we hope that you will not fail to make clear that at the present time, in eight out of the nine Provinces of which our Dominion is composed, the federal franchise is granted to natives of India resident in Canada, on terms which are identical with those applicable generally to Canadian citizens.

He further declared that he had emphasized to Mr. Sastri the fact that each Province in Canada regulated its own franchise and upon these Provincial franchises the members of the Federal House were elected. It would be unfortunate if a group of Provinces should attempt to force an unwelcome franchise on any dissentient Province and, until there was practical agreement of assent in British Columbia, the Dominion Government found it difficult to ignore the prevailing sentiment therein.

Mr. Meighen agreed that Canada should not pass legislation out of prejudice or animosity against any race, but should not be restrained by over sensitiveness from taking measures necessary in the best interest of our social and economic welfare. He thought Canadian opinion was prepared, for the present, to admit students and *bona fide* merchants and allow results to govern future action. The Bill was passed and sent by the Senate to a special Committee before which hearings took place. As a result the Bill was modified in certain respects to allow of merchants' wives being admitted and relaxing some of the more stringent prohibitions without impairing the principles of the measure. As modified, the Bill became law.

The Halibut Treaty with the United States.* The motion of the Prime Minister, on June 27, to approve the Treaty, made between His Majesty and the United States, signed at Washington Mch. 2, raised a debate on Canada's status in the negotiation and signature of Treaties with Foreign Countries.

*NOTE.—This subject is also treated in this Volume under Canadian-United States Relations, Pages 51-5

The United States Senate had assented to the Treaty on Mch. 4, but had attached thereto a reservation as shown in the following Resolution:—

> Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein) that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of.....Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed March 2, 1923, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, subject to the understanding, which is hereby made a part of this Resolution of ratification that none of the nationals and inhabitants, and vessels and boats, of any other part of Great Britain shall engage in halibut fishing, contrary to any of the provisions of this Treaty.

The Prime Minister explained that, apparently, the reservation had been thought necessary to prevent owners of ships coming from Great Britain, fishing freely in these waters. He was of the opinion that legislation would be passed by Canada and the United States prohibiting the nationals of all countries from fishing during the closed season or using the United States or Canada as a base therefor. If and when such legislation was passed he felt sure the reservation would be withdrawn. The Treaty related wholly to matters of exclusive concern to the United States and Canada.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen took exception to certain statements made by the Premier. The King could not be said to be "acting for Canada". The Minister of Marine and Fisheries representing Canada acted as His Majesty's plenipotentiary with full powers to negotiate and sign.

This Treaty, as usual, was made between the United States and Great Britain. The Canadian Government had insisted that the word "Canada" should be substituted for Great Britain, and then had objected to the British Ambassador's name appearing with the Hon. Mr. Lapointe's as signatory. In the Treaties made by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe with France and Italy 1923, the British Ambassador had signed with these gentlemen. Why the objection in the case of the Halibut Treaty and the affront to Britain's Ambassador unless it was to emphasize to the world a desire to disassociate Canada from the Empire?

Mr. Lapointe insisted, that as the Canadian representative was given full plenipotentiary powers to negotiate and to sign the Treaty, another signature was not necessary and that his objection was in conformity with the principle acknowledged at the Peace Conference, with reference to status and signature on the part of the Dominion. He thought that the United States, by signing and accepting Canada's sole signature to this Treaty, had thereby acknowledged her international status.

L. S. R. Morin said that the Dominions claimed and received, upon entry into the League of Nations, the recognition of a distinct status. This entitled her to a diplomatic freedom to act alone in her intercourse with foreign nations in matters which were her own exclusive concern. "Why, any longer, maintain the practice of having Treaties in relation to these made in the name and signed by the Ambassador of Great Britain? In the

case of the United States this practice was all the more pertinent inasmuch as that country had objected to the Dominions having separate representation." The debate ended with the statement of the Prime Minister that his Government did not object to the British Ambassador's signature, if the British Government desired it, but simply pointed out that, in their opinion, the signature of their own Minister, who had been given full plenipotentiary powers by His Majesty, was all that was necessary. If, however, any Imperial interests had been concerned, Canada would have expected the additional signature of the British Ambassador. In answer to a query by the Prime Minister, if he objected to the signature of the Treaty, by the Canadian Minister, Mr. Meighen replied as follows:

> I object to no such thing, nor did I object to the recommendation made by the British Government for transmission to His Majesty with their advice. It is the proper method. I entirely approve of it and I entirely approve of the appointment of the Canadian Minister. What I did object to was the change in the usual practice and the refusal by this Government to permit the British Ambassador to be associated in the execution of the Treaty.

The Canadian Exhibition Train in France. This was an unique and somewhat spectacular Exhibition. It will be remembered that, in 1921, French exporters and producers had made a Railway Train Exhibition through Canada, along the lines of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, visiting the principal cities, displaying their products in specially arranged cars, showing their exquisite films in the theatres and ending with a stationary exhibit in Montreal in the month of October. The Expedition of 1923 through France was the return display of Canadian producers and exporters participated in by the two great railways, by three Departments of Government, by the Manufacturers' Association and by the Quebec Government. One hundred and forty-six displays were made by individual firms embracing exhibits of sugar, fruit, milling, fish, leather, furs, lumber, wood working, furniture, paper, minerals, agricultural implements, paints, textiles and rubber goods. These were accompanied by books and descriptive catalogues in the French language.

Instead, however, of carrying the Exhibits on Railway cars in France, it was decided to substitute motor trucks specially adapted to the purpose, fitted with adjustable sides, which secured protection from the dust of travel, and permitted quick exhibit at the places of *rendez-vous*. The French Government lent willing and effective aid, provided the motor trucks, chaffeurs and mechanics, and all expenses of haulage and maintenance and, in conjunction with the Municipal authorities, made arrangements for the reception and welcome of the *ménage* on a hearty and generous scale.

The Exhibition Train consisting of thirty cars of exhibits, eight for luggage and two for films and moving picture equipments, along with a staff of 30 exhibitors and demonstrators, was

officially inaugurated on July 16, at Le Havre by M. Dior, Minister of Commerce, representing the French Government, and thereafter visited 34 cities and towns in France and ending at Paris on Oct. 9th. From Paris the train proceeded to Belgium, arriving in Mons on Oct. 18 and, after having visited Charleroi, Namur, Liége, Anvers, Ghent and Brussels, returned on Oct. 30 to Paris, where it remained as a standing exhibit until Dec. 9. The opening in Paris in the Tuellleries Gardens, Nov. 8 was conducted by M. Poncairé, Premier of France, in the presence of Sir Lomer Gouin and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. The exhibits were shown there until Dec. 9 and visited by large and greatly interested crowds.

A specially approved staff, chosen in Montreal and Paris, was untiring in the imparting of information respecting the exhibits. Trade enquiries received were referred to the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Paris and Brussels, to be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Moving picture shows, descriptive of the customs and methods of working and living in Canada, were given in nearly all the towns visited.

Everywhere the "Blue Train," richly decked with flags and bunting, was watched with interest in the passage through the country, and received with popular enthusiasm and official honours at the places of exhibit. The Directors and officials were *fêted* to satiety and Mayors, official bodies and representatives of Church and State gathered to mark the occasion with their sympathy and eloquent tributes to Canadians, their country and their products. It was estimated that over three million people saw the exhibits and the striking films, which brought the spectator in visual contact with Canada, its vast spaces, its wonderful scenery, its wide range of resources and activities, and with its capacity to serve the wants of France in many important lines of production.

In Belgium, seven cities were visited and the same excellent reception was accorded. Newspapers and magazine notices were abundant, generous and entirely sympathetic and laudatory, and it is estimated the total of Canadian news thus given amounted to more than two thousand columns.

The publicity by the Press was evidence of the interest excited by the visit of the Canadian Exhibition train. Practical results in the way of enquiries had not, at the end of the year, been estimated. More than two thousand trade enquiries have been received and are still being followed up by the Department.

The cost to Canada amounted to about $120,000. Credit must be given to the management of the Exhibits, for their intelligent and effective work, and to none more so than to Senator C. P. Beaubien, who was the originator of the novel scheme, and who, for several years, gave freely of his time, partly in Canada and more largely in France, where his indefatigable persistence and eloquent addresses proved irresistable to both the central Government and the Municipal authorities.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

By

George M. Wrong, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

International Relations During 1923; American Influence in Canada

The year 1922 had been one productive of much comment in the Canadian Press and in official circles as to the question of a Canadian Minister at Washington. The relations between Canada and the United States had been deeply involved through the influence of American capital, tariff regulations, the anthracite coal situation and the question of the St. Lawrence Waterways, and it was felt, in certain centres, that Canada should have direct representation in the capital of the United States. On the other hand, it was argued strongly that such an appointment would be entirely inconsistent with the constitutional position of Canada as a part of the British Empire. Canadian interests were cared for at the British Embassy, where there was a Canadian Department with M. M. Mahoney in charge, and Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, was distinctly sympathetic toward Canada's affairs. During 1923, his resignation as British Ambassador to the United States was announced; the British Government promptly appointed to succeed him an experienced member of the diplomatic service, Sir Esmé Howard, at the time, British Ambassador to Spain. During the year the Canadian Government took no action directed towards appointing its own diplomatic representative at Washington.

Questions relating to Fisheries: (1)The Halibut Treaty. The diplomatic event of outstanding importance affecting the relations of Canada and the United States during 1923 was the attempted settlement of one phase of the fisheries question. Almost since the conclusion of the War of 1812 there had been difficulty about fisheries. In 1918 a Canadian-American International Commission met, first at Washington and, subsequently, at different points in the United States and Canada, to consider fishery questions, some of which had remained points in dispute for nearly a century. The discussions covered every phase of the industry and some important conclusions were reached. Before it was feasible to crystallize these into a formal arrangement, the party governments in both countries changed and calculations were accordingly upset. Experts of the Departments of Fisheries of both the United States and Canada agreed upon the necessity of a closed season to prevent the extinction of the halibut. The reason for this was that, since the inception of the industry in 1888, the fisheries had been so profitable and the consequent catch so extensive as to imperil the life of the halibut.

It had been discovered that vast numbers of halibut, frequenting the North Pacific, journeyed to the shores of Alaska to pass the

Winter and, when this became generally known, fishermen prepared for catch during the latter season. The Governments of both countries agreed that this was most undesirable as the halibut is spawning during the Winter months and thus fishing seriously interferes with reproduction. During this reproducing period, the flesh of the fish is in poor condition though they bite with avidity and are easily caught. Moreover, the dangerously rough condition of the Winter sea, resulting in accidents to fishermen and fishing vessels and heavy losses in the way of ruined equipment, were all reasons for the cessation of the halibut industry during a certain period. As a result of enquiries made by Canada through the British Ambassador at Washington, the United States submitted, for the consideration of the Canadian Government, a draft Treaty which, it was suggested, might be converted into a convention for signature.

The principal provision of the Treaty was a closed season for halibut frequenting the Pacific coast, to extend from Nov. 16 to Feb. 15 of each year for the succeeding five years, either party to have the privilege of terminating the Treaty upon giving two years' notice. The draft provided for the disposal of halibut caught incidentally during the closed season, and for the establishment of an International Fisheries Commission to study the life history of the halibut and make recommendation for its better preservation.

Canada agreed to the draft upon condition that some minor alterations were made. The most important of these was the substitution of the words, the "Dominion of Canada" for "Great Britain" as a party to the Treaty. The Canadian Government claimed that the terms related to a question which was of concern solely to the people of the United States and Canada and, therefore, objected to the form as of a treaty with Great Britain. In the meantime Canada had forwarded an Order-in-Council to the Colonial Secretary in London, requesting His Majesty to issue full powers for signature to the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

What followed is clearly described in the *Manitoba Free Press* of Mch. 29:—

> On Feb. 13, Lord Byng cabled to the Colonial Office urging the granting of the necessary full powers to the Canadian representative at the earliest possible moment. Upon the same day Sir Auckland Geddes wired Lord Byng: 'In the signature of the Treaty I understand the Canadian Minister of Marine will be associated with me and will have the full powers necessary.' Upon the same day also, the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a cabled message to Lord Byng, gave full powers to the Canadian representative. The Commission was in the usual form: 'We appoint him (Lapointe) our undoubted Commissioner, Procurator and Plenipotentiary, giving him all manner of power and authority to treat, adjust and conclude with such minister or ministers as may be vested with similar power and authority, on the part of our good friend the United States, of any treaty, convention or agreement . . . and to sign for us, and in our name, everything so agreed upon and included.'
>
> The Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled Lord Byng on Feb. 13, suggesting that the title of the Treaty be: 'A convention for the regulation of Halibut fisheries off the Pacific Coasts of Canada and the United

States.' On Feb. 17, Lord Byng advised the Duke of Devonshire that his ministers acquiesced in the suggestion. By these means the question as to whether the words, 'Dominion of Canada' or 'Great Britain' should appear in the title was put aside.

Sir Auckland Geddes wired Lord Byng on Feb. 14 that the United States State Department desired to know whether Mr. Lapointe would sign the Treaty with him (Geddes). On Feb. 17 Lord Byng wired Sir Auckland: 'My Minister requests Your Excellency to inform the United States Secretary of State Department that Mr. Lapointe will sign this Treaty,' for which it was added he would have full powers. On Feb. 21 Lord Byng wired Sir Auckland that in the opinion of his ministers 'the signature of Mr. Lapointe alone will be sufficient and that it will not be necessary for you to sign as well.' On Feb. 23 Sir Auckland advised Lord Byng: 'I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to sign the Treaty in association with Mr. Lapointe.' On Thursday, Mch. 27, Sir Auckland wired Lord Byng that the United States Government was anxious to get the Treaty before the Senate without delay (owing to the near approach of the end of the Session) and asking 'whether I can sign tomorrow on behalf of Canada. I have thought it best to transmit this message as the additional delay of one day may make the difference as regards the ratification by the Senate. I presume, however, it would be more satisfactory if Mr. Lapointe would sign with me.' The reply was that Mr. Lapointe was then on his way to Washington and would sign. Mr. Lapointe duly arrived in Washington and the Treaty was completed by the signatures of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Lapointe.

The Treaty was signed on Mch. 2 by Mr. Lapointe alone. The precedent was ignored that a resident ambassador in a foreign State usually is one of those to sign any treaty with his Country. The incident attracted wide attention because it raised the question whether Canada could make a treaty in her own name, signed solely by her own representative. Her representative must, however, speak for the head of the Empire, the King, and since the King acts only through ministers representing the people of Great Britain, his authority could be exercised by Canada only on the advice of his Minister in London. When it was asked in the British House of Commons whether the King had given authority to sign on the advice of his British or his Canadian ministers the reply of Mr. Bonar Law was "Both."

The Treaty as signed by Mr. Lapointe was not ratified. On Mch. 4, two days after the signing of the Treaty, the Senate of the United States inserted the amendment that the prohibitions of the Treaty should apply not only to Canadians but also to "the nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats of any other part of Great Britain." This addition was due to a fear on the part of Western senators that British vessels, other than Canadian, might carry on the halibut fishery to the disadvantage of American competitors. Canada refused to ratify the Treaty as amended. One reason was that, to accept it, would mean that the Treaty must be ratified by all the Parliaments of the British Empire. Many people thought that the addition appeared to imply that the United States wished to bind Great Britain by a treaty made ostensibly by Canada, and that Canada had no authority to do this. Since the use of ports either in Canadian or in United States territory was necessary to carry on the industry during the closed season,

Canada agreed to introduce legislation forbidding the use of its ports for such a purpose and it was understood that the United States would do likewise. In enacting this legislation Canada took a further step. Under the B.N.A. Act she has no extra-territorial authority. But the prohibitions in the legislation apply to Canadians at sea beyond the frontiers of Canada. This was a new assertion of Canada's authority over her own people.

The interesting constitutional points remained for discussion at the Imperial Conference which met in October, 1923. The agreement then reached was to the effect that while each self-governing State in the Empire might treat with foreign countries, the other parts of the Empire should be consulted as to the effect of any proposed treaty upon their interests. The *Manitoba Free Press* approved of the move for giving Canada the full right of treaty-making but found that, since the King was advised by British ministers in respect to the powers of Mr. Lapointe, Canada had made no progress in respect to nationhood. The Montreal *Star* said satirically:" There never was a better day's work done for Imperial unity . . . than on the day when Mr. Lapointe successfully insisted upon signing the Halibut Convention, single-handed and alone as Minister of the King . . . When Canada insists upon signing for herself . . . she reduces the weight behind her signature from that of the greatest Empire in the world to that of a small nation of eight odd millions." The Canadian correspondent of *The Round Table* writing on Apr. 10 said: "There seems to have been an abortive attempt by the Canadian Ministry to assert and exercise an entirely separate right of the Dominion of Canada to make treaties with a foreign Power. Whether the object was statesmanlike, or the method candid, cannot now be discussed; but the success of the design might have been viewed as committing not only every Canadian citizen, but all British subjects, to a political conception of the Commonwealth advocated in Canada by but a minor school of political thought. The interest of one partner of the Commonwealth in any international matter should give its views a weight commensurate with that interest; there may even be cases in which its interest being exclusive, its views should be paramount. But this is no agrument for impromptu diplomacy."*

(2) **The Atlantic Fisheries.** The ending of the *Modus Vivendi* respecting Fisheries on the Atlantic was another event relating to this Industry. In December, 1923, the Government of Canada notified the United States:

> That, as from the end of 1923, licenses to United States fishing vessels enabling them to enter Canadian ports on the Atlantic for the purpose of purchasing bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and, also, for the trans-shipment of catch and the shipping of crews, will be discontinued.

A memorandum issued at the same time, said:

> The Treaty of 1818 prohibited United States fishing vessels from entering Canadian ports on the Atlantic seaboard for other than the four

*NOTE.—It should be noted that the Treaty, as originally agreed to, was ratified by the Senate of the United States in 1924.

humanitarian purposes, of obtaining food, water, shelter and repair. To overcome the difficulties created by this Treaty, an arrangement was concluded by the Canadian Government as far back as 1888, whereby licenses were issued enabling United States fishing vessels, upon the payment of a nominal fee, to enter Canadian ports for the purpose of purchasing bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies, and also for the transshipment of catch and for the shipping of crews. Legislation based on the practice thus established was enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1892 and, from that date until 1918, licenses were regularly issued to United States fishing vessels in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

During that period attempts were made to secure for Canadian fishermen some privileges in United States ports. The privileges sought to be obtained were mainly that they should be permitted to proceed from the fishing grounds to ports in the United States and dispose of catches there upon the payment of whatever duty the United States authorities fixed, and after having disposed of their catches to obtain clearance to the fishing grounds from the United States authorities.

All efforts, in this direction, were unsuccessful until the year 1918, when arrangements were concluded, on the recommendation of an International Fisheries Commission, appointed that year, whereby privileges were granted reciprocally in either country to the fishing vessels of the other. These privileges were extended in both the United States and Canada, under the provisions of War legislation in existence at the time. When the United States War legislation ceased to be effective on the 1st of July, 1921, the privileges enjoyed by Canadian fishing vessels in the ports of the United States were terminated. The Government of Canada was, at that time, urged from many quarters to adopt a similar course as a matter of sound public policy, but took the view that the privilege of using Canadian ports, which had been extended to United States fishing vessels for upwards of thirty years, should not be terminated hastily.

In deciding to continue the policy effective since 1892, the Canadian Government was influenced by the hope that the United States Government would ultimately recognize that Canada was entitled to some compensation for the privileges extended to United States vessels in Canadian ports; and further, that it would be recognized that the granting of reciprocal privileges during the years from 1918 to 1921 had not prejudically affected any United States interests; and that on further consideration the Government of the United States would be disposed to restore them. In this hope Canada has been disappointed. The Government of the United States has not only not made provision for the restoration of the arrangements of 1918, but has by tariff provisions imposed additional duties upon Canadian fish seeking the markets of that country.

From the action of the United States authorities the obvious conclusion was reached that little or no value was attached by the people of the United States to the privileges that Canada had been voluntarily extending for so long a period. Renewed demands for the termination of the privileges referred to came from many quarters. The matter having been very fully and carefully considered, the Government of Canada resolved that as from Dec. 31, 1923, licenses, as provided by Section 3 of Chapter 47 of the revised Statutes of Canada, shall not issue to fishing vessels of the United States, but that instead, the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, outlined above, shall be effective as from that date.

The Deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterway: the Chicago Drainage Canal. Three great questions affecting the United States and Canada during 1923 related to the water of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence: (1) The deepening of the canals to permit ocean vessels to reach the Great Lakes; (2) the building of a dam on the St. Lawrence to permit a great development of

power; and (3) the diversion at Chicago of the waters of the Great Lakes to the Mississippi*.

During the year the various attitudes of the different portions of the United States and Canada, toward the question of deepening the St. Lawrence Waterway, changed but little. Ontario and those parts of the New England states which were in need of power supported the proposal, as did most of the great Middle-Western States and the Western Provinces of Canada. New York, Montreal, and Buffalo opposed the project, chiefly because they feared to disturb existing trade. Supporters of both points of view were more or less efficiently organized, the issues being kept actively before the public mind and, although no final decisions were made, there were a few developments of sufficient importance to notice briefly.

On Feb. 6 it was reported from New York that the Super-Power Corporation of Buffalo, a vast combination in which the Duponts and the Vanderbilts were largely interested, had made requests to the Federal Power Commission at Washington for two permits to develop the St. Lawrence River at the towns of Waddington and Messina N.Y. The extent of generating was to be 600,000 and 1,000,000 horse-power, 920,000 of which was to be marketed in the United States and the remaining 680,000 to be reserved for Canada. The plans contemplated the improvement of the river along the lines of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway and would include locks designed for a draft of 30 feet. It was estimated that the combined power and navigation scheme would cost $211,466,419; the plants to be in the United States at Ogden Island and Barnhart Island. The capacity of Ogden Island was placed at 700,000 h.-p. the intention being to develop 600,000 continuously, 420,000 to be absorbed by Americans and the balance to be disposed of in Canada. The installed capacity of Barnhart Island plant was reckoned at 1,000,000 h.-p. to be shared equally by Americans and Canadians. The plans submitted were laid out upon a huge scale. It was expected that it would take ten years to carry them into effect.

Ontario regarded the plan with apprehension. It was argued that a cheaper and more plentiful supply of power was sought by the textile industries of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to enable them to compete successfully with their rivals situated farther to the South and nearer the supply of raw materials. Ontario could not be expected to be interested in the domestic issues across the border. What concerned her was that she owned all the surplus waters on the Canadian side of the International Boundary River not required by the Federal Government for purposes of navigation. The accepted policy of the Ontario Government was to hold in reserve all the latent power of the waters under its control, to be developed by the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission as trustee for the municipalities of the various power dis-

*NOTE.—Details of plans for deepening the St. Lawrence waterway have been set forth in preceding numbers of *The Canadian Annual Review*, especially the 1922 volume.

tricts. The Provincial Government was, therefore, determined that no private monopoly should secure a foothold on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. In addition, Sir Adam Beck, the Chairman of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission, had pointed out that there would soon be serious shortage of power in Eastern Ontario and informed the Ontario municipalities that they could develop St. Lawrence power on their own credit without even Provincial guarantee of the bonds. Ontario with no coal was largely dependent upon the good-will of her American neighbours for a supply. It was, therefore, essential that her "white coal" should not be alienated in such a way as to permit American industrialists to force Canada to share her electrical energy with the citizens of Boston and New York. Mr. Drury, the Prime Minister of Ontario, on enquiry at Ottawa, was assured that the Dominion would not alienate water-power on the St. Lawrence without Provincial sanction and co-operation.

No less than five comprehensive schemes had been elaborated for the development of the St. Lawrence project. Three of these came from the staff of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the fourth from the New York and Ontario Power Company and a fifth from the private firm of Colonel Hugh L. Cooper.

Whether any of these schemes was to be wholly or partially taken up was a conjecture, but it was certain that the development of power on the St. Lawrence was receiving earnest consideration. The opposition of the city of Montreal was indicated by frequent editorials in its leading journals, always in antagonism. Throughout the year Sir Adam Beck repeatedly predicted a shortage of power in the near future and viewed with dismay the waste involved in respect to the waters of the St. Lawrence, a vast, undeveloped and accessible Waterway near to the very district where the shortage of power was imminent. He opposed further early development of Niagara power as the demand did not warrant it, and advocated action in demanding from Ottawa a clear recognition of the rights of the Province in regard to its ownership of streams furnishing water-power.

The attitude of those citizens of the United States interested in the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway had been, on the whole, favourable to the project. The bulk of the support in its favour came originally from the mid-Western States. Opposition came from the larger sea-port cities where it was feared that the ingress of ocean traffic to the inland lakes might injure the sea-ports. In September, word came from Washington that the St. Lawrence waterway was being given favourable consideration. The Committee on the Development of Waterways and Co-ordination of Rail and Waterway Service, appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, had examined the matter and reported itself convinced that the plan should be carried out. A more favourable sentiment appeared in New England. The New England St. Lawrence Improvement Association, composed of business men from each of the Six North-Eastern States, was organized; Associated

Industries of Massachusetts endorsed the project; and the Boston Chamber of Commerce reversed its previous hostile attitude. Favourable resolutions were adopted by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut.

Finally, President Coolidge, in his Message to Congress at the opening of the Session on Dec. 6, called attention to needed improvement of the waterways from the Great Lakes toward the Gulf of Mexico and to the development of the great power and navigation of the St. Lawrence river, for which "efforts are now being made to secure the necessary treaty with Canada." He also said: "These projects cannot all be undertaken at once, but all should have the immediate consideration of the Congress and be adopted as fast as plans can be matured and the necessary funds become available. This is not incompatible with economy, for their nature does not require so much a public expenditure as a capital investment which will be reproductive, as evinced by the marked increase in revenue from the Panama canal. Upon these projects depend much future industrial and agricultural progress. They represent the protection of large areas from flood, and the addition of a great amount of cheap power and cheap freight by use of navigation, chief of which is the bringing of ocean-going ships to the Great Lakes." This declaration led to a Conference on the question,which took place at Ottawa on Dec. 28, at which the Dominion Government was represented by Premier Mackenzie King and the Hon. Charles Stewart, and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission by Sir Adam Beck.

At Ottawa the Prime Minister, Mr. King, proved reluctant to pronounce definitely upon the matter. This attitude was due partly to the opposition to the project chiefly in the Province of Quebec and also to the vast expense involved at a time when Canada was trying to balance her Budget.

Another important problem was the diversion of water from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River through the Chicago Drainage Canal by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. An international Agreement concluded in 1909 provided that Chicago might divert 4,167 cubic feet of water per second. Chicago was far exceeding this and, without authority, was diverting in excess of 8,000 cubic feet, the volume at times even reaching as high as 10,000. Opposition to this purloining of waters was not limited to Canada, particularly Ontario, but was shared by American cities, such a Buffalo and Detroit.

The Chicago Commission on the waters of the lakes was aware of this opposition but considered that the allotted 4,167 cubic feet was inadequate. It, therefore, determined to seek permission for a diversion of 10,000 feet, in return for which it was prepared to construct dams at its own expense to regulate and equalize the flow of waters and, thereby, maintain the desired levels on lakes and rivers. In the meantime, the unlawful appropriation at the head of Lake Michigan continued unabated, to the annoyance of residents of places on the Lakes, where navigation and the development of power were injured by the lowering of the water level. Legal

action was finally taken and the matter was submitted to the United States District Court, whence an order issued charging the Chicago officials to reduce the volume of water diverted to the original 4,167 feet within a period of six months.

The Chicago Commission prepared to seek the approval of the various authorities concerned to its proposed erection of regulating dams in return for diverting 10,000 feet. It was with this object that a deputation visited Ottawa in July. It should be noted that this particular question was of greatest moment to Ontario. Sir Adam Beck voiced protests, arguing that no matter how successful the compensatory works might be which Chicago proposed to erect, they could not make up for the loss of 300,000 horse-power which, it was reckoned, a diversion of 10,000 feet would mean to Canada. The amount of this loss measured in the value of the coal equivalent, would be considerably over twenty million dollars a year.

In September a second delegation visited Toronto, headed by W. J. Healy, Chairman of the Chicago Sanitary Boards. Chicago maintained that it had received authority from the United States Secretary of War to divert the water and that Canada's consent had been given by the Treaty of 1909, when the proportion of the waters to be diverted from the Niagara for power purposes was settled favourably to Canada. Sir Adam Beck claimed, in reply, that the Secretary of War had not been given authority for the diversion. The Delegation met with very little success. The fight was continued when Ontario sent delegates to a Great Lakes Conference assembled in October in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Conference was representative of all the cities and states affected by the actions of the Chicago Commission. The Great Lakes Harbour Association was formed and was markedly hostile to the action of Chicago.

The inherent danger in the Chicago drainage Canal was exposed on Nov. 29, by Dr. A. P. Coleman, *Emeritus* Professor of Geology in the University of Toronto, who stated that it would be within the power of engineering science to deepen the drainage canal by some fifty or sixty feet. If that could be accomplished there was little doubt that the Upper Lakes could be drained through this channel to the Mississippi. Dr. Coleman also stated that it was to the advantage of the larger cities situated along the Mississippi River to co-operate with the people along both shores of the Great Lakes system, since the increased waters from regions farther north, would disturb existing conditions on that river.

An international issue was raised by a warning from Washington that the United States would not consent to a further diversion of waters from the Niagara River unless more favourable division than one based upon equality could be arranged. By the Treaty of 1909 Canada was given 36,000 yearly and the United States only 20,000 of the cubic feet of water diverted for power purposes. The division as thus arranged had regard to the Chicago diversion and to the fact that a large American Company situated in Canada used a considerable portion of the Canadian water for

generation of electric energy which was exported to the United States. Canada desired to maintain the arrangement as it stood. No final settlement was reached, in 1923, on the problem raised by Chicago.

Illicit Liquor Traffic with the United States. One of the chief problems affecting the relations of the United States and Canada was connected with Prohibition. New Year's Eve had long been an occasion for festive celebrations in American cities. In New York alone on New Year's Day, 1923, there had been one hundred and fifty arrests for violation of the liquor laws. It was announced at Washington that twenty-one boot-legging aeroplanes were operating between the Quebec frontier and New York. The Press of the United States was keenly divided on the question whether Prohibition was being enforced. In June, the United States Government proposed to the Maritime powers a treaty or treaties, exchanging its right to prevent foreign ships bringing liquor within the three-mile limit, for the reciprocal right to search ships within a twelve-mile limit. Pending an agreement the Government began, in June, to seize supplies of liquor on ships arriving at New York. When, on June 23, United States officials broke the Customs seals on the stores of liquor in the *Baltic*, a British ship, and began to remove the liquor, her captain entered a formal protest on the ground that the supply was in bond and was intended for use only outside the territorial waters of the United States. This and other incidents aroused acute comment in England and Canada and raised an international issue.

Negotiations began between the United States and Great Britain and also between Great Britain and the Dominions as to accepting the proposals of the United States to permit the seizure of "bootlegging" vessels within a twelve-mile limit. The matter was referred to the Imperial Conference assembled in London in October and the Conference gave final assent to the proposals for an agreement by which British vessels, suspected of liquor-running, might be stopped and searched within twelve miles of the United States shore. The Conference acted on the recommendation of the British Foreign Office and one of its own expert committees. The proposed Treaty conferred valuable rights on Britain in the shape of granting authority to its ocean passenger liners to bring legitimate liquor stores into United States ports under seal, when intended for outbound consumption. The Treaty had not been finally concluded before the end of the year.

Canada was more directly concerned in the rum-running across its own frontiers. On July 4, the publication *Canadian Finance* summarized the problem: "It was on Mch. 7 that the United States Secretary of State asked Canada to decline clearance papers to vessels with cargoes of liquor destined to ports in the United States unless a permit authorizing its importation be presented. The reply of the Canadian Government, received June 19, stated that the Government of Canada had carefully investigated the matter and had ascertained that the provisions of the law were

being properly observed. The Government of Canada further stated that the export of liquor was not prohibited from Canada and that there existed no provision in the Customs laws or regulations which would warrant the refusal of clearance papers to vessels carrying liquor destined for a foreign port simply because of the fact that the entry of such liquor, without special permits, was prohibited at the foreign port in question. The Government of Canada, therefore, regretted their inability to adopt the suggestion put forth by the United States Government in regard to this matter."

On June 25, in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister stated that, as soon as the present Session was over, he would be pleased to receive at Ottawa an officer from the American Government to discuss possible ways and means of helping to meet the situation. The attitude of Canada, in this matter, he said, was entirely friendly. He would endeavour to further, so far as possible, the best relations with Canada's American neighbours.

The problem aroused interest all over Canada. A correspondent of the *Financial Post* writing from Montreal on July 20 said: "Canada has no legislation that curbs rum-running from this country into the United States. So long as proper clearance papers are obtained for shipments and all formalities connected with export from this country are observed, liquor may be exported from Montreal, Vancouver, Windsor, Fort Erie and other ports openly and freely. As a result rum-running has provided a tidy bit towards Canada's favourable balance of trade."

Speaking on the same question the Toronto *Saturday Night* said, on Sept. 29:

> A good many people in the United States, including certain Washington officials, are evidently of the opinion that it is Canada's duty to assist that country in enforcing the Volstead Act. One enthusiast writes that if it take a hundred thousand men to police our borders in order that no smuggling of liquor may take place, it is the duty of Canada to perform that service. The suggestion that we tighten up our frontiers would come with better grace if the States, which border us on the East and South, showed any disposition to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire. · · · It should be distinctly understood that the decent people of Canada do not countenance "bootlegging," nor have they any sympathy for those who traffic in illicit 'booze' and are caught and punished, as they are nearly every day in the Ontario courts. But, at the same time, if Canada, as a whole, eventually decides that Government control is a better measure than prohibition in spots, as we have it now, how are we to dam any current of liquor that may trickle southward? The United States Government has all the rights and privileges of a good neighbour. They can if they desire block their side of the border line with man power so that a mosquito could not get over without showing cause.

On Oct. 6, the New York *Literary Digest* published the opinions of a large number of Canadian editors as to Canada's duty in the matter. These included some rather sarcastic reminders that the United States held aloof from the League of Nations to enforce peace but, when its own need arose, was eager to get other nations to aid in enforcing its prohibition laws. The St. John *Telegraph-*

Journal said "our restrictions against rum-runners implies a condition of inefficiency that is not flattering to a great nation." The Montreal *Herald* pointed out that each Canadian Province had its own policy as follows:

> The Province of Quebec allows the public sale of liquor through the Liquor Commission. A somewhat similar policy is in force in British Columbia while, in Manitoba, a new law has just been passed which will allow citizens to purchase a limited quantity of liquor on obtaining a permit. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Ontario, which is a Prohibition Province, has huge whiskey distilleries and large breweries which are allowed to manufacture for export. Furthermore, there are large districts in Ontario where for many years the growing of grapes for wine-making has been one of the principal industries. Ontario still allows the manufacture of wine from grapes on a large scale and allows the manufacturers to sell that wine in the Province of Ontario but not to advertise it. Indeed the representatives of Ontario in the Federal Parliament are so jealous of this industry that they have protested against the reduction of the tariff on French wines imported into the Province of Quebec on the ground that this would hurt the Ontario wine-making industry.

The Winnipeg *Evening Tribune* urged that Canada should aid the policy of the United States "not only in the spirit of friendship towards a friendly neighbour, but in self-protection. The rum-running industry has attracted to the Canadian border criminals of desperate type, and has led to a reign of lawlessness and criminality in the border districts. This is particularly noticeable in the Canadian West through the continued looting of banks and, in eastern Canada, it is marked by many crimes of violence. It is only self-protection for Canada to join heartily in friendly co-operation with the American authorities in stopping the smuggling traffic."

The Kingston *Standard* in the same spirit said: "We are not, to be sure, our brother's keepers, but we are the keepers of civilization, and civilization could not long survive if Governments did not come together to uphold law and order and justice. That is why it is pleasing in the eyes of Canadians to see the beginning on this North American continent of a Little League of Nations of our own to solve just such problems as this that has sprung up over Prohibition."

The Canadian Government agreed to a Conference on the question and this took place at Ottawa at the end of November. The United States asked Canada to stop the granting of clearance papers to ships carrying liquor to American ports. On this, the Toronto *Globe* said Nov. 28:

> Under present conditions the Canadian Customs Department virtually sanctions an illicit business. It knows that vessels, with liquor cargoes destined for the United States, are engaged in smuggling operations. . . . We co-operate with the smugglers when we grant clearance papers to liquor-laden vessels, whether these discharge their cargoes in Canadian or American waters or on either shore. On the Canadian side of the Detroit River anyone can see at almost any hour liquor in cases and beer in barrels being loaded from Canadian railways on Canadian docks and transferred to rum-running craft—a gigantic process of circumventing United States law, or enabling others to do it, all stamped with official approval and legalized by the Canadian Government.

Equal laxity is shown in the granting of official papers to boats ostensibly clearing for Cuba, Mexico or some foreign country other than the United States. These vessels, many of them small motor boats incapable of a sea-voyage, continue to deliver their cargoes and return to the point of departure a few days after leaving it. · · · This farce is solemnly and regularly enacted under the eyes and noses of Canadian Customs officials, and the floating boot-leggers carry papers with the Canadian sign and seal as certificates of character.

The *Globe* was prepared to agree to an extension to the United States of the right of search on the Great Lakes and added: "There is no prospect of the repeal of the Federal prohibition law in the United States, and we should make a permanent adjustment to the situation in a spirit of good neighbourhood. The existing state of affairs—the laxity of our regulations—is a menace which should be removed. The present Conference can only advise, but its conclusions will have weight with both Governments, and should be the basis of legislation in the near future if statutory action is needed."

The year ended before the Canadian Government had announced its policy as a result of the Conference. One result of the situation in respect to ocean travel was the diversion of traffic to Canadian ports. The Chicago *Tribune* said on May 2: "Middle Western people can travel by train to Montreal almost as cheaply and quickly and fully as comfortably as to New York. There they will be closer to Europe than they would be at New York. At Halifax they would be a day nearer Europe, and at Quebec almost a day nearer still. It is an easy way out. Thousands upon thousands of passengers will take it. It will mean millions of dollars profit to the Canadian ports."

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff and Canada. The new high Tariff, known by the name of its creators in the United States in 1922, was aimed chiefly at protecting the farmer. It imposed heavy import duties on grain and cattle. On the other hand, it protected manufactured articles and the farmers soon began to enquire whether they had gained or lost by the measure. In April, 1923, the American Tariff Bureau Federation raised the cry that, while the United States farmer gained a third of a million dollars per day on the things he produced, the same tariff was costing him a million dollars a day on the things he consumed. In other words, he gained on his wool, but lost on his woollens; gained on his wheat, but lost on his flour, etc. The statement noted, in particular, the effect of the Tariff on trade in cattle: "it affords no protection to any one in the United States, but does restrict the volume of business available to our cattle feeders and the consumption of feed grains. It reduces the volume of business of all concerned in the commerce in cattle. It is wholly useless to us. It injures the Canadians and is an uncalled for contribution to commercial friction between the two countries, resulting undoubtedly in the gratuitous loss of one of our best market for many products, including agricultural."

Commenting on this the Ottawa *Journal* (May 4) said: "Canada was, last year, the best customer of the United States, in that she

bought more dollars' worth of American exports than did any other country. We had long held second place. It is therefore cheering to have our neighbours recognize the truth that it is a sane thing to try and make things a little more comfortable for a good buyer like Canada. One would have supposed that such an idea would have found place in American tariff legislation long ago; but all that has happened during recent years has been a steady elevation of the bars. At this moment some of the duties are practically prohibitive, while we have none of that nature on our side. It is, perhaps, too much to expect anything in the way of a sudden reversion to friendly sanity in the matter of the tariff, but even a symptom of a change of attitude gives a glow to hope."

This anticipation was far from realized. Higher tariffs still were the cure in the mind of the American farmer. The situation was complicated by banking difficulties. Under the banking laws of the United States a very large number of small banks had been created. There were six hundred banks in North Dakota, one for every 768 persons. Naturally, when farmers could not pay their debts, these banks were in difficulties and many of them failed. Failure of a bank in Canada, where there were only a score or so of such institutions, was a momentous event but these small banks had only local relations. Their failure indicated, however, acute agricultural distress and the problem was to find the causes and remedics.

The chief cause was the decline of the purchasing power of Europe. Added to this, the increased tariff in the United States made it difficult for Europe to sell and also to buy there. In 1919 Europe purchased from the United States 332,000,000 pounds of beef and, in 1922, a little less than 4,000,000. Europe purchased, in 1919, 1,238,000,000 pounds of bacon but, in 1922, only 350,000,000 pounds. Hence came the depression in the American livestock industry. To meet this the farmer, it was said, should limit production so that no wheat should be exported. A tariff should exclude foreign wheat and the farmer would have the benefit of the world pricc plus the tariff, of from thirty to forty-five cents a bushel. Another suggestion was that he should adjust himself to world conditions and meet competition by greater efficiency.

H. Parker Willis, Professor of Banking in Columbia University, in an analysis of these conditions, pointed out that, during the War the farmer had had a guaranteed price of $2.26 a bushel for wheat*. Wheat acreage expanded; farm land advanced from $150 or $200 an acre to $400; many farmers retired to live in the city on the interest on the mortgages given by the purchasers of their farms. After the War, wheat dropped to a value of $1.00 a bushel. General commodity prices dropped but not so far—the farmer receiving less but paying re atively more for what he brought. Professor Willis then referred to the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 as follows:

Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, January, 1924.

It was a loose-jointed, ill-conceived measure whose purpose appeared to be that of uniting various agricultural credit schemes which had made their appearance in Congress, and of supplying a large dose of Government aid to agriculture. The twelve Banks, for which it provided, were authorized to issue tax-free debentures to be sold to the public in an amount 20 times their capital, of $5,000,000 each (furnished by the Government), and to sell these debentures to the public, re-lending the proceeds. They were also permitted to make "acceptances" and Reserve Banks were authorized to discount these acceptances and to buy the debentures at the instance of the intermediate Credit banks, the latter, moreover, being given a large direct discount power on 'straight paper'. Further, the processes of gathering, packing, manufacturing, shipping and operating in agricultural products were specifically defined as of a nature to warrant the creation of eligible paper against them, such paper to be discountable with Reserve Banks. The agricultural credit corporations, which were also to be formed as numerously as desired (minimum Capital of $250,000 each), were likewise given practically unrestricted access to Reserve Banks, besides being authorized to call on the intermediate Credit Banks for re-discounts and other assistance. Adoption of this drastic measure, potentially at least, eliminating most of the protection and restriction that had been imposed upon rediscounting in the original Federal Reserve Act, was followed by action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board which drafted regulations with a view to putting the measure into operation by making the older Reserve Bank rules conform to it. Thus, an almost complete breakdown of the fundamental canons of sound commercial banking was forced by Congress so far as the provisions of law or the requirements of public regulations were concerned.

Professor Willis concluded that "the farmers' troubles are those which grow out of inflation, speculation and over-production coupled, in many parts of the country, with high costs. There is little in the experience of the United States with agricultural credit during the past ten years that need be regarded as furnishing anything more than a warning to those who are about to undertake hazardous experiments."

It was, of course, the Canadian farmer who was regarded as the most dangerous competitor of those of the United States. Mr. Lloyd George said, in London, on Dec. 22: "When I got to the grain centres of the States I was struck by the feeling that existed there on the formidable character of Canadian competition in wheat growing. Generations of cultivation had exhausted the unreplenished fertility of their own lands, whereas Canada had unlimited fields of virgin soil of finest quality which still yield rich harvests without artificial fertilization. The American farmers felt their chances of competing in neutral markets against Canadian exporters were diminishing. Although a home population, which is well over 100,000,000, provided them with a ready market at their own doors, I was nevertheless told at Minneapolis, by farmers' representatives there, that American farming suffers considerably from the loss of the European market, partly through Canadian competition and partly through European unsettlement. Nowhere are the possibilities of Canada more thoroughly realized and appreciated than across the frontier."

The cure sought by the farmers' *bloc* in Congress was more protection. Statements that the Fordney tariff, of 30 cents, on wheat was not effecting its purpose led to a demand that the rates of

duty should be increased. The Regina *Leader* said on Sept. 27: "They are talking in the United States now of increasing the tariff on wheat, which means Canadian wheat. The most serious phase of the situation in which United States wheat farmers find themselves results from the fact that they produce more than the domestic market can absorb. They claim to have a surplus of some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. They want the Government to "segregate" this surplus, which is a sugar-coated term for holding it off the market at governmental expense. This the Government is apparently reluctant to do as it would mean employing funds provided by the whole nation to increase the cost of living of the whole nation, in an effort to increase the sale price of a single commodity produced by a fraction of the nation."

The urgency of the American farmers in demanding increased protection, chiefly against Canadian grain, led to enquiry by the United States Tariff Commission. At its sittings at Washington, in November, it was claimed that conditions in Canada were much more favourable to the grain-grower than they were in the United States. On Nov. 16, the Toronto *Globe* explained the problem as follows:

> The decision of the United States Tariff Commission to investigate the import duties on wheat is a confession that the grain-growers of the United States cannot face Canadian competition in their home market even when sheltered behind what was believed to be the prohibitive duty of 30 cents per bushel. The Wheat Council of the United States wants the wheat duty raised to 45 cents. The American Farm Bureau Federation declares that the home market will break under the strain of Canadian shipments if the Tariff Commission does not speed up the investigation.
>
> The superior position of the Canadian grain-growers in the world's markets is emphasized by the statement that lower transportation costs permit him to secure from five to thirteen cents more of the market price than his American competitor, while the superior milling qualities of Canadian wheat enables it to command a premium of five cents per bushel. In the American milling centres it is given preference over home-grown wheat, notwithstanding the duty of 30 cents per bushel.
>
> That is assuredly a tale of woe. If it is well founded, there is very little the Tariff Commission can do to help the American wheat farmer. His production costs are so high that he can no longer compete against Canada in the open markets of the world. If the wheat duties are so raised as to keep out Canadian wheat, the home market will be preserved, but that will involve increasing pressure in the foreign market and ultimately the capture by Canada of that market and a decrease in production of about 200,000,000 bushels a year—the exportable surplus of the United States.
>
> There are farmers who admit that, so long as there is any exportable surplus of United States wheat pressing for sale abroad the price obtained for the surplus is almost certain to set the price for wheat sold in the domestic market. The only way of overcoming the operation of the law of supply and demand would be by putting wheat and flour duties up to the point at which importation would entirely cease, pooling all wheat produced, selling the crop in the home market for all the consumer would stand, and disposing of the balance in the foreign market on such terms that a uniform return would be secured by all wheat producers in the United States, whether a hundred miles from the seaboard or fifteen hundred, and by growers of soft Winter wheat equally with producers of No. 1 Northern.

Meanwhile, Canada, shut in by this high tariff and with a large surplus for export, was moving steadily towards Free Trade as the goal. At the end of April, before a Committee of the House of Commons, asked for by Andrew McMaster, of Brome (Liberal), to enquire into agricultural conditions, J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture stated their views on tariffs: "In general, what we immediately seek is a substantial, all-round reduction of the Customs tariff on the necessities of life; an increase in the British preference; reciprocity with the United States along the lines of the 1911 agreement; free importation of agricultural implements and vehicles, fertilizers, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils; and of all raw materials and machinery used in the manufacture of these things. The farmers ask no favours at the expense of any other section of the community, but they do object to a law which imposes a tax upon them for the benefit of persons engaged in another occupation. Even if the farmers were able to carry the burden it would be unjust, and I think you will agree with me that sufficient evidence has been laid before this Committee, by previous witnesses, to convince you that the farmer is absolutely unable to-day to carry an unnecessary burden."

This point of view met with some response, for the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in his Budget Speech on May 11, invited the United States to enter upon negotiations for reciprocity in trade. The following two sections were included in the new Act relating to Tariffs:

"The Governor-in-Council may authorize any Minister of the Crown to enter into negotiations with any authorized representative of the Government of the United States with a view to the making of a commercial agreement between the two countries on terms which may be deemed mutually beneficial. Any agreement so made shall be subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada. If the President of the United States, under authority of the United States Tariff Act of 1922, determines to reduce, by fifty per cent., the duties imposed by such Act upon the following articles, that is to say: Cattle, wheat, wheat flour, oats, barley, potatoes, onions, turnips, hay, fish—the Governor-in-Council may, by Order-in-Council, make such reductions of duties on similar articles imported into Canada from the United States as may be deemed reasonable by way of compensation for such reductions on Canadian products imported into the United States.

This proposal for Reciprocity met with little welcome in the United States. A despatch to the Montreal *Star* from Washington, on May 14, said: "The announcement of the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, in which he outlined a proposal for Tariff reciprocity between the United States and Canada, has already drawn the opposition of influential leaders of the Republican farm *bloc* in the United States Congress, and the indications are that any attempt to reach an agreement along the lines proposed will be fought by the entire farm *bloc*. . . . Newspaper sentiment here has not been favourable to the proposition. The New York

World, a Democratic paper, in commenting on this attitude noted "the change in the Republican party since the Taft Administration proposed a reciprocal agreement between the two countries and Canada rejected it." It proceeded thus:

> The lucid interval of the Republican party as regards Canadian Reciprocity soon passed. At this distance it seems like an unnatural adventure into which it was led by a President of liberal impulses. Now that Canada, through political changes, has come round again to look with favour on Reciprocity, the Republican party, speaking through the Harding Administration, is more than ever infatuated with extreme Protection.
>
> Canada has been severely punished in the Fordney-McCumber tariff for producing from her soil articles that the people of this country would consume. She wants American products on fair terms of exchange. But the Republican theory is that any freedom of barter between adjoining communities is an act of invasion of the sacred soil of the United States, to be repelled at any expense. On principle an appeal to join with Canada in a reciprocity agreement must appear to the Harding Administration no less than an act of political treason.

While the gesture of Mr. Fielding in favour of Reciprocity pleased the Canadian West the Montreal *Gazette* had harsh words about it.

> Mr. Fielding has never forgiven the Canadian people for what he recently called the crime of rejecting the Convention he arranged in 1911. With him Reciprocity with our neighbours has become an obsession, as King Charles' head was to Mr. Dick. But if we are to have Reciprocity, we certainly cannot have the tariff stability Mr. Fielding deems desirable. It is quite impossible to achieve a commercial convention with the United States in the present state of American opinion and, for that reason, there may be a disposition to regard the proposal as having no other significance than a play of the Government to the farmers; but, while the offer remains on the Canadian statute books, it is a menace. If Canada ever makes an arrangement with the United States it will be on American terms, the giving of more than we get, and it will be an arrangement not limited to natural products. The objections to unrestricted Reciprocity, the advocacy of which caused the Liberal party the loss of more than one general election, are unabated in force. The perpetuation of British connection is involved in any practical scheme and this statement can be made without flag-waving, but as a simple matter of fact. Canada cannot expect to remain within the Empire under a policy of preferential rates in favour of a foreign country and, upon no other condition than preferential rates will the United States, touch the topic. The terms of barter, if a bargain is to be made, are well known, and they are the opening of the Canadian market to American manufactures in return for the opening of the American market to Canadian natural products. It is conceivable that this kind of Reciprocity may some day be attainable, but only on condition that Canada adopts the American tariff against Great Britain and all other countries.

In the United States President Harding claimed that the new high Tariff had been of great benefit to the farmer: "The emergency tariff measure has passed, to secure the farmer's home market against the flood of competing articles from distant corners of the earth. During the War, vast quantities of farm products had been dammed up in countries so distant that shortage of shipping made transportation to Europe impossible. With the seas again free, these sought, at whatever price could be obtained, the one market where there was real buying capacity, and cash to pay—the great market of the

United States. We took prompt measures to stop this movement; and the combination of effective production, easier credits and the operation of the War Finance Corporation, quickly arrested the downward trend and started agriculture upon the upgrade once more. . . . The new tariff schedules saved for the American farmer a vitally important and gravely menaced home market."

The *Wall Street Journal* took an opposite view: "Fordney and the farm *bloc* did not want foreign goods to enter the United States. Is it possible that they did not wish domestic goods to leave the country? In this respect, at least, they are succeeding beyond their wildest imagination, although sounds coming from the agricultural regions, particularly the Middle West, do not indicate that the programme has been hailed as a blessing. It is true that Europe is not consuming up to 100 per cent. capacity. Yet Europe must continue to eat food. The European crop-importing season ends with July and, when the figures of imports for the year are completed, it will be found that Europe has imported more foodstuffs than is popularly supposed at this time. The difference is that it has brought less from the United States and more from other countries. This is one result of the Fordney farm *bloc* idea of foreign trade enacted into law."

Some of the evidence before the United States Tariff Commission gave a roseate view of grain-growing in Western Canada. Sidney Anderson, Member of Congress from Minnesota, argued that, on the basis of land values, larger yields per acre, lower taxation and lower frieght rates, the Canadian producer had a great advantage over his competitor in the United States. He referred especially to growers in the Dakotas and Minnesota. In recent years land values in these States had increased rapidly and enormously and much more than in Canada. Mr. Anderson claimed that the Canadian cost of production, considering all factors, was less than half the cost of production in the United States. Moreover the average yield in the three Provinces of Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1923 was 20·6 bushels per acre, while the average yield in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana was 9·5 bushels per acre. This praise of Canadian conditions as compared with those in the United States was regarded in Canada as an excellent advertisement for the West and likely to lead to the emigration to Canada of many American farmers.

The Royal Bank of Canada issued, in December, a letter containing an estimate of the effect of the Fordney Tariff in Canada, during the statistical year ending Sept. 30, and showed that exports of potatoes had declined from 1,703,000 bushels during the year ending Sept. 30, 1922, to 448,000 bushels during the succeeding twelve months. Cattle exports declined from 224,000 to 161,000 head, and sheep from 103,000 to 39,000 during the same period. Other products which were rather seriously affected were apples, cheese, and fish. It is interesting and, possibly, also, significant to note that where exports to the United States were cut off, the ex-

ports of such commodities to the British market showed a substantial increase. Some examples of this condition were as follows:

	Decline in Exports to the United States	Increase in Exports to Great Britain
Cattle	62,786 head	15,966 head
Cheese	23,988 cwt.	14,163 cwt.
Apples	331,559 bbls.	20,469 bbls.
Furs	1,382,481 dollars	168,153 dollars
Beef	55,347 cwt.	15,316 cwt.

While there was not a necessary correlation between these increases and decreases, and while some of the products which were kept out of the United States by the Tariff had found other foreign markets, a survey of the figures seems to bear convincing evidence that a large percentage of those goods which were affected by the Tariff had found an outlet in the British market. The letter went on to say: "In the case of another group of products, the Tariff was practically inoperative. One of the leading items in this group is wheat. The quality of wheat that, for some years, has constituted the larger part of American importations from Canada is No. 1 Northern, of which a certain amount is required by American millers for blending purposes. The 30 cent. Tariff has had the effect of reducing imports of our wheat by the insignificant quantity of 3,992,000 bushels, or about half of one per cent. of last year's American wheat crop. The only material effect of the Tariff has been an increase in the price of this quality within the United States. Since millers have been obliged to pay this additional price for blending wheat, their flour is in a less favourable position to compete with Canadian flour, and this undoubtedly has been a factor in the large increase in exports of the latter. In the face of this situation there are those who are pressing Congress to raise the duty on wheat 15 cents higher."

The Journal *Canada*, published in England, also summarized on Nov. 10, from another point of view, the meaning of statistics for the same period. They showed a substantial decline in the exports of farm produce to the United States: "The total exports, amounting to $48,333,000 were only a third of the value of the exports in 1921. One interesting feature of the last returns is that, in spite of the duty on hay being raised from $2 to $4 a ton, the sales of Canadian hay to the United States, rose to 58,837 tons, whereas at the lower duty only 2,383 tons was exported. Again, in flax-seed, although under the Fordney Tariff the rate was increased from 30 cents to 40 cents a bushel, more was exported under the higher tariff. But, perhaps, more interesting is the fact that while the duty on cream was raised from 5 cents to 20 cents a gallon, the export rose from 1,868,000 to 2,352,000 gallons. Butter and milk also increased in volume in spite of the higher duties. The shipments of wheat to the south of the border were seriously reduced by the Tariff, as previously it had entered 'Duty free'. The cattle shipments were very seriously affected by the imposition of a tariff of 1½ cents to 2 cents a pound, as when Canada enjoyed a free market, shipments of cattle reached a value of over $35,000,000,

which, in the year just ended, was reduced to under $4,500,000. These figures show that the Fordney Tariff has proved a double-edged weapon, for though it has certainly hit the Canadian exporter of cattle and wheat, it has, on the other hand, made the American consumer of dairy products pay a great deal more for his purchases from Canada."

Freight Rates on the Great Lakes. After the close of navigation in 1922 the assertion was pressed that Canadian shipping interests handling the grain from the West had charged higher rates for shipment to Canadian ports than those in the United States for shipments to American ports. It was said that the higher rates in Canada were due to congestion and delay at Canadian seaports. This the *Manitoba Free Press* (Jan. 9) denied. When, early in the season, there was no congestion, "Canadian bottoms were carrying Canadian wheat from the head of the Lakes to Buffalo for 2 cents and charging 3½ to 3¾ cents to eastern Lake ports such as Colborne. Moreover . . . Canadian boats of large tonnage were held for several days at the head of the Lakes refusing to load wheat for eastern Canadian ports at anything less than 3½ cents, and these boats, after the delay, which meant a serious loss, loaded wheat for Buffalo at 2 cents. . . . This hold-up on the Lakes, for it was nothing short of that and indeed, it might very aptly be termed a 'conspiracy in restraint of trade' affected business interests all over Canada. The low price of wheat in relation to cost of production reduced the buying power of the western farmers to a minimum, a bad thing for the eastern manufacturer and wholesaler as well as the western retailer but, in addition to the loss of buying power through low prices, there was the enormous secondary loss to the railways of the freight earnings diverted from Canadian to American roads running to the Atlantic seaboard."

The newspaper went on to urge that the Canadian Government should suspend the coasting laws and allow American ships to compete for the carrying of trade on the Lakes from one Canadian port to another, stating that "the United States had a great ore fleet which was very steadily employed in that trade. But the ore season being shorter than the grain season the ore freighters could, usually, manage at least one grain trip in the Spring. In the Autumn of 1923 the average monthly ore movement was 7,500,000 tons, yet, 432 American boats were found to carry 129,591,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to American ports. To be able to call such a fleet into competition would be the best and safest stabilizing influence for Canadian lake freight rates."

The Canadian Government appointed W. T. R. Preston to enquire into the question and his report charged that rates were raised in Canada as a result of a Canadian monopoly. The Standard Shipping Company, he said, "has complete control of the chartering of vessels for the Canadian Steamships Company on the Great Lakes and is, in effect, a monopoly. It places an unnecessary burden upon producers, dealers and shippers, It has the power to create an

artificial absence of supply of tonnage and forces a demand for tonnage which the actual conditions do not warrant. This leads to alleged justification for demanding an increase in freight rates from grain dealers and shippers. The general policy of the Standard Shipping Co., is an obstacle to the development and growth of the Western Provinces. If allowed to continue its operations, the result will be disastrous to the financial, commercial and agricultural interests of the Western Provinces. Emigration may increase and immigration will be a failure."

The Report further charged that, with the legal impossibility of suspending the Canadian coasting laws to admit competition by American vessels before the end of the season, the Standard Shipping Co., took advantage of the situation and further increased the rates to the Georgian Bay ports. These rates varied considerably but reached a maximum of from 10 to 12 cents per bushel. This document, alleged that when American vessels were finally permitted to bring last cargoes to Canadian ports, "a persistent propaganda" was carried on with the object of alarming American vessel owners upon it being represented that they should be subject to the penalties provided for violation of the coasting laws. The Report suggested that a reduction of the cargo rate from Fort William to Montreal to 6 cents a bushel was possible and declared that something must be done to increase the price of grain to the farmer.

This Report led to the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission. The members were Dr. S. J. McLean, assistant Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners; Levi Thomson, former Member of Parliament for Qu'Appelle, and Gen. L. T. Tremblay, of the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Quebec.

The Montreal *Gazette* commented sharply on the charges against the shipping interests:

> It happened that during the latter part of last season when the outflow of wheat was at its height, rates of carriage by lake craft from Port Arthur and Fort William to Georgian Bay ports were suddenly advanced to an almost unprecedentedly high figure, and from this incident the deduction was drawn that the lake carriers took advantage of the large crop to jump rates at the expense of grain growers. Vessel owners were accused of unfairly profiteering from the exceptionally heavy demand for cargo space and thereby depriving the farmers of a full price for their grain, and as a consequence it is proposed to enact such legislation as will render a repetition of this course impossible.
>
> The trouble with the grain-growers and their mischievous mentors, the political agitators, is the disposition to disregard cause and then to concern themselves only with effect, It ought to occur to them as an elementary rule to enquire into the circumstances which led to the unexpected rise in lake rates, and to find a remedy in the abatement of the circumstances. Transportation service is worth cost whether by land or water and it was because of the higher cost of transportation, and for no other reason, that lake rates were high in October and November last. When the number of trips of a vessel is reduced its earning capacity is lessened, and that is what happened last season with the lake carriers. There was no shortage of tonnage; no arrangement of rates amongst vessel owners growing out of monopoly; but a tie-up of vessels at Georgian Bay ports by reason of inadequate storage facilities. Vessels that should have turned about in twenty-four hours were detained for a week and ten days

awaiting opportunity to discharge cargo and, during that period of idleness, the overhead charges of the vessel owners ran on. The experience is not new in transportation or any other line of business, and it is a condition to be cured by other means than legislation. The lake carriers did not profit from the high rates. On the contrary, they would have made more money from a low rate if it had been possible to discharge cargo quickly at Georgian Bay ports and multiply the number of their voyages.

The retort of the *Manitoba Free Press* (Jan. 26) to this was:

There is not one of these statements, made with such an air of pitying condescension for the ignorant Westerners, in need of enlightment, that is not demonstrably inaccurate. As for instance, the intimation that it is the troublesome grain-growers and their "mischievous mentors" who are responsible for the protests which have led to this investigation. The grain firms and the shippers are the parties who have forced these conditions into the light and, if they seize the opportunity to tell all they know to the commissioners, the story of relentless, ruthless exploitation of a favourable opportunity will be told with a fulness and wealth of detail which may make some little impression even upon the *Gazette*.

The Commission held sittings at various points and its Report was tabled at Ottawa on May 18. The Toronto *Telegram* commenting on it, said (May 19):

It discovered a combine and suggested a remedy. This combine appears to have been a 20th century model of the gentle art of piracy. It was safe and more lucrative. A subsidiary company to the Canada Steamships, the Standard Shipping Company, controlled the bulk of the shares in the lake carriers. . . . Three men, Roy Wolvin, Lee Wolvin and J. W. Norcross, in four years did, reasonably well out of it. They drew in salaries $174,998, in dividends, $90,000 and, in investments, $229,331. It was found that the rates for grain varied to different shippers and that discrimination existed against grain sent from one Canadian port to another as against grain shipped from a Canadian to an American port. While competition was keen among American shipping lines it barely existed among those in Canada,—evidence of a combine. The Commission suggested that lake rates, like rail rates, should be put under control of the Railway Commission, that the coastal laws be suspended so that American ships might share in the Canadian trade and that, owing to abuses by brokers in aiding monopoly, brokerage offices for steamship companies be abolished.

Acting on this Report, the Government passed the Inland Water Freight Rates Act, putting control of rates for grain on the Great Lakes in the hands of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. This Board ordered that boats in the Canadian service should fyle with it a tariff of rates. From this quickly came trouble. The American shipping companies announced that rather than fyle a tariff they would take no part in helping to remove the Canadian crop. The Toronto *Globe* said on Aug. 11:

Under the new lakes freight law Canadian grain will have to be moved by Canadian carriers. The law requires the posting of rates and other details by all carriers, and the big line companies operating United States fleets have indicated that they will neither fyle the rates nor make any effort to evade the law. It is said that the law cannot be changed except by act of Parliament. Parliament is not in Session, and no regular Session will be held before the crop movement is under way.

Shipping men declare that if the movement is confined to Canadian bottoms, the movement will be slow, and that some of the Canadian wheat

will never reach the market except over the all-rail routes. In the meantime the grain trade is, generally speaking, marking time. Little future business is being done, owing to the possibility of inability to make delivery and the uncertainty of prospective shipping costs.

The prospect of failure to move rapidly the Canadian crop gave great concern in the West. On Aug. 14 *The Manitoba Free Press* said:

"Just what it will mean if the American carriers stay out of the trade is worth paying attention to. Apparently the Grain Board has persuaded the Canadian ship-owners to do business, despite their resentment at the new regulations as to rates. But the U.S. shippers refuse to comply with the law. And the Canadian ships are not numerous enough to handle the traffic, or enough of it to prevent a blockade. It is calculated that the Canadian boats could move the wheat crop in thirteen months if they did not carry any oats, barley or other kinds of grain. Three of the thirteen months' carrying can be got in between threshing and freeze-up. That is to say, about one-quarter of the crop can be got out this Fall if only the Canadian vessels are in the trade—the Manitoba quarter, naturally. Three-quarters of it will remain to be taken out next Summer, less the amount that may go forward during the Winter by the all-rail route. If three-quarters of the crop lies in the granaries and internal elevators, over Winter, somebody is going to pay carrying charges on it, and interest on the unpaid notes and mortgages and tax loans and store bills which should be liquidated this Fall by the proceeds from the crop; and the farmer as a member of the Pool and owner of the wheat seems to be the party in line to do the paying. Perhaps the loss would be made up to him by higher prices next Summer when his grain can go forward, but by that time he will have to sell against the new crop from Australia, South Africa, and India. Summarized, the prospect seems to be that the Canadian crop is to be kept out of competition with the United States crop this Fall, carried through the Winter at the expense of the producers, and sold some time next Summer against the new crop from the Southern hemisphere.

Holding wheat is a game that more than one party can play at, and one that can be very much over-done. As between the two the "strike" of the U. S. ship-owners is a very much more efficient looking holding arrangement than any pool that could be organized among the growers. With both the Pool and the strike the outlook at present is that Canada will bring in very little European wheat money this Fall and Winter.

Though the Canadian Government long asserted its intention to enforce the Act strictly, a compromise was at last reached which indicated the strength of the American interests. On Oct. 19 the Board of Grain Commissioners, sitting at Fort William, announced its policy as follows: "That it is prepared to accept as a compliance with Sec. 3 of the Inland Water Freights Act, 1923, either (a) the fyling of tariffs, with the Board of Grain Commissioners, by the vessel owners or (b) the fyling of copies of charters or contracts for space by the shippers before loading.

The American shipping interests accepted the compromise which meant not settled standard rates but rates fixed only for each cargo, and the crisis ended. The arrangement was applauded in the West. The *Manitoba Free Press* said: "It is without doubt a grave matter to waive, in letter if not in spirit, any portion of an Act of Parliament, but when so very important a matter as the movement of the Crop is weighed in the balance against it, it is not probable that any citizen with the good of the country at heart will

take exception to such action. We have the public assurance of the Minister of Trade and Commerce that the Act was passed "solely in the interests of the farmers of the West". That being the case, and it being found that it was working in exactly the opposite direction, it was time to take drastic action to relieve the situation."

On Nov. 3, the *Free Press* stated that since the Agreement had been reached freight rates had been cut nearly in half.

Importation of Coal from the United States. Owing to strikes there was acute shortage of anthracite coal in the United States at the beginning of 1923. This led to a movement to place an embargo on the shipment of anthracite to Canada. In January, Senator D. I. Walsh of Massachusetts invited the American Senate to enquire into the problem. The statement was made that Canada was receiving an undue supply of coal. When an appeal was made to General G. W. Goethals, Fuel Administrator for the State of New York, to give his opinion as to the wisdom of this step, he replied that Canada was receiving household anthracite at the rate of 188,000 tons a month to 1,300,000 tons for the State of New York. He added that, in 1922, the United States took, from Canada, electric power equal, in a year, to more than a million tons of coal. He asked whether "the inconvenience to the people of New York State would be less if we increased the fuel supply to that State by giving it the additional shipments it would receive were shipments to Canada embargoed, but with the risk of having the power supply to the people of your State from the Canadian side cut off in retaliation." In the end he advised an embargo for a brief period.

At the time, there was acute distress in Ontario for lack of coal. Measures in Congress looking to prohibition of the export of anthracite were strongly discouraged by the Government. The New York *World* said, on Feb. 12, "An embargo takes it for granted that in an emergency nobody has any rights except citizens of the United States. But Canadians are like ourselves and they have even greater need of fuel. We have supplied them with anthracite in the past and we should continue to supply them in due proportion. If the Delaware and Hudson has deliberately shipped an undue proportion of anthracite to Canada it ought to be easier to reason with its officers or even to give them orders in regard to future shipments, than to go through with the international complications likely to arise from an embargo on this one road."

On the other hand the New York *Times* of Feb. 20, in an article headed "They have Coal of their Own," asked why Canada did not get its coal from Cape Breton, an enquiry answered by a correspondent who said that to cease supplying coal to Canada would cause more suffering in the United States than it would relieve. He continued:

> What suffering there is has been far more than offset bythe earnings of employees, namely, miners and railway workers and, in profits to operators, commission agents, etc., from the yearly shipments to Canada and the return of good Canadian dollars to the extent of hundreds of millions during a number of years.

Canada paid into the pockets of United States operators during 1920 the tremendous sum of $98,033,598 for coal, to say nothing of carrying charges to United States roads. Why have not the New York *Times* and other fair and logical minded sources asked Canada, during the last several decades, to use her own coal and wood? If the $36,773,351 paid for anthracite and the $61,260,247 for bituminous coal total $98,033,598 to the United States during 1920, and similar vast sums years before and since had been withheld, possibly the freezings in the United States might be more numerous by a few than at present, and it is even possible that a few may have suffered from lack of employment and hunger in addition.

It may be quite all right to ask Canada why she does not use her own soft coal, "and not the best of soft coal at that," at a time when your country is suffering a shortage due to strikes in mines and on railroads, but it is hardly fair. Is it not more reasonable in these days of commerce that Canada should ask why she, your best foreign customer for coal, should be told to burn her own coal and wood when your supply is low, due to no fault of hers?

During a hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission at New York, on Feb. 14, C. A. Magrath of Ottawa, Chairman of the International Joint Commission, said that the United States had been shipping more than 4,000,000 tons of anthracite annually into Canada; that central Canada had been drawing heavily upon the United States for its bituminous supply and that Canada paid between $50,000,000 and $140,000,000 to the United States, annually, for coal. He stated that, during the years 1919, 1920, 1921, the average annual tonnage of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, exported from the United States, was 19,633,933 short tons, but that 2,205,183 tons of Canadian coal were sent back.

Mr. Magrath declared that Canada objected to the idea of an embargo and had no desire to change the source of its anthracite supply from the United States. He said, however, that even in the event of an embargo, there was no question of possible reprisals and made it clear that the threatened embargo on Niagara Falls Water Power was not sponsored by the Dominion Government.

Coal for Canada was, on some occasions, seized on the way for local needs. On Feb. 19, the city officials of Saratoga Springs called out the police force to seize several carloads of anthracite, and had it distributed to comsumers throughout the city. *The Daily Saratogian* declared that: "The railroads are shipping great quantities of coal to Canada while they totally ignore the needs of the communities along the lines in the northern part of this State. We fail to see any reason why Canada should feel aggrieved if there should be a temporary embargo on anthracite. Canada would still have plenty of bituminous and British coal. Without an embargo there is wide-spread suffering in communities through which great quantities of coal is passing to Canada daily."

The situation was easy in Canada with the approach of Spring but, in view of a possible recurrence of the danger, the Montreal *Star* pointed out that the warning should be heeded:

"The very fact that it lies within the power of the United States to place such an embargo upon coal and thereby cause thousands of the citizens of the Dominion considerable inconvenience, added

expense, and possible discomfort, should startle us out of the complacent lethargy into which we have fallen over our own fuel supply. Canada is said to own 17 per cent. of the world's fuel supply, which should be enough to satisfy our needs many times over. Instead of this, we are dependent on a foreign country for our supplies."

The Coal Commission, appointed by the United States Government, after an enquiry of nine months, reported in July to the effect that the Government should regulate the mining of anthracite coal and take over the mines in case of an emergency. Meanwhile discussions proceeded in Canada as to possible substitutes for American anthracite. Some people began to use Welsh coal and for this a small market was created. W. A. Phillips, representing the Welsh collieries, said that Welsh coal could compete in Montreal with the American product but not in Toronto since transport to that place from Montreal would cost $3.75 per ton. The whole subject was fully discussed in Parliament, on Feb. 26. H. Deslauriers (St. Mary) proposed that Canada should put a prohibitive price on electric energy exported to the United States; "we have a shortage of black coal and our neighbours have a shortage of white coal." He urged that this export should cease, except on the bases of a binding agreement to exchange the one for the other. The Resolution was not pressed.

On Mch. 19, T. L. Church (North Toronto) moved that, in the opinion of the House, no part of Canada should be left dependent on the United States for coal and that steps should be taken to ensure a supply of only British and Canadian coal. Canada's position he said, involved a national danger and a national humiliation. He quoted Professor Frank D. Adams of McGill University as saying: "They have got us by the throat. If they choose they could freeze us to death in one Winter." All of Ontario and most of Quebec now depended for its supplies on the United States, because Canada's coal was located in the Maritime Provinces and the Western Provinces. In addition they had the assurance of American geologists that the coal supply of the United States would not last 100 years.

It was "definitely certain," Mr. Church continued, "that in 80 years there would be no more anthracite in the United States and that in 25 years Canada would not be able to get any more from over the border. Canada had therefore to prepare for the time when she would have to provide her own coal. Western coal must be brought as far East as possible and Eastern coal must be taken as far West as possible. The matter was one of transportation and cost since Ontario and Quebec had no coal mines and never would have any. The problem was purely one of transportation from other Provinces to Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia and Alberta had abundance of coal of a quality unsurpassed." Other speakers supported Mr. Church and dwelt upon the urgency of a policy which should make Canada self-sufficing in respect to fuel. The West, it was urged, was eager for the expansion in production involved in such a policy. The possibilities of coal from Nova Scotia were also

described. The Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of National Defence, speaking for the Government, expressed sympathy for the hope to produce the needed coal in Canada.

The Toronto *Saturday Night*, on May 26, reviewed the question of coal from Alberta for Ontario:

> The only method by which Ontario could be supplied satisfactorily with Alberta coal would be to do the thing in a big way. Individual effort would never accomplish it. It is a case where the Governments of Ontario and Alberta must get together. With largely increased production Alberta mine owners should be able to cut their costs materially and, if the railway could only find return cargo for the otherwise empty coal cars, a cut could be made in transportation costs. Then there is the handling charges in Ontario. It would be necessary to slice them to the minimum. And more important still the whole movement must be heavily financed, it being necessary to transport this coal during the Summer months and, naturally a good deal of it would remain stored and unpaid for by the consumers, until the cold weather was upon them. It looks like a work that the Provinces interested might undertake. At least it is well worth careful investigation.

The *Mail and Empire*, on July 11, urged that the Canadian National Railways should give, if necessary, an uneconomic rate for coal from Alberta, in order to serve a great national purpose, and claimed that Ontario should have Alberta coal laid down at points of distribution, within its limits, for prices the people could afford to pay. The *Mail* continued, "that such action would probably mean freights much below what the railways could afford to carry the coal for. The disparity would be a matter for the Government of Canada, possibly with the aid of the two Provinces concerned in the trade, to provide for. The National Railway, we maintain, has other and more important purposes in the national economy than simply to pay its own way by its own operations. That great railway system is part of the country's plant and equipment for the national business of developing Canada's natural resources, spreading settlement over Canada's productive areas, and promoting trade between Canada's Provinces and making Canada's internal commerce the mighty thing it ought to be."

The Toronto *Globe* urged the policy of saving coal by using electric power on the railways: "The Electrification of the trunk lines of the railways now using imported coal for their locomotives in Ontario and Quebec cannot long be deferred, for the price of bituminous coal, which steadily increases, will compel the change as a matter of self-preservation. The use of coal to heat factories is necessary, and where power needs are comparatively small the heating plant may also be used with profit for power production but, speaking generally, Ontario must place her dependence on water-produced power rather than on steam."

The Proposed Embargo on the Export of Pulpwood. The question of permitting the export of pulpwood to the United States received marked attention during the year. On June 25 the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, asked the House of Commons to give the Government power to prohibit the export of pulpwood.

During the debate the chief opposition came from settlers who wished to preserve the market of the United States for the wood, cut on their own property. They feared that the existing prohibition of export from crown lands might be extended to private owners. Moreover, it was urged that to prohibit the export of pulpwood would only give a monopoly to the Canadian manufacturer who would fix the price. The Montreal *Star*, on June 27, summarized the result of the Debate:

> The Federal Government is to be warmly commended for taking power to prohibit the export of pulpwood. This is a step that is long overdue. The Provincial Governments concerned, including our own, have done what they could by incorporating in their leases of Crown timber lands the proviso that any wood cut must be manufactured in Canada. But the Provinces have never been able to curtail the shipment across the border of pulp-wood from privately-owned lands. This the Dominion Parliament alone can stop. And the Dominion Parliament has now given the Cabinet the power to stop it. . . . We have a natural monopoly in pulpwood on this Continent. This is one of our most valuable and immediately available sources of national wealth. We ought to be able to take advantage of it. We are taking advantage of it—and without causing retaliation—so far as the Provinces have legislated. It would be no more than a legitimate development of our traditional policy of encouraging home industry if we compelled the manufacture of every stick of Canadian pulp-wood into a finished product before it left the country. We surely have a right to rescue our land from the old imputation that it was the home of 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the luckier people to the South.

In respect to possible retaliation by the United States the St. John *Telegraph* said, on June 30, that the American pulp and paper manufacturers who had been so bitter against the Provincial regulations regarding pulpwood would, no doubt, demand retaliation in the way of an anthracite embargo. "But," it went on to say, "Canada cannot be controlled in these matters by its dependence upon its neighbour for hard coal or for cotton. It must deal in its own wisdom with its natural resources, the chief problem in this case being that of making the greatest use of our forests for the benefit of Canadians."

On July, 13, *The Financial Post*, said:

> There is, no question of hostility against the United States. American paper manufacturers have been very cordially welcomed here and will continue to be—but the Canadian position is that while these natural resources of our country are being developed by foreign capital for foreign use, we should have at least employment of Canadian labour, purchase in Canada of supplies used in the business, and as much other benefit as we can fairly claim. To aid in this policy, an embargo on pulp-wood, it is believed, will bring the remaining American paper manufacturers into line with their more far-sighted competitors who have already established factories here. Even under the embargo, United States paper manufacturers will have an advantage, for Canadian paper firms have to pay the 6 per cent. Sales Tax under the recent Bill, from which United States firms are exempt, while the taxation on Canadian business, generally, is much more heavy than that on United States business. The present policy of sending raw materials across the line for manufacture compels many young Canadians to go over the border to work on that raw material, and this is one of the causes of the serious loss of our young manhood to the United States.

Since 1912 the amount of paper manufactured in the United States has been practically stationary, but Canada in 1922 produced 1,082,000 tons of paper compared with 256,000 in 1912. The Americans produced 1,448,000 tons in 1922 compared with 1,482,000 in 1912. Canada in 1922 exported eighty-three per cent. of its newsprint to the American market.

Mr. Taschereau, the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, voiced the settlers' point of view: "If exportation of this wood is prohibited by Ottawa, can our Colonists find another market that is as remunerative as the American market? Can the mills in Quebec absorb all the wood that the colonists cut on their lots, and that they must cut and sell in order to live while awaiting crops? If the American market is closed, what will happen to the price of wood? I may be wrong, but I believe that the price of wood is fixed in the American market, where it is in great demand. . .. No matter what Government there is in Ottawa, there is one thing that this Province has wanted and will always want, and that is its Provincial autonomy. Has the Federal Government the right to say to an individual in Quebec, 'We prohibit you from sending your wood away?' The Federal Government has a right to put on an export tax and may even make it prohibitive. That is a matter of trade and commerce, but has it a right to prohibit owners of wood from selling their property where they wish.?"

F. J. D. Barnjum of Montreal, with expert knowledge of the whole subject, repeatedly called attention to the danger of Canada's exhausting the asset of her forests and outlined the following eight points as a policy for Canadians:

(1) Prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood; (2) Reduce the cut on all Crown lands fifty per cent., thereby automatically making a market in Canada for all free land and farmers' wood, as we export half as much as our mills use; (3) Withdraw all forested land from settlement; (4) Prohibit hunting, fishing and camping in the woods in dry periods, and at other times require a permit or license for entry; (5) Universal slash burning during the Fall and Winter; (6) Permanent force of trained, uniformed fire rangers; (7) Electrification of all railroads, where possible, through forested country; (8) Greatly increased appropriations for all Forestry and Entomological Departments, Schools of Forestry and the Canadian Forestry Association. Forest insect entomologists are just as essential to-day as foresters; we must have both for the future. The insect peril is running neck and neck with the forest fire menace in the destruction of our forests.

In August, the Canadian Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the forest resources of Canada and to report as to the need of an embargo. Joseph Picard, of Quebec City, was named Chairman of the Commission, and the other members were: A. B. Kerr, Toronto; Robert W. McLellan, Fredericton; Joseph Sutherland, Clyde River; and William Anstie, Vancouver. Opposition newspapers took the ground that the naming of a Commission was only a dodging by the Government of taking responsibility in the matter. The Commission proceeded from Province to Province and quickly learned that the private owners of forest lands were opposed to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood. In the United States there was some alarm as to the effect of an embargo

upon the paper mills. Many of these, it was assumed, would have to move to Canada if the supply of pulp was cut off.

Late in the year, Toronto *Saturday Night* derided the Commission as wholly incompetent to deal with the subject and stated that the Chairman had "practically turned over the conduct of the Commission to the eminent and highly-paid lawyers who accompany the *entourage* as representatives of the American interests. . . . The consequence is that the American interests dominate the proceedings and this has already led to public protest on the part of several witnesses and to newspaper criticism of the Commission. . . . All of the information which the Commission might be able to secure, if it were properly constituted and seriously intended, is already available to the Government through its own departments in Ottawa. . . . The best thing the Government could do in the interests of all concerned would be to withdraw the Commission and proceed to deal with the questions involved as they should be dealt with—from a national and a Canadian standpoint and not from that of a foreign country."

By the end of the year the Government had taken no action.

American Capital in Canada. The relations of Canada and the United States have been affected by changes in the placing of capital as a result of the War. The United States became the great lending nation, even to Great Britain, the former chief source of capital for investment in Canada. Probably $300,000,000 of American capital was invested in Canada in 1922. A Correspondent of the *Financial Post* of Toronto, writing from Montreal on July 6, 1923, gave the following statistics of investments in various Government securities:

Dominion Government Issues		
Canada	$1,936,000,000	
United States	211,000,000	
Great Britain	336,000,000	
	$2,483,000,000	
Provincial Bond Issues		
Canada	$336,500,000	
United States	200,000,000	
Great Britain	100,000,000	
	$636,500,000	
Municipal Bond Issues		
Canada	$462,000,000	
United States	290,000,000	
Great Britain	75,000,000	
	$827,000,000	
Total All Issues		
Canada	$2,704,500,000	68·7%
United States	721,000,000	18·5%
United Kingdom	511,000,000	12·8%

The *Financial Post*, in reviewing the question of American capital in Canadian Industries, went on to say:

In the field of Industry the United States has recently been the important outside source of capital. According to the latest available statistics the United States holds 31 per cent. of the outstanding industrial securities of Canada. In the United Kingdom only 10·3 per cent. are held.

In fact there are many Canadian industries that are practically controlled outright in the United States. In the field of automobile manufacture; meat packing; copper smelting; drugs and chemicals; electrical apparatus; rubber boots and shoes; patent and proprietary medicines; paints and varnishes; and some other classifications, the United States capital invested far exceeds either the Canadian or British capital invested. It is now estimated that there are 700 branch factories of American concerns in Canada. The number has greatly grown since the end of the War and more than half of these factories have been established since the Armistice.

Figures of the capital invested in Canadian industries by Great Britain, the United States and Canada are contained in the following table:

Canada	$1,591,076,596
United States	848,455,589
United Kingdom	285,153,751
Other Countries	18,535,463

It would be interesting to quote some specific calculations to show the change during the War in the ownership of Canadian industries. Complete figures cannot be had but some nine of the larger Canadian corporations' statistics, compiled by Greenshields & Co., indicate that the British holdings of their shares decreased from 41·7 per cent. before the War to 15·5 per cent. at the present time. · · · At the present time it is estimated by the Bankers Trust Co. of New York that there is $5,250,000,000 invested in Canada. . . . The United States has invested in Canada about $2,500,000,000 which means that British and American investments in Canada are nearly equal while foreign countries have only small sums—perhaps $250,000,000 invested in this country. It may be taken as certain that United States interests now have a larger capital stake in Canada than Great Britain.

The Ku Klux Klan. One of the remarkable present day movements in the United States is the revival of the secret society known as the Ku Klux Klan. During the unsettled period after the American Civil War, this body was organized chiefly by former slave-owners in the South to protect themselves against the domination of the negroes led by adventurers from the North, who, because of their slight ties with the South, came to be known as "carpet-baggers." Early in 1923 there was talk of extending the operations of the Klan to Canada. This aroused sufficient interest to cause Sir John Willison to explain in the *Canadian Magazine* for February, the character of the original movement:

> The coloured people just released from slavery, with no training in self-government, and controlled by rascally Northern politicians, committed every species of folly and offence, and laid intolerable burdens and humiliations upon the white element. Only the secret hand of the Ku Klux Klan gave relief and a degree of safety. Most of us have seen in the "Birth of a Nation" a glorified representation of the Klan as an agent of order and security. In Thomas Nelson Page's story of "Red Rock" we have a like picture of a responsible and beneficient organization. But the Klan speedily fell away from the ideals of its founders. It became an organ of persecution and an instrument of private malice and revenge. Finally a danger to whites as well as to negroes, it was execrated and destroyed by the very element it was organized to protect.

Early in 1923 there was evidence that the influence of the Klan was extending to Canada. In connection with a murder case at Thorold, Ontario, in December, 1922, in which an Italian was suspected, the Mayor of the town was warned in an anonymous letter that the Italians in the town would be exterminated if an arrest was not

made by Jan. 2. Failing this "the clansmen of the Fiery Cross will take the initiative in the Thorold Italian section. Eighteen hundred armed men of the Scarlet Division are now secretly scouring this district and await the word to exterminate these rats."

A little later, at Fort William, the Mother Superior of a Roman Catholic Orphanage was warned by a letter signed "K. K. K." that the orphanage would be burned. The burning of a number of Roman Catholic churches in the Province of Quebec was also attributed by some to the Klan, though no evidence was forthcoming. Officials of the Klan claimed that it was making rapid progress in the Canadian West. When, however, it was announced that a branch would be organized in London, Ontario, the Mayor issued the following statement:

London needs no Ku Klux Klan or other order that seeks to gain unjust ends by a cowardly parade of masks and mystery. . . . As Mayor of London, I will use all the power of my office to rid the city of the verminous missionaries of an order that seeks to terrify citizens who may differ from these so-called Knights of Ku Klux Klan in race, colour, religion, or ability to succeed. London, like the rest of the British Empire, has been safe for democracy for a long time. But London is not going to be safe for Ku Klux Klan or any other hooded order. And any non-Canadian who may seek to establish it here will be deported as an undesirable alien, so far as it lies in the hands of the Mayor of this city to bring it about.

The Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, of Ontario, promised a warm welcome for the first Klansman to invade Ontario. These and other utterances made it clear that Canada would not prove a suitable field for the Klan's operations.

The Question of Annexation to the United States. The death, on Aug. 2, of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, occurred only a few days after, in the course of a visit to Alaska, he had stopped in British Columbia and had spoken in public in Vancouver, on July 26. It was the first time that a President of the United States had visited Canada during his term of office. Mr. Harding was greeted with a salute of twenty-one guns from H.M.S. *Curlew*, lying in the harbour. He spoke from the bandstand in Stanley Park to a throng of forty thousand people.

"We think the same thoughts," said the President, "live the same lives and cherish the same aspirations of service to each other in times of need. Thousands of your brave lads perished in gallant and generous action for the preservation of our Union. Many of our young men followed Canadian colours to the battlefields of France before we entered the War and left their proportion of killed to share the graves of your intrepid sons. . . . .

A further evidence of our increasing inter-dependence appears in the shifting of capital. Since the Armistice, I am informed, approximately $2,500,000,000 has found its way from the United States into Canada for investment. That is a huge sum of money and I have no doubt is employed safely for us and helpfully for you. Most gratifying to you, moreover, should be the circumstance that one-half of that great sum has gone for purchase of your state and municipal bonds—a tribute, indeed, to the scrupulous maintenance of your credit, to a degree equalled only by your Mother country across the sea and your sister country across the hardly visible border."

The part of the Speech most widely-commented upon related to political union, and Mr. Harding, whose courtesy led him to speak of Canada annexing his country, said:

> Do not encourage any enterprise looking to Canada's annexation of the United States You are one of the most capable governing peoples of the world, but I entreat you, for your own sakes, to think twice before undertaking management of the territory which lies between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande. No, let us go our own gaits along parallel roads, you helping us and we helping you. So long as each country maintains its independence, and both recognize their interdependence, those paths cannot fail to be highways of progress and prosperity.

This point of view, generally approved of in Canada, met with a similar reception in the United States. It caused, however, some adverse comment. On July 27 the New York *Evening World* said: "President Harding's advice to Canada, given in his Vancouver speech to 'Go her own Gait' was rather an unnecessary pronouncement. He may be proclaiming against destiny. . . . Yet the day must come when Canada will turn to the United States as an elder brother and ask to come in. The North-West is largely American now; the French, a menace to English-speaking control in the East."

This indicated that the talk of secession from the rest of Canada, occasionally heard in the Canadian West, was thought, in some circles in the United States, to be significant of a movement for annexation.

The friendly relations between the two countries received new emphasis when, on Sept. 4, Charles E. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, was the guest of honour at a banquet in Montreal given by the Canadian Government at the time of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association. The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King presided and Mr. Hughes' topic was "The Pathway of Peace". In the most significant paragraphs he made a proposal for a permanent Commission to deal with all matters at issue between the United States and Canada. He said:

> We have at this time, under our Treaty of 1909 relating to boundary waters and questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States, an International Joint Commission with powers of investigation and report within the scope of the treaty. While I do not undertake to speak officially upon this subject, I may take the liberty of stating, as my personal view, that we should do much to foster our friendly relations and to remove sources of misunderstanding and possible irritation if we were to have a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens acting as a commission, with equal representation of both the United States and Canada to which automatically there would be referred, for examination and report as to the facts, questions arising as to the bearing of action by either Government upon the interests of the other, to the end that each, reasonably protecting its own interests, would be so advised that it would avoid action inflicting unnecessary injury upon its neighbour.

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

By

Sir John Willison, Kt., LL.D.

British Policy and Conditions in 1923; Incidents Affecting Canada.

For the British Empire, the year 1923 was a memorable one. The Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference had continuous sessions for six weeks in October and November, dealing with important constitutional, trade and development problems. Under the leadership of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, a Conservative Government braved the British constituencies with a platform of Tariff Reform and went down to defeat in a precipitate but decisive election which was to result, after the turn of a new year, in the first Labour Government in the history of Great Britain. Indeed, politically, it was a dramatic British year. The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law had hardly succeeded in uniting the Conservative Party under his leadership when ill-health caused him to resign and death claimed him, even while the statesmen of the Empire he had served so well were in conference at Downing Street. His loss cast a gloom not only over the Imperial Conferences, Great Britain and the Dominions, but the world at large paid unusual tribute to this quiet, unassuming Canadian who had served his Empire with such devotion to its ideals and with so little consideration for himself.

"No man," said the London *Times*, "could have played the part which he played during the five most strenuous years of English history without being possessed of very rare qualities. It was 'character, character, character,' said one of those who had known him longest, which was the dominant thing about him. That, and his modesty and simplicity, his life of duty and austerity, his complete indifference to the pomps and vanities and privileges of power, combined to give him a place in the hearts of his friends and in the confidence of the nation which men of more dazzling genius have never been able to win."

That was the opinion of the world. Canada grieved for him with a sense of personal loss, for he was truly one of her greatest sons and she had had for him an affection as great as her pride in his personal distinction.

British Politics. The political year opened with the British Empire conscious of a sense of domestic tranquillity with Mr. Bonar Law at Downing Street. The same difficult national and international complications faced the British Isles as in 1922, but Coalition seemed a thing of the past. The administration of Mr. Lloyd George had been dramatic, but hardly restful. Now at last, after the anxiety of war and the turbulence of the early period of reconstruction, it seemed that problems might

be vigorously faced and responsible solutions advanced by a Conservative Government enjoying a party majority and reasonably secure in the Commons.

This sense of tranquillity was early disturbed by a series of bye-elections unfavourable to the Government; the Labour Party was busy and aggressive; the Government's Naval policy, with special reference to a vote of £11,000,000 to complete a Naval Base at Signapore, was warmly challenged, but passed the Commons on May 1st by 393 votes to 94. In defending that policy, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, said: "The action we have taken is entirely consistent with our general policy of keeping armaments down to the utmost limit compatible for our safety—that is, in no sense contrary to the spirit of the League of Nations or the Washington Treaty. . . . . That simply aims at the securing for the British Navy free mobility, so that it may carry out in every sea of the world its historic mission, which is to keep the seas free for the trade of this Country, and those inter-Imperial communications upon which 'our security and existence depend'."

The amazing financial resources of the Mother Country were happily emphasized at the ending of the fiscal year on Mch. 31, when the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was able to announce a Surplus of £101,515,848, where the former Chancellor, Sir Robert S. Horne, had estimated a Surplus of between six and seven millions pounds sterling. The big Surplus was mainly due to unexpected large reductions in Expenditures, the chief saving being under the heads of Civil Service, which cost approximately £287,000,000, as compared with Estimates of £450,000,000, and Defence Services of $111,000,000, as compared with an estimated $190,000,000.

On Apr. 10 the Chancellor presented his eagerly awaited Budget. Practically the whole of the Surplus, as provided by law, was applied to reducing the National Debt. The Income Tax was reduced by 10 per cent., the Corporation Tax by 50 per cent., and the Beer Duty by 2 cents a pint. There were also slight reductions in the postal and telegraph rates. While the Budget met with the approval of financial experts and the Press, it was denounced by Labour and received in lukewarm fashion by the general public who had expected a larger reduction in the Income Tax.

The undisturbed condition of political affairs, which had characterized the opening months of the year, was short-lived. Parliament, which had witnessed but one violent episode when the Commons was the scene of a disgraceful scrimmage and certain turbulent members of the Labour Party interrupted speakers and sang *The Red Flag*, was disturbed when, on Apr. 27, it was announced that the Prime Minister, with the King's approval, was leaving immediately on a short sea voyage. Mr. Bonar Law had been suffering a loss of voice which had pre-

vented him from taking part in the Commons' debates, and it was hoped a rest would be beneficial. This hope was a forlorn one. Little more than two years before, he had resigned from the Coalition Government and retired for a year in search of health. By a remarkable rally, he had returned to the active political field, consolidated the Conservative party under his leadership, and led it, in November, 1922, to a great victory at the polls.

There was to be no such rally this time. Mr. Bonar Law's voyage did not improve his health. He returned to London on May 18. The next day, his medical advisers, in an official bulletin, declared his voice to be still unsatisfactory and announced that they were unable to promise improvement within a reasonable time. The Prime Minister immediately submitted his resignation. It was accepted. The King entrusted Mr. Stanley Baldwin with the task of forming a Government and so, with dramatic suddenness was ended one of the shortest-lived ministries in British history, lasting for 209 days, or only about seven months. Other short-lived ministries in the last hundred years were:—

1827—Canning, 106 days.
1827—Goderich, 125 days.
1834—Melbourne, 128 days.
1834—Peel, 108 days.
1852—Derby, 293 days.
1865—Russell, 232 days.
1868—Disraeli, 279 days.
1885—Salisbury, 221 days.
1886—Gladstone, 175 days.

But the world was thinking less of the Ministry than of the man. He had won to a particular degree the confidence, not only of the Empire, but of the world. Everywhere there was high confidence in his judgment and integrity. The French press, with striking unanimity, paid the warmest tributes, describing him as one of the most noble of British figures on the international stage. Throughout the Empire, there was a sincere and personal regret which had almost an individual quality.

The new British Ministry, as announced on Monday, May 28, contained few changes. The Cabinet was composed of:

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
Lord Privy Seal	Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Lord Chancellor	Rt. Hon. Lord Cave
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P.
Foreign Secretary and Leader of the House of Lords	The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.
Colonial Secretary	The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
War Secretary	The Earl of Derby, K.G.
Secretary for India	The Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
Secretary for Air	Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E.
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Sanders, M.P.
Secretary for Scotland	The Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G.
President of the Board of Education	Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P.
Minister of Labour	Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P.
Postmaster-General	Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, G.B.E., M.P.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, M.P.

The Prime Minister's ambition of creating a Ministry truly representative of a united Conservative party was not realized. His plans for the inclusion of Austen Chamberlain and Sir Robert Horne were defeated by the determined attitude of certain of his followers, though it was generally understood that he had succeeded in bringing the prospect of complete re-union appreciably nearer. The reception of his Ministry throughout the country was distinctly favourable.

The new Government was destined to be as short-lived as its predecessor. Faced in foreign affairs with such vital questions as France and the Ruhr; the Reparations question; the distressing economic position of Europe; and, in the domestic field, with widespread unemployment, high taxation and the aggravated conditions of the post-War period, its position was difficult to a degree. Its foreign policy consisted of maintenance of the *Entente*; exaction of every possible penny of Reparations from Germany; an effort to induce France to withdraw from the Ruhr; and joint action regarding Germany between France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain. Efforts to secure joint action were so unsuccessful that August found relations with France almost acute, but events in the domestic field soon overshadowed foreign affairs.

The Autumn Session of Parliament met Nov. 13. Rumours of a General Election were immediately confirmed, the Prime Minister announcing his intention of dissolving Parliament at once and appealing to the country. A Labour notice of a vote of censure on the Government for failure to deal adequately with unemployment and with the European situation, was rejected by the Commons on Nov. 15, by 285 votes to 190. Precisely eleven days later candidates were being nominated; the Mother Country was involved in a dramatic Tariff campaign; the Conservative party was committed to Protection; the Liberals, with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, were re-united on their historic policy of Free Trade, and Labour was battling in its own interests on its own platform. Polling followed on Dec. 6, with the meeting of the new Parliament fixed by Royal Proclamation for Jan. 8, 1924.

This sudden political development was due to the position in which the Government had found itself on the Unemployment question. The Prime Minister, in announcing dissolution, declared that he had been giving serious thought to the whole question of unemployment; had reached certain definite conclusions and was so convinced of the accuracy of these deductions that he could not remain in his present position—could not attempt to steer the country through the Winter of 1924-25—unless he were permitted to use an instrument which he could not use, having regard to a pledge given a year ago to Mr. Bonar Law. That pledge was that the Government would not make any fundamental change in the fiscal system of the country without consulting the Electorate. Certain that such

a change was necessary, the Conservative party presented its Tariff Platform to the people. Summarized, that Platform provided for the introduction of Protection through the imposition of duties on manufactured goods generally, for the purpose of revenue and of tariff negotiation. Food was specifically exempted. "The Government," said the Prime Minister, "do not purpose in any circumstances to put a tax on wheat, flour, oats, meat (including ham and bacon), cheese, butter, or eggs." Direct assistance to Agriculture was proposed by a bounty of £1 an acre on all holdings of arable land exceeding one acre, provided labourers employed on such holdings were paid at least 30 shillings each week. The revenues from the Protection duties were to be devoted to assisting industry; reducing the duties on tea and sugar; promoting cotton-growing and other developments in the Empire; and providing employment. As the Election centred on the Tariff proposals, they may be given more extensively in the following statement from Mr. Stanley Baldwin:

1. To raise revenue by methods less unfair to our home production, which at present bears the whole burden of local and national taxation, including the cost of relieving unemployment.
2. To give special assistance to industries which are suffering under unfair foreign competition.
3. To utilize these duties in order to negotiate for a reduction of foreign tariffs in those directions which would most benefit our export trade.
4. To give substantial preference to the Empire on the whole range of our duties with a view to promoting the continued extension of the principle of mutual preference which has already done so much for the expansion of our trade, and the development, in co-operation with the other Governments of the Empire, of the boundless resources of our common heritage.

Other planks of the Conservative Platform were: continued efforts, through the League of Nations and otherwise, to restore a true peace in Europe; expedition in constructing light cruisers and smaller craft; improved old-age, ill-health and unemployment insurance schemes and old-age pensions reform.

The Liberal Manifesto scouted the contention, "unproved and unprovable," that tariffs were a cure for unemployement; deplored the precipitate decisions to plunge the Country into the turmoil of a General Election; censured the Government for mishandling the negotiations with France in regard to Germany; condemned the "shameless" Treaty of Lausanne; declared for prompt settlement of Reparations; unequivocally supported the League of Nations, and welcomed re-opening of full relations with Russia. Continuing, the Manifesto read:

The Liberal Party is not content with criticizing the proposals of others. The Country has made enormous sacrifices to restore the National Credit. A bold and courageous use should be made of that credit on enterprises, which would permanently improve and develop the Home Country and the Empire, namely, internal transport by road and water, afforestation, the supply of cheap power secured by the co-ordinated use

of our resources of coal and water, reclamation and drainage of land, the development of Imperial resources, especially in our Crown Colonies, railway building in the Dominions and India, the facilitation of Overseas settlement under the British flag, cheapening the means of transportation in order to develop inter-Imperial trade and a freer use of the provisions of the Trade Facilities Act.

The needs of British agriculture require special consideration. Import duties on what the farmer buys can only further injure his position. British agriculture requires a free hand, stability of prices, greater capital resources, security of tenure, adequate means for preventing the exaction of unfair and uneconomic rents and improved transport. Credit facilities for the farmer, and co-operative marketing on a large scale with Government assistance, which has so successfully helped American agriculture over a great crisis, can also be applied in our own country. Opportunity should be given to the cultivator to become the owner of his own land on reasonable terms by a system of land purchase.

The agricultural labourer is engaged in a skilled industry of cardinal importance to the Nation, and ought to be adequately remunerated. The State must recognize that the conditions of his work make it vital to guarantee that his standard of life should be raised, his housing vastly improved, and the amenities of rural life enlarged. Every opportunity should be given to him and his children to improve their position on the land which he has cultivated for so long.

The Liberals also urged:

Co-operation with the United States in securing World peace and the economic restoration of Europe.

Remodelling of the Insurance Acts to provide family subsistance without Poor Law relief.

Promotion of co-operation between employers and employed, with an improved status for workers.

Political, legal, and economic equality between men and women.

Removal of the thrift disqualifications from old-age pensions.

Retrenchment in public expenditure, but no starvation of education.

Promotion of housing, temperance, child welfare, and other social services.

Revision of the Poor Law system.

Rating reform, designed to throw more of the burden on the owners of the site value.

Leasehold enfranchisement.

The Labour party's programme was presented in an "Appeal to the Nation," the principal points of the Declaration being:

Removal of inequalities in the distribution of the world's wealth, which tariffs would foster.

National schemes of productive work; adequate maintenance for the unemployed and their families.

Full educational training, with maintenance, for unemployed young people.

A National work programme, including a National system of electrical power supply, transport development, land drainage, reclamation, afforestation, town planning and housing schemes.

Machinery for regulating farm wages, credit and State insurance facilities for farmers and small holders, and aid for co-operative production and distribution.

Restoration to the people of their lost rights in the land, including minerals.

International co-operation through an enlarged League of Nations; settlement of disputes by arbitration; revision of the Versailles Treaty

(especially reparations and debts) by an International Conference including Germany; resumption of free relations with Russia.

A non-recurring graduated War Debt Redemption Levy on all individual fortunes over £5,000, to be devoted solely to the reduction of the Debt.

Reduction of expenditure on armaments; lower income tax; abolition of food duties, entertainment tax, and corporation profits tax.

Public ownership and control of mines, railways and power stations, and development of municipal services.

More safeguards and fuller compensation for workers.

Equal opportunity in education of children; generous provision for widows, aged folk, the sick and the disabled; housing and drink reform.

Fair play for ex-Service men.

Equal political rights for men and women, and equal pay for equal work

The result of the elections was a decisive defeat of the Government, a Conservative majority of 75 being turned into a minority of 99. The following comparative figures for the elections of 1922 and 1923 show the changes in the strength of the three parties:

Party	1922	1923
Conservatives	345	258
Labour	145	191
Liberals	116	159
Others	9	7
	615	615

The contest had a particular interest for Canadians, not only because of the fiscal issue, but because of the number of Canadians directly concerned in it, including Sir Hamar Greenwood, Lieut.-Col. Maurice Alexander, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Andrew Hamilton Gault, Rt. Hon. Thomas James McNamara, A . W. Haycock, Major John Elsdale Molson and Captain John Henry Thorpe.

The immediate result of the Election was a hasty consideration of constitutional precedents, but the final decision of the Government was that its duty was to continue in power until Parliament re-assembled after the New Year.

The Imperial Conference. Statesmen of the Empire have met at Downing Street in more troubled days and faced more vital problems than those which confronted the Imperial Conference in October, 1923. But the times were critical enough and the questions sufficiently grave. The *Entente* between France and Britain was sadly strained; Reparations and the Ruhr vexed diplomatic and financial minds; Europe, at large, was still staggering from the World War; Bolshevism claimed Russia; civilization was shocked by the calamitous earthquake which had devastated so much of Japan. It was a period of falling exchanges and business depression and pronounced unrest for the Old World. To meet International and Imperial problems Britain again went into conference with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with great India and little New-

foundland and the new-born Irish Free State. Canada was represented by its Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, by the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, and by the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. In addition, there was an impressive array of special trade counsel for the Imperial Economic Conference which was held during the same period, the Canadian representatives being:

J. H. Grisdale, D.Sc.A., B.Agr., Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
Duncan Marshall, Commissioner of Agriculture.
Charles Camsell, B.Sc. LL.D., F.R.S.C., Deputy Minister of Mines
Major Graham A. Bell, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.
Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of General Staff.
Commodore Walter Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N., Director of Naval Service.
Prof. O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D.
F. C. Blair, Secretary, Department of Immigration and Colonization.
R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., Dominion Statistician.
Colonel J. Obed-Smith, Superintendent of Emigration in London.
Harrison Watson

As is the way with our Imperial conferences, its deliberations were characterized by no dramatic pronouncements. At a dinner at the Garrison Club, Quebec, just before leaving, the Canadian Prime Minister said:

"To-day it is my privilege to go to the Imperial Conference in the name of the people of Canada, without a single grievance, to say that our relations with Great Britain and with all parts of the Empire are of the best, and that we have only the most cordial feeling toward all concerned. So long as this happy condition prevails, friends of Canada and friends of the British Empire need have no concern for the future of either. To make it prevail at all times must be our supreme endeavour." This was the temper and the purpose of the Canadian representatives and it continued through six weeks of constant consultations, committees, conferences and speeches.

At the outset, there was an immediate departure from established practice. At the instance of Canada, it was decided to give the proceedings the greatest publicity and, even in the matter of foreign relations, there was a withdrawal from precedent—the Empire was informed on subjects of immediate interest which Lord Curzon presented to the Conference during his confidential examination of the inner history of Foreign affairs.

It was while the Conference was sitting that the President of the United States renewed the offer of his Government to take part in an international Conference or Enquiry to investigate the European Reparations problem, and to report upon the capacity of Germany to make the payments to which she was pledged. The Conference cordially welcomed the proposal and decided to take immediate advantage of this overture. Communications with the Allied Powers commenced at once, seeking to obtain their co-operation. In connection with the important question of Reparations and the Ruhr, the Conference regarded any policy that would result in breaking up the unity of the

German State as inconsistent with the Treaty obligations entered into both by Germany and the Powers, and as incompatible with the future discharge by Germany of her necessary obligations. The strongest representations on this subject were accordingly made to the Allied Governments.

The situation in the Near and Middle East was thoroughly considered and satisfaction was expressed, at the conclusion of peace between the Allies and Turkey, which brought an end to a period of acute tension, of military anxiety and of financial strain in the eastern parts of Europe, and gave relief to the sentiments of the Moslem subjects of the British Throne in all parts of the World. The great advance made in the last two years towards a pacific settlement of the Egyptian problem was gladly recognized, particularly as it safeguarded important communications between the several parts of the Empire.

The Conference, so much of whose time had been occupied in 1921 with the question of the renewal or termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and with the future regulation of the Pacific, noted with satisfaction the results of the Washington Conference, which had added immensely to the security of the World without disturbing the intimate relations which had, for so long, existed between the Empire and its former Ally. It recognized, with satisfaction, the progressive fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the Washington Treaties; it registered the confident belief that the future relations between the Governments and peoples of the British Empire and Japan would be not less sincere and cordial than when the British and Japanese Governments were bound by written conventions; and it recorded its profound sympathy with the Japanese Government and people in the terrible catastrophe which had recently befallen them.

Another seriously debated question was that of the regulation of the liquor traffic off the American coasts and of the measures necessary to avoid a serious conflict either with public opinion or with official action. The Conference arrived at the conclusion that, while affirming and safeguarding, as a cardinal feature of British policy, the principle of the three-mile limit, it was yet both desirable and practicable to meet the American request for an extension of the Right of Search beyond this limit for the above purpose, and negotiations were at once opened with the United States Government for the conclusion of an experimental agreement with this object in view.

Finally, the Conference, after listening to a detailed exposition of the work of the League of Nations during the past two years and, more particularly, of the recent sitting of the Council and the Assembly at Geneva, placed on record its emphatic approval of the action taken by the representatives of the British Empire on the latter occasion, and the support given them at the time. There was full accord that the League should be given the unabated support of all the British members as a

valuable instrument of International peace and as the sole available organ for the harmonious regulation of many International affairs.

The negotiation, signature, and ratification of treaties involved issues of constitutional importance and of pertinent significance in view of Canada's individual signature to the Halibut Treaty with the United States. Without going into the technical detail of the discussion, the conclusion unanimously reached was that any part of the Empire might negotiate a treaty affecting only its own affairs, but that if any other part of the Empire were concerned, it should be consulted. The same principle was applied to signatures, namely: that treaties affecting only one part of the Empire should be signed by a representative of the Government of that part and, if more than one part were concerned, then one or more plenipotentiaries should sign on behalf of all the Governments concerned. Again with respect to the ratification of treaties, the precise language of the Resolution, adopted by the Conference, read:—

(a) The ratification of treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire is effected at the instance of the Government of that part.

(b) The ratification of treaties imposing obligations on more than one part of the Empire is effected after consultation between the Governments of those parts of the Empire concerned. It is for each Government to decide whether Parliamentary approval or legislation is required before desire for (or concurrence in) ratification is intimated by that Government.

In short, the important principle of Ministerial responsibility in Imperial affairs to individual governments in the self-governing countries of the Empire was clearly established. In the matter of Defence, also, there was, for the first time, recognition by the Admiralty of the principle of Dominion navies, and the Conference emphasized the responsibility of each part of the Empire for its own defence.

In view of the World War, the Washington Limitation of Armaments agreements and the extensive discussions on Empire Defence which characterized Canadian Political affairs, the conclusions of the Conference, in this regard, merit presentation in detail, as contained in the following official summary:—

1. The Conference affirms that it is necessary to provide for the adequate defence of the territories and trade of the several countries composing the British Empire.

2. In this connection, the Conference expressly recognizes that it is for the Parliaments of the several parts of the Empire, upon the recommendations of their respective Governments, to decide the nature and extent of any action that should be taken by them.

3. Subject to this provision the Conference suggests the following as guiding principles:

(a) The primary responsibility of each portion of the Empire represented at the Conference for its own local defence.

(b) Adequate provision for safeguarding the maritime communications of the several parts of the Empire and the routes and waterways along and through which their armed forces and trade pass.

(c) The provision of naval bases and facilities for repair and fuel so as to ensure the mobility of the Fleets.

(d) The desirability of the maintenance of a minimum standard of naval strength, namely—equality with the naval strength of any foreign power in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty on Limitation of Armament as approved by Great Britain, all the self-governing Dominions and India.

(e) The desirability of the development of the Air Forces in the several countries of the Empire upon such lines as will make it possible, by means of the adoption, as far as practicable, of a common system of organization and training and the use of uniform manuals, patterns of arms, equipment and stores (with the exception of the type of aircraft) for each part of the Empire as it may determine to co-operate with other parts with the least possible delay and the greatest efficiency.

4. In the application of these principles, to the several parts of the Empire concerned, the Conference takes note of:

(a) The deep interest of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and India, in the provision of a Naval Base at Singapore, as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the Empire in Eastern waters.

(b) The necessity for the maintenance of safe passage along the great route to the East through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

(c) The necessity for the maintenance by Great Britain of a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores.

5. The Conference, while deeply concerned for the paramount importance of providing for the safety and integrity of all parts of the Empire, earnestly desires, so far as is consistent with this consideration, the further limitation of armaments, and trusts that no opportunity may be lost to promote this object.

Imperial Economic Conference. As the Imperial Conference constituted a re-affirmation to the world of the constitutional solidarity of the Empire, so the Economic Conference supplied significant evidence of a disposition towards concerted action in commercial affairs and Imperial development. No vast and comprehensive programme was adopted, but here and there trade links were forged, business was expedited, communications were improved. The result was one of useful spade work. The British Government's *agenda* called for discussion of the following matters:—

1. Empire settlement.
2. Ways and means for fuller development of the natural resources of the Dominions and Colonies.
3. Inter-Imperial commerce, shipping and communications.
4. Co-ordinated action for the improvement of technical research.
5. Organization of economic intelligence.
6. Unification of the law and practices in matters affecting trade.

The most important decision of the Conference was the acceptance of the Report of the Special Committee on Empire Settlement. It re-affirmed the policy of state-aided Empire settlement as approved at the Conference of Prime Ministers in 1921, regarding it in its best economic sense as a means of promoting primary production and increased trade throughout the Empire. While it reported dis-satisfaction with the results achieved under the Empire Settlement Act, it properly attributed it to econo-

mic causes rather than to any major defect in the Act itself, and its recommendations were confined largely to particular immigration problems and policies in various parts of the Empire. The Committee found existing arrangements for selection and recruiting, through official and voluntary channels, except in the case of women, to be sufficiently adequate to ensure as large a flow of settlers as the Dominions could absorb. Recognizing that the successful settler was the best recruiter of new settlers, it approved of the nomination system and recommended its extension: (1) by popularizing individual nomination by means of suitable publicity Overseas, and by arrangements to relieve the nominator, whenever necessary and possible, of any obligation for the repayment of passage money; (2) by encouraging collective nomination, *i.e.*, nominations by churches and other groups or societies in favour of persons to be selected by kindred organizations.

In this connection, the Committee was able to announce that, in the case of Canada where the nominator had been liable for repayment of advances of passage money made to the nominated settler, the Canadian Government had agreed to relieve nominators of this liability in the future, whenever necessary and possible, and had also agreed to advances up to 100 per cent. of the fare to approved persons proceeding, under nomination, to settle on the land in Canada. As regards collective nomination, the British and Canadian Governments also agreed to bear jointly the cost of sending two representatives of the Y.M.C.A. to Canada or organize the system through the various Churches, Masonic Lodges, Rotary Clubs and other associations.

The Committee was unable to reach any agreement with the steamship companies for further reductions in general passage rates or larger rebates on fares for assisted settlers. It did, however, announce important agreements with the various Dominions. The Canadian Government, while continuing its generous policy of advancing the whole of their passage money to domestic servants, granted a rebate of £6 to servants who completed one year's household service on a Canadian farm, provided only that they had repaid their loan instalments satisfactorily. The Dominion authorities further extended free passage grants to children up to 16 years of age accompanying parents proceeding to the Dominion under assisted passages.

In the important matter of reception of immigrants, the Canadian Government further agreed to re-establish its Immigration Employment Service in the rural districts, to ascertain the number of farm helpers actually required, and to receive incoming settlers and place them where needed. Finally, with regard to Land Settlement, the Canadian Government extended the loan facilities, afforded its own ex-service men under the Soldier Settlement Board, to veterans from other parts of the Empire, as follows:

1. To purchase land up to $4,500.
2. For stock and equipment up to $2,000.
3. For permanent improvements up to $1,000.

The true significance of the Report of the Settlement Committee as far as it related to Canada, was the practical evidence of the Canadian Government's real concern to stimulate British immigration after so many years of war and reconstruction.

In regard to co-operation in financial assistance to development schemes, a most important plan was approved by the Economic Conference under which the British Government in cases approved by the Treasury, the Colonial or India Office, and the Board of Trade, agreed to contribute up to a maximum of three-quarters of the interest charges for a period of five years, on loans raised for public utility undertakings Overseas—priority to be given to schemes involving the earliest placing of orders. This arrangement was welcomed as a most useful aid to the initiation of enterprises which would not, in the ordinary course of events, be put in hand for some time to come. Both private enterprise and State or municipal undertakings were eligible for such assistance.

Under the heading of "Further Steps for the Improvement of Mutual Trade,"a number of important Resolutions were adopted. These referred more to the keying-up of the machinery of Imperial commerce than to broad questions of policy, but the cumulative effect should be valuable. They dealt with Imperial co-operation in respect of commercial intelligence, statistics, communications, enforcement of judgments and arbitration awards, patents, designs and trade marks, economic defence, Customs formalities, currency and exchange, technical research and information and immunity of State enterprises. Space does not permit a full discussion of the progress made in these directions, but arrangements were made for common utilization by all Empire Governments of the services of British Commercial Diplomatic Officers in foreign countries and for co-operation in regard to Trade Commissioner services, which should prove mutually advantageous and economical. The admission of travellers' samples and single copies of catalogues and price-lists free of duty was also expected to benefit inter-Empire trade.

The Hague rules were approved and recommended for adoption throughout the Empire, and the maintenance of the Imperial Shipping Committee on its existing basis was agreed to, with a warm expression of recognition of the Committee's past services. In regard to wireless, the Conference expressed the view that the several Governments of the Empire should take immediate action to remove any difficulties that were delaying the accomplishment of an efficient Imperial service while providing adequate safeguards against the subordination of public to private interests.

In the case of patents, designs and trade marks, the Conference was unable to make any recommendation, as far as the Dominions and India were concerned, in view of the difficulties raised by Canada in regard to the absence of any provision for reciprocal registration of Dominion patents.

A hint to foreign nations that discrimination against British shipping would be followed by consultations between the Governments of the Empire, in regard to the best means of defence, served as a reminder that the Empire was far from being helpless in this respect.

The Committee, which examined the important questions relating to the cost of moving money within the Empire, made several suggestions for the amelioration of the difficulties which had arisen since the suspension of an effective gold standard. It was pointed out that the position would be improved if the various note-issuing authorities were to accumulate sterling assets and were to undertake to exchange their local currencies for sterling, and *vice versa*. The extension of the system of central banking and mutual co-operation as recommended by the Genoa Conference was also suggested. That there was justification for the complaints made in regard to the cost of transferring money to and from the United Kingdom and the sterling-using Dominions was made clear by the finding of the Committee, which was endorsed by the whole Conference, that "in some cases the bank charges for buying and selling sterling appear to be unduly high and should be capable of reduction."

In the matter of technical research and information, the Conference recommended a scheme for the future of the Imperial Institute and the Imperial Resources Bureau. It provided that that Institute should be reconstituted and, in future, undertake in its laboratories only preliminary investigations of raw materials for the purpose of ascertaining their possible commercial value and that a small Committee of the Governing body should be created to insure that more extensive research would be referred to the appropriate authorities.

Recognition of the principle that Empire Governments, engaged in trading operations, should be treated as liable to the taxation of any other country within the Empire, in which they might own property in connection with trade, or make trade profits on similar terms to private trading corporations, with a recommendation of eventual application of this principle to foreign countries by means of negotiations, was another decision welcomed by business men. The draft Convention on the immunity of State-owned ships adopted by the International Maritime Committee at Gothenburg in August, as amended after consultation between the British Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was also approved for adoption throughout the Empire as the basis for an international convention. It was decided that the difficulties of interpretation which had arisen between the

United Kingdom and Canada in regard to the "Importation of Animals Act, 1922," should be discussed by a conference of representatives of the two Governments. It was also decided that steps should be taken to promote inter-Imperial trade in pedigreed stock on reciprocal terms, with due precautions against the introduction of disease.

The resolutions of the Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada this year, were accepted and recommended for favourable consideration by the respective Governments of the Empire. Resolutions of importance were adopted in regard to admitting workmen and seamen to the benefits of Workmen's Compensation laws in all parts of the Empire, regardless of technical considerations as to domicile or restrictions regarding territorial waters, as well as recommendations concerning reciprocity with foreign countries in this connection.

In spite of the fact that Canada was unable to subscribe to the need for a permanent body to advise upon matters of an economic or commercial character, other than those dealt with by the Imperial Shipping Committee, the constitution of a permanent Imperial Economic Committee was decided upon, Great Britain to have four members, the Dominions, two each, India, two, and the Colonies and Protectorates, two. A safeguard was adopted against any vexatious activities by the provision that no question which had reference to another part of the Empire might be referred to the Committee without the consent of the State or territory concerned.

The question of Imperial preferences, while far from the least important considered by the Conference has been left till the last because subsequent political changes in Great Britain nullified much that was done. The Conference re-affirmed the principle of Empire Preference and the policy of giving effective preference in all Government contracts to goods made and materials produced within the Empire. The outstanding feature of the preference discussions, however, was the announcement by Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, President of the Board of Trade, that the British Government was prepared:

1. To admit dried figs, raisins and plums (including apricots) free of duty from the Empire, so that Empire raisins, figs and plums would enjoy a preference of 10s. 6d. per cwt.
2. To offer free admission to Empire dried currants and to consider what increase in the existing duty of 2s. per cwt. on foreign currants might be necessary to make the Preference effective; such increase to come into force at a future date to be agreed upon.
3. To impose a duty of 10s. 6d. per cwt. on such foreign dried fruits (e.g. apples, pears, and peaches) as the Dominion representatives might consider of interest to their trade.
4. To impose on other foreign preserved fruits dutiable only in respect to sugar content, if any, an additional all-round duty of 5s. per cwt., except fruit pulp for jam, and to admit such fruits from the Empire free.
5. To admit Empire raw apples free and to impose a duty of 5s. per cwt. on foreign apples.

6. To guarantee for a period of ten years the existing sugar preference of nearly a cent per pound.

7. To stabilize the existing tobacco preference for a term of years, or, alternately, to increase the preference from one-sixth to one-quarter.

8. To admit Empire honey free of duty and to tax foreign honey 10s. per cwt.

9. To double the preference on wine of over 30 degrees of proof spirit, and to increase it on sparkling wines from the existing 30 per cent. to 50 per cent.

10. To impose a duty of 10s. per cwt. on canned salmon and canned lobster, cray fish and crabs, imported from other countries and admit them free of duty from the Empire.

11. To impose a duty of 6d. a gallon on all foreign lime, lemon, and other fruit juices and syrups which can be reasonably supplied within the Empire, while continuing to admit Empire products free.

The reversal of political fortunes in Great Britain was responsible for an Imperial controversy of importance. Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa contended that the preference proposals of the Baldwin administration should be implemented by whatever British Government succeeded it. While they did not maintain that there was a legal obligation upon Westminster, they argued that the Conferences themselves would lose in prestige and practical value if their decisions were not respected by the various governments concerned. Canada took a different position. It contended that as it had been expressly agreed that the decisions of the Conference as affecting the various Dominions should be ratified by the people of the Dominions through their respective parliaments, so the British people should ratify the actions of its representatives.

One incident marred the good temper and mutual consideration which had been throughout the Imperial meetings. There were high words between General Jan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, former Law member of the Governor-General's Executive Council of India, over the difficult problem of Indian status throughout the Empire. Sir Bahadur Sapru complained that no steps had been taken to put into effect the Resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1921, (South Africa holding aloof) favouring equal treatment of Indians in all parts of the Empire. Viscount Peel, Secretary for India, emphasized the bitterness engendered by this unequal treatment. Premier Smuts emphatically refused to recognize equality of status. He emphasized the fact that if there were equal manhood suffrage all over South Africa no distinction could be drawn between the Indians and the old and powerful black native population. Premier Mackenzie King of Canada pointed out that in all the Provinces, except British Columbia, Indians had the franchise while the same was not equally true of Canadians resident in India. He said that he could not go any further than the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in interpreting the 1921 Resolution in favour of equal rights, not as a pledge, but as an end to be desired.

The importance of the Aerial Department, touched upon by the Imperial Conference and recognized by the general public throughout the Empire, justifies a somewhat extensive review of the terms of agreement made between His Majesty's Government and the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, London, for the establishment of an Imperial Air Transport Company, Limited. The first object of this Company, the directors and shareholders of which it was specified must be British subjects, was the acquisition of the business of Handley Page Transport, Limited, the Instone Air Line, Daimler Hire, Limited, and the British Marine Air Navigation Company, Limited. The chief provisions of general Imperial interest in the agreement were that the aircraft used were to be British-built and British-registered and that ordinary commercial rates were to be charged to the public. The Company had to try out experimental types of civil aircraft or commercial aeroplanes, constructed for the Government, and carry out experimental work for the latter on a net cost basis. Pilots employed were to be persons enrolled in the Air Force Reserve or the Auxiliary Air Force; and the technical and administrative *personnel* was to be composed of British subjects, or subjects of British Protectorates or British mandated territories. All the aircraft aerodromes and bases of the Company were to be available for the Government in any national emergency.

Empire Trade: Tariff Conditions. Important amongst the trade pronouncements of interest to the Empire was the Interim Report of a representative Committee of the Federation of British Industries on the question of inter-Imperial trade. This Report, which was prepared in view of the Imperial Conference, was approved by the Grand Council of the Federation, and submitted to the British Government. It urged that "the fullest possible development of inter-Imperial trade is essential in the interests of the Empire as a whole, both for economic, political and social reasons." It welcomed the summoning of the Imperial Economic Conference and urged that such conferences should be held as often as possible and their discussions translated into action. In connection with trade development, it stressed two important principles: first, that the resources of the various parts of the Empire should be developed to the maximum and that not only British settlers, but the export of British capital and a full participation of British enterprise in the development of the Empire were essential; second, that the production of raw materials should be encouraged to the utmost and that United Kingdom interests should be prepared, so far as possible, to help the Dominions in the development of their industrial as well as their raw material undertakings by the provision, where possible, of capital and experience.

While recognizing, with appreciation, the advantages conferred upon the United Kingdom by the preferences accorded by the Dominions to British goods, the Federation was unable

to express any unanimous opinion on the extension of similar preferences by the Mother Country. It expressed itself, however, as unanimously and fully in sympathy with the idea that the United Kingdom should endeavour to buy as largely as possible from the Dominions and Colonies. The importance of Empire Settlement was recognized, but the fact was emphasized that capital was equally essential and that, if the purchasing power of the Empire was to be increased, there must be a steady flow of British funds toward Empire markets. In the matter of Dominion loans raised in England, the Federation did not consider it possible that the money raised should be, always, earmarked for the purchase of British goods, but they considered it reasonable to ask the Dominions to use the proceeds of these loans in such a manner as far as possible. Only by so doing, it was argued, would the United Kingdom's financial resources remain strong enough to satisfy future requirements.

It was pointed out that the question of foreign competition in the Dominions was vital to the British manufacturer. The Federation, while realizing that the Dominions must consider the interests of local manufacturers and consumers, urged that if the Dominions were desirous of increasing the import of British goods, action should be taken to protect the British manufacturer from the present severe competition from countries whose selling costs were lower, owing to depreciated currency or other reasons, such as a lower standard of life in the producing country.

This Report of the Federation was properly regarded as of unusual moment. Organized in 1916 by a small body of prominent manufacturers, its sudden rise was one of the romances of British commerce and, by 1923, its membership included all the important trade associations in the United Kingdom, while its total direct and indirect membership was 19,000 manufacturing establishments representing $25,000,000,000 in capital. Its interest in Oversea trade was such that it played an active part in inducing over 150 British firms to take space at the Canadian National Exhibition in August, the first time that British manufacturers had taken such action on a combined scale.

The exhibition of British products was a generous return for similar activities by Canadian firms, earlier in the year, when 20 or 30 of them, thanks to the enterprise of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, were represented collectively in the Ninth Annual British Industries Fair. Their Majesties who opened the Fair, visited the Canadian section and showed a gratifying interest in the exhibits, which included striking displays by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railway. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce had a stand of its own, and individual exhibits included: Messrs. R. Lehmann and Co., Ltd., (canned milk); Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., James Latham, Ltd., (representing

John Walters, of Toronto, (manufacturers of wood fibre carvings and mouldings); Canadian Shredded Wheat Company; C. H. Baber, Ltd., (Canadian leather footwear); V. K. Manufacturing Company, Ltd., (representing the Pacific Milk Company, of Vancouver, manufacturers of evaporated milk); Cyril Walton (representing the Peterborough Canoe Company); Hiram Walker and Sons, Ltd., (Canadian Club Whiskey); Palmolive Company (soaps, etc.); Eisman and Co., Ltd., London, (agents for C. Eisman and Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of "Relax" garters); Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd., (Columbia Electric Cells); R. Sandison (agents for Maritime Fisheries, Ltd., of Vancouver (manufacturers of "Location" brand salmon); S. D. Simond and Co. (Kellogg's breakfast food); Florian and Armand, Ltd., (face powder); Dominion Glass Co.; Canadian Chenille Co.; Messrs. Beatty Bros., Ltd.; Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd.; Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.; Excello Co.; Canadian American Machinery Co.; and Messrs. Minelli (moccasins).

Canadian exhibits at the Imperial Fruit Show, held in Manchester in October, were fewer than in previous years, but British Columbia, in spite of a comparatively small entry, did remarkably well, winning 11 gold medals in the Overseas Section and doing even better in the British Empire Section. Both Quebec and Nova Scotia had gold medal entries.

Such reciprocal exhibitions of products and produce were to the mutual advantage of Canada and Great Britain but there was considerable criticism of Canada's close association with the United States through the establishment of branch American factories in the Dominion. The President of the Australia Association of British Manufacturers, for instance, commenting on the reciprocal tariff proposals made by Canada to Australia, argued, at the Annual Meeting of the Australia Association, at Melbourne, that a reservation should be made according preference only to goods strictly of Dominion manufacture and not products of foreign-owned factories. The issue was also raised by the British Empire Producers' Association, one of the strongest bodies of its kind which, while active in promoting British Canadian business, was critical in its view of American branch factories in Canada. This organization, however, was very active in campaigning for powerful State aid for the private development of inter-Empire trade and a visit was paid to Canada by its representatives in an endeavour to promote British-Canadian business.

Throughout the year, the resident Trade Commissioners and Agents-General continued their helpful activity in promoting British-Canadian business, and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, first under the presidency of Sir George McLaren Brown and, later, under Col. A. Lorne Hamilton, was constantly active. At its Annual Meeting, at a time when Japanese canners, alleged to have the backing of the Soviet Government, were driving Canadian salmon from the

British market by selling a cheaper article under the same label, it urged the British Government to require Siberian salmon to be stamped as such, that British buyers might have an opportunity of exercising a preference for Empire goods and, at the same time, it urged the Government to cease discriminating against Canadian hops. Three months before, a tribunal appointed by the British Government to enquire into prevailing agricultural depression, had submitted an Interim Report recommending a duty of 10 shillings per quarter on imported malting barley, and of 20 shillings per hundredweight on imported hops, with an Imperial preference of 33⅓ per cent. The same tribunal also recommended that flour importers should be compelled to bring in 25 per cent. of wheat offals for 75 per cent. of flour. Canadian millers and Canadian live-stock breeders had been aroused over the latter proposal but, in the matter of hops, the Tribunal advised the abolition of the hop control which had made several attempts to exclude Canadian hops, altogether, as foreign. Although the Government agreed that Canadian hops were to be given preference over foreign hops, the control, which was said to be influenced by English hop growers, had managed, in the administration of the agreement, to defeat its purpose. Against this alleged discrimination toward Canadian hops, not only in favour of British hops, but even of foreign hops, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce voiced emphatic protest.

Dr. J. A. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, visited London in the Autumn and returned, gratified with Canada's position in the British produce market. "I think," he declared, "we shall eventually supply all the wheat Britain consumes." Brigadier-General J. A. Gunn, of Gunn's Limited, Toronto, and Gunn-Langlois, Montreal, also returned to the Dominion in the Autumn, winner of the gold medal and highest award in the British Empire for bacon. He had spent five months in Britain and on the Continent studying the bacon situation at first hand, particularly with regard to the formidable competiton of Denmark. He returned, convinced that there was a vast field for the extention of the Canadian export bacon trade if Canadian standards were improved, and urged that the Canadian system of grading hogs should be modified along Danish lines.

Cattle Embargo. For the first time in 27 years Canadian store cattle reached Great Britain on Apr. 5. Shipments which reached Manchester and Glasgow within a few hours of one another marked the partial lifting of the Canadian Cattle Embargo, after years of stubborn opposition from British agriculturists. Until the last minute it was hoped that the Embargo would be entirely removed, but the full text of the British Act amending the Importation of Animals Act of Dec. 15, 1922, limited it specifically to "stores" intended for feeding purposes and not for immediate slaughter. There were rigid conditions of shipment, inspection, etc., amongst them being a provision

that the cattle must be marked "indelibly", which brought early protests from the Canadian Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In the first shipments 425 head were landed at Manchester from the *Manchester Division* and 221 at Glasgow from the *Concordia*, the animals at the latter city being greeted with something like a "civic" reception. At Manchester the beasts, which comprised Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Polled Angus, were landed without incident. At both ports the fine physical condition of the cattle created general comment. The occasion was celebrated at Glasgow by a civic luncheon in the City Chambers, which followed the inspection of the landing of the cattle at the wharf.

In reply to a toast from the Senior Magistrate of the City, Duncan Marshall, Canadian Agricultural Commissioner, characterised the day as the most memorable in the history of cattle-breeding in the Dominion of Canada. Under the system of farming in Canada it was impossible to "finish" the store cattle, and consequently it was necessary to find an opening outside of the Dominion for anything from 200,000 to 300,000 head of cattle. Now that cattle from Canada were admitted, he was most anxious that only the best class should be sent from the Dominion to meet the demand in Great Britain. The Government of Canada, he declared, was introducing an Act for the grading of export cattle, under which competent men would be appointed to grade the stock going across the water in order that nothing but the best class produced in Canada should be shipped. So far as the Irish traders were concerned, he did not believe that the Canadian stores would displace a single bullock produced either in Great Britain or in Ireland. They would, however, he hoped, displace a great deal of the frozen and chilled meat which entered Great Britain from various countries, and which was a very unsatisfactory product at the best. He trusted that this was the beginning of a long time of increased trade in live stock between Canada and Great Britain, and that it would prove mutually satisfactory and beneficial to both countries.

Good prices were realised for both shipments, ranging from £22 to £32 at Manchester, where buyers were present from all parts of England, and averaging £32 per head or 61s. per live hundredweight at Glasgow, with bidding brisk. In commenting on these shipments, the Agricultural Correspondent of the London *Times*, concluded with the following significant sentences: "There are rumors of a disquieting nature about the attitude of the Ministry of Agriculture to the introduction of breeding stock. This class of animal was put into a different category of the Act from the store bullock. It is hinted, with what authority is uncertain, that the Ministry has shown a disposition to disregard or to modify this distinction. If that should be so, it will be the duty of the agricultural societies

and unions to act at once and nip in the bud any such breach of the terms of the Act. The Canadians expressed themselves as satisfied with the conditions embodied in the Act. To depart from the regulations provided would be a voluntary surrender of vital safeguards for the health of British herds and flocks."

In its issue of May 5, the London publication, *Canada*, dealing editorially with the question said: "Since the removal of the embargo on Canadian store cattle, controversy has turned from that class of animal to breeding cattle. The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society and various cattle breeding societies have emphatically protested against the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture to allow cattle for breeding purposes to be introduced from Canada. The point at issue has been whether breeding as well as store cattle were included by the 1917 Imperial Conference pledge, upon which hinged the whole question of the importation of Canadian cattle. The British breeding interests contend that they were not included; the Canadian authorities maintain that they were. This latter interpretation was clearly the view of the Conference last Autumn between the British and Canadian representatives on the subject. One paragraph of the Agreement then arrived at laid down that:

> The landing of Canadian cattle, capable of breeding, will require the authority of a General Order, which will be made by the Minister of Agriculture and laid upon the table of both Houses of Parliament for thirty days. It is an essential part of any such Order that the animals must be accompanied by a certificate . . . . . declaring they have . . . . . been tested for tuberculosis, and found free from that disease.

"An order to that effect is about to be issued by the British Government. Sir Robert Sanders, the present Minister of Agriculture, supported this decision the other day before a meeting of the Parliamentary Agricultural Committee, at which Mr. Duncan Marshall was present and expressed the Canadian view. Before the draft Order is laid on the table of the House of Commons a conference of the different associations throughout the country interested in live stock is to be held this month, and it is to be hoped that as a result misunderstandings will be removed and the air will be cleared."

British agriculturists were quick to sustain the limitation of the Embargo removal to store cattle. The Agricultural Council and the Central Landowners' Association, two bodies of the highest standing in the British agricultural world, passed unanimous resolutions against the admission of breeding stock from Canada.

The controversy was carried on throughout the year. At the Imperial Economic Conference, Hon. George P. Graham, as reported in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture to Great Britain, said:

> I must say, with brutal frankness, that the Canadian people are very much disappointed. After arriving at an agreement with the British Gov-

ernment along certain lines, we are disappointed to find that the Statute passed did not comply with the terms of the understanding. There was a restriction, defining "store" or "stocker" cattle, placed in the Act which was not considered, I believe, at the Conference between the Finance Minister of Canada, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the British Government. It has been stated that that was introduced by a private Member, and while I do not wish to criticise it, as that is the business of the British Government, I am inclined to think that, if the Government had resisted the Amendment, it would not have been pressed, much less passed; but that is the business of the British Government.

Now I pass on to thc present difficulty, because if the Act had been passed, as was discussed at the Conferencc, it would have left the door much wider open. I admit that there are difficulties in passing Statutes, in enacting Statues of Parliament, perhaps, on the inside which may not be discernible on the outside. I have had experience along that line myself. We have arrived at this stage. We do think that the Act, or that portion of the Act, providing for the admission of breeding cattle or cattle capable of breeding, should be made operative. It must have been so intended, else it would not have been placed in the Statutes, and we feel that, while we cannot press it further, it is a fact that the British Government is not complying entirely with the understanding arrived at between the two Governments.

A matter which has not been mentioned is this: provision has been made now for classification as between stockers and fat cattle, and we contend that that was not anticipated in the Conference. But even under the Statutes as passed which contained the new restrictive clauses this inspection has been carried on, not only with a detrimental effect to the Canadian cattle trade, but with an injustice to the Canadian cattle trade. Stockers have to comply with certain restrictions—branding, detention and that kind of thing—to which fat cattle are not subjected. Then stockers have to be kept separate from fat cattle, and there are various restrictions to which what we call fat cattle are not subject. These cattle that are shipped as stockers from Canada arrive at the port in Great Britain and it is our contention, we think based upon fact, that the spirit of the Act, the spirit of the arrangement, is not being carried out but is being nullified by the details of the inspection. In other words, the cattle which are really stockers or store cattle and capable of bcing fed for weeks and months with great improvement are placed in the category of fat cattle when they arrive here, and are not even allowed to be taken a few hundred yards to another abattoir, but are slaughtered on the docks. They are slaughtered under the Animals Diseases Act though they are not diseased, with great detriment to the reputation of the Canadian cattle. Further, thesc animals which we contend are not fat, are slaughtered and their carcasses must be sold. Canadian meat of an inferior quality is thus placcd on the market.

Empire Service League: Incidents: At the Biennial Conference of the British Empire Service League held in London during July, the Canadian delegates were: R. B. Maxwell, first President of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, and Capt. H. R. Pickup, member of the British Empire Service League, Headquarters, Advisory Committee. Much useful work was done on behalf of ex-Service officers and men, and particular attention was given to the Report of a Committee on emigration and immigration, which revealed that in the United Kingdom there were still about 300,000 War Veterans, under 30 years of age, out of work. Overseas delegates were quick to appreciate the situation and to make the obvious inference when figures were laid before them showing

a density of population per square mile of 480 in the United Kingdom as compared with two, four and eleven in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, respectively.

During the year the somewhat complicated financial position between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, arising from the question of exchange on Britain's War Indebtedness to Canada, was settled by the arbitration award of Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith who ruled that the normal exchange rate should apply and awarded the Dominion $8,000,000 instead of $33,000,000 which was claimed under the artificial exchange rates which prevailed in the early years of reconstruction. The settlement was generally regarded as reasonably fair to the Dominion.

To meet the active and useful propaganda of the Australian, New Zealand and South African Governments in London, the Canadian authorities opened a Press Bureau under the direction of W. T. Cranfield.

The British Empire Cancer Campaign was launched, and on June 7 an appeal was made to the whole Empire for funds to carry on the war against this dread disease.

The Imperial Educational Conference was held in London, June 25 to July 6, and much prominence was given to a project for the creation of an Imperial Bureau of Education. Canada was represented by F. W. Merchant, LL.D., Ontario, and Prof. Howard Murray, B.A., of Nova Scotia.

The British Empire Exhibition. As the year progressed preparations for the first British Empire Exhibition advanced until, by Autumn, its success seemed assured. Canada was somewhat tardy in appreciating the project. There were initial difficulties over the refusal to use Canadian timber or to limit the food supplies to products of the Empire, but these were removed by re-organization. In April, it was announced that the Dominion Government, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000, would finance, direct, and control Canadian participation and would erect its own building on a commanding site in Wembley Park. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways proceeded with the construction of separate buildings of their own on the same site.

J. S. McKinnon, ex-President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, was appointed Director of the Canadian Industrial Exhibits, and the following bodies were given charge of particular Government exhibits: Canadian National Parks, Natural Resources Intelligence, Water Power and Forestry Branches of the Department of the Interior; the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the Experimental Farms, Live Stock, Dairy and Cold Storage Branches of the Department of Agriculture; the Geological Branch of the Department of Mines; the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The National Art Gallery directed Canada's exhibition of native art and, by No-

vember, was able to announce a selection of 125 pictures of very high quality. A Canadian, Dr. Charles A. Harris, of Ottawa, was selected to conduct the great Imperial Choir, composed of 80 choral bodies, with 10,000 voices and an orchestra of 500.

The Canadian High Commissioner. Throughout the year Hon. P. C. Larkin continued to discharge the many onerous duties of his high office with credit to himself and distinction to the Dominion, but the crowning achievement of the twelve months was the purchase of quarters in Trafalgar Square to house all the Canadian Government offices in London, excepting the railways, under one roof. For years Canadian visitors and residents had complained of the inadequate and undignified office of the High Commissioner in Victoria Street, and the unnecessary and irritating business of seeking Canadian officials in various buildings scattered throughout the metropolis. The purchase of the Trafalgar Square property not only met with approval but with grateful relief that the premises purchased were of adequate size and of rare historic and architectural interest.

The building, declared by the London *Times* to be the finest in the locality, except the National Gallery, was erected by the Union Club, from designs by Sir Robert Smirk, in 1824. Its great drawing room, on the first floor overlooking the square, was a favorite of George IV.'s and its practical utility equalled its historic value. Centrally situated for all the important steamship, railway, and transportation offices, it was at the same time in the heart of social London. By March of the next year, it was expected that external and internal changes and alterations would be completed and, in "Canada House," the Dominion would have for its headquarters what would be, architecturally, one of the finest buildings in the finest situation in London.

Early in the year, adopting the Australian practice, Hon. Mr. Larkin announced his intention of associating the Agents-General of the Provinces with him in the discharge of some of his duties and stated that, in future, five instead of four men would represent the Dominion on official occasions, as follows: John Howard of Nova Scotia, to represent Canada on the War Graves' Commission; Lieut.-Colonel P. Pelletier, of Quebec, to be the representative on the Imperial Institute; W. C. Noxon, of Ontario, to serve in relation to the Imperial War Museums, and F. C. Wade, K.C., of British Columbia, to serve on the Committees of the British Empire Exhibition and the Imperial Air Congress. The Agents-General welcomed the innovation, hoping that it might prove a stepping stone to the restoration of their constitutional right to direct access to the Crown in relation to Provincial affairs which the Dominion had refused to acknowledge since Lord Strathcona's time.

The question of having resident ministers of the Dominions in London, in recognition of the Dominions' status as nations within the Empire, was raised by Sir John Sinclair in the New Zealand Legislative Council early in the year. He argued that though the Dominions had acquired a voice in Imperial foreign policy, the means of making that voice heard were defective. He advocated the establishment of an Empire consultative body, broadly on the lines of the War Cabinet, to comprise representatives of the different units of the Empire. These men would reside in England and would be able to confer without delay upon important movements in foreign policy.

Sir George Perley, who was in London at the time, supported the policy. To a representative of the London *Times*, he said:

> At first sight, the problem of co-operation within the Empire would appear to be insoluble. On the one hand, there is the wish of the Dominions to preserve their self-governing status, on the other, there is the need for a common foreign policy. I am convinced that the only possible solution of the problem is by means of more frequent and continuous consultation.
>
> In order to make this possible between the meetings of the several Imperial Conferences, it seems to me that the best method would be to have some understanding so that the representatives of the Dominions would meet with members of the British Government whenever any question of general concern to the Empire arose. This would enable the Canadian representative, for instance, to keep his Government more fully advised regarding all matters affecting our foreign relations. The representatives together could form a consulting body without the authority of, but on somewhat similar lines to, the War Conference, of which I had the privilege of being a member. My experience is that, difficult as the problems of Imperial relationship may be, they disappear to a great extent when representatives of different parts of the Empire meet around the same table. That was my impression at Geneva, as well as here in London.
>
> I think that a resident minister could carry out these duties more easily than a High Commissioner. My experience in London convinced me of the desirability of appointing a resident Minister.

Sir George Perley's statement was freely discussed at the offices of the various High Commissioners and, although the method advocated by him occasioned certain criticism, there was general accord that an improvement in the facilities for consultation between the Dominion Governments and the British Government was desirable.

Sir James Allen, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, in reference to this subject, said:

> A better system of consultation is absolutely essential to the Empire, and I believe that some change is inevitable. The great Dominions, including New Zealand, will not consent indefinitely to commit themselves to a foreign policy in which they have no voice. My solution for the establishment of the better and more continuous consultation which I think so necessary if the Empire is to preserve its unity, would be, not in the appointment of a Resident Minister, but in the alteration of the status of the High Commissioner so as to accord him better opportunities for

keeping in touch with the policy of the British Government and, thereby, for advising his own. I would emphasize that, in these remarks, I express my own personal opinion and not that of the New Zealand Government.

Mr. Larkin, who returned to Ottawa in August "to talk things over" with the Canadian Government, saw little to be gained through making the High Commissionership a Cabinet post, pointing out that he had been made a member of the Privy Council in order that he might report once a year to his colleagues. He was enthusiastic in his tributes to the League of Nations. "I think," he said, "it probably averted two wars in Europe, one in Silesia and the other in Albania. The eventual result of the movement will be that the nations will submit all their differences to the League." He expressed the greatest appreciation of the attitude of the British people toward himself. "The consideration, kindness and hospitality extended to the representative of Canada by the British people is undoubted," he said. "You can well understand with such a great friend of Canada as the Duke of Devonshire, occupying the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, the High Commissioner's part is made easy indeed. Anything that one could suggest as being in the interests of the Canadian people is sure to receive the greatest attention and consideration by the head of the Colonial Office."

Chatham House. Through the generosity of Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines, Ontario, the British Institute of International Affairs was provided with a permanent home at No. 10 St. James' Square at an estimated cost of at least $500,000. The Institute was founded in 1919 as a result of the gathering of public men, officials and representatives of the Press of the whole Empire at the Peace Conference. It was felt, at the close of the Conference, that means should be provided for a continuance of such informal meetings for the discussion of foreign policy as had taken place in Paris. The Institute was established therefore, "to encourage and facilitate the study of international questions, to promote the exchange of information and thought on international affairs, with a view to the creation of better-informed opinion, and to publish or arrange for the publication of works with those objects."

The Canadian History Society. Through the activity of Sir Campbell Stuart, the Canadian History Society was launched under the patronage of His Majesty, with the Duke of Connaught as President, the Dowager Lady Minto, vice-President, and the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council of the Families. Created largely for the discovery of new material bearing upon the history of Canada, mostly to be found in the unpublished private papers and correspondence of families which were formerly connected with the public life of the Dominion, membership in the Society was limited to descendants or representatives of families who had served the Dominion in an administrative, ecclesiastical, naval or military capacity. Its

objects were (1) to maintain an interest in the Canada of to-day amongst the descendants of those who had contributed to the upbuilding of its institutions, (2) to insure the preservation of historical records relating to Canada and to render them available to the Society for the purpose of its publications, (3) to publish in a series of volumes, biographies of those who had, by their services, contributed to the history of the country, (4) to endeavour, by research, to discover historical sources.

The Empire Forestry Conference. Much interest was shown in the Second British Empire Forestry Conference which was held at Ottawa in July and attended by officers connected with Government Forest services in the United Kingdom, the various Dominions and the Crown Colonies. Organized in 1920, to provide accurate information on the forestry resources of the Empire, to foster trade in British Empire timbers, and to promote a sound policy of forest conservation, the task of the delegates was no light one. In an opening message from the Prince of Wales, who was unable to attend in person, His Royal Highness, after calling attention to the importance of the gathering, paid a pleasing tribute to the foresters of the Dominion.

"Of our affiliated societies," he declared, "the most important and successful is the Canadian Forestry Association, whose 13,000 members I congratulate upon their fine record of patriotic work. The forests of Canada are a priceless heritage, and the Association is rendering great public service by fostering a widespread interest in them. May it grow and prosper." Delegates from all parts of the Empire were present, amongst whom was Lieut.-Col. G. L. Courthope, Chairman of the British Empire Forestry Association. The visitors were the guests of the Canadian National Railways, who supplied a special train for the tour through Canada.

Major-Gen. Lord Lovat, KT., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., one of the world's most distinguished foresters and Chairman of the Conference, described it as "the greatest forestry convention ever held within the British Empire." Emphasis was laid upon the fact that while the Empire contained one-third of the world's timber, yet the timber trade spent only 15 per cent. of its total expenditures in 1920 within the Empire. In the four years before the War, also, the United Kingdom drew 88 per cent by volume and 83 per cent. by value, of its timber imports from other countries, and the British Commonwealth, as a whole, imported annually 150 million cubic feet more than it exported. This was in spite of the fact that, within the Empire, there was an estimated 700,000 square mile of "effective forests," excluding unprofitable and still inaccessible areas. The "effective" area was divided, approximately, as follows:

Canada	50 per cent.
India	14 " "
Nigeria and the Gold Coast	14 " "
Australia and New Zealand	8 " "

The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, p.c., m.p.
Appointed Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1923.

In welcoming the delegates, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stated that a Royal Commmission of enquiry into forestry problems would be appointed. "We recognize," he continued, "that to restrict trade in any direction is the last of measures to which a Government should resort, and we are hopeful that, in the benefits which will accrue to our foresters from association, consultation and conference with forestry experts from other parts of the British Empire, as well as from information which we hope our own Commission will elucidate, we may find a yet more excellent way of dealing with the problem of the economic development of our forest resources."

Holding its sessions at various points, the Conference spent some weeks inspecting the forest resources of the Dominion from St. John, New Brunswick, to Victoria, British Columbia. Its investigations revealed urgent need for a national forestry policy throughout Canada, for the dedication of absolute forest land to the permanent production of timber, for adequate forest fire protection, and for the determination of the country's forest resources. In its Report, the Conference further emphasized the necessity for less wasteful sawmill and logging operations. The delegates were impressed with the value and necessity of aircraft patrol and, where Government air facilities were inadequate, the Conference favoured the granting of sufficient subsidies to commercial air companies "to allow them to carry out forest protection work at rates which are within the economic means of forest authorities."

Reviewing the possibilities of practising sylviculture throughout Canada, the Conference made the following recommendations:

Eastern Canada—Forest planting of waste lands as a measure supplemental to the intelligent management of existing forests which, however, must always constitute the main source of future supplies. More extensive experiments in the transportation and use of hardwood which is destroying the pulpwood forests.

Prairie Provinces—Material extension of planting shelter belts on the prairie farms.

Western Canada—More economical methods of logging and the protection of seed trees, at present destroyed by the *debris* and waste matter covering the soil following logging operations.

The Royal Family. The outstanding social event of the year for Britain and the Empire was the marriage on Apr. 26, of H. R. H. Prince Albert, second son of Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorn. Another Royal event of particular significance was the formal visit, in May, of the King and Queen to Italy—Rome and the Vatican. In September, the Prince of Wales visited Canada, but not this time in his official capacity as the Heir to the Throne and Diplomat Extraordinary of the Empire. He came quietly and unofficially as Lord Renfrew, owner of the "E. P." Ranch at Pekisko, in Alberta, amongst the foothills of

the Rockies. Landing at Quebec on Sept. 12, he was at Pekisko on the 16th. His visit was a short one. The first week in October found him back in Ottawa as the private guest of the Governor-General, and he boarded the *Empress of France* at Quebec on the 14th, delighted with his holiday, gratified at the manner in which his *incognito* had been observed, and promising to return at least every second year.

The Governor-General of Canada and Lady Byng. Possessing to an unusual degree the capacity for winning not only the confidence and respect of people but their positive affection, the Governor-General became still more popular in Canada as the year advanced and this regard was expressed in a practical form by permitting him some relaxation from the exacting duties of his high office. For the general public the year was distinguished by the prolonged tour of Lord and Lady Byng and their staff in the Atlantic Provinces from July to September, and their visit to the Middle West in October which, while distinctly of a private character, could not fail to have its public side.

The Vice-Regal party left Ottawa on June 30 for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. Throughout the long tour, which embraced cities, towns and villages, their Excellencies were greeted with the warmest expressions of personal affection and of individual and collective loyalty to the Throne and to British institutions, and nowhere did Lord Byng forget his beloved veterans. "My fondest hope," he said, addressing ex-Service men at St. John, "would be to have Canada just like the Canadian Corps, and if that hope were realized, we would have the finest nation that ever walked." Everywhere in official functions, at Canadian Clubs and Rotary Clubs and special meetings, His Excellency and Her Excellency pleaded for a common Canadian citizenship, for understanding between East and West and for national unity "Such speeches as the Governor-General is making in his journey from Province to Province," said the St. John *Daily Telegraph-Sun*, "cannot fail to bring the East and the West closer together. The full effect of his splendid efforts in this direction may not always be apparent, but there is no doubt that it is stirring and lasting, and when the time comes for Lord and Lady Byng to return to their homeland, they will be followed by the best wishes of the Canadian people."

At Fredericton, the Governor-General received the honourary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of New Brunswick. In his Address at a special Convocation exercises Lord Byng appealed for less individualism in education, for a return to higher ideals and for a greater recognition of social charity and not merely social justice. From New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, from there to Cape Breton at the end of July and back again to Nova Scotia for three weeks in August, thence to Prince Edward Island and back to New Brunswick until the Province of Quebec was reached in the first week in

September, the King's business and Canada's business was quietly, unassumingly, carried on. "If I have done anything to build up this Dominion into one consolidated whole I shall go home happy," His Excellency declared at Quebec City: "My one subject, my favorite subject, is Canada. It is the only subject I can think of, the only subject I can put into words. It really has entered into my soul of souls and the question as to what is to be the future of this country."

On Oct. 2, the Vice-Regal party returned to Ottawa, leaving there on Oct. 12 for Winnipeg. Returning East at the end of the month, the Governor-General officiated at the elaborate ceremonies which marked the formal opening of the St. John, N. B., drydock, the largest in the world. And the close of a busy year was distinguished by the conferring upon him of the degree of D.C.L., *honoris causa*, at the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The following appointments were made to the Governor-General's staff during the year: Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E., Private Secretary, and Arthur F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O., Governor-General's Secretary. Colonel A. E. Dubuc, of Montreal, who commanded the historic 22nd Battalion in France, and Lieut.-Colonel D. L. Redman, of Calgary, were appointed Honourary *Aides-de-Camp*.

The Visit of Mr. Lloyd George. While Lord Renfrew travelled eastward from his ranch, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George arrived at Montreal, and Canada, denied official knowledge of the Prince's visit, prepared an enthusiastic reception to "Britain's War Premier". Multitudes crowded the streets to see him when he reached the city, and everywhere he spoke people thronged to hear him. "I have come to Canada," he told them, "as the Old War Prime Minister, to thank you for your splendid contribution to that great struggle and to tell you how deeply the people of Great Britain appreciate the wonderful manner in which you rallied to us in the day of trouble. I am here to thank you for that help." He recited the outstanding achievements of the Canadian troops in the war, dwelling particularly on the horror and heroism of Second Ypres when "the Maple Leaf was embroidered forever on the silken folds of the banner of Liberty."

Speaking at Ottawa, on May 9, at a State dinner in his honour, the distinguished visitor emphasized Canada's title, through its War achievements, to a voice in the affairs of Europe and the settlement of Europe. At Massey Hall, Toronto, he touched a graver, almost sinister note. He could see nations arming in Europe and said:

> I am afraid that unless something intervenes there may be in the world again a catastrophe—not like the last thing, not like the last. The last was terrible. The last was full of horror. The last devastated and desolated. It would be nothing to what will happen if there is another war. Human ingenuity is expending the whole of its diabolical power in inventing and perfecting and developing machinery of

destruction. The next war might well destroy civilization unless something or somebody intervenes. That is why I want to see the British Empire strong, mighty, so that when her arms go up, and when she calls 'Halt', these deadly weapons of war shall fall down. But, they say, 'What business is that of ours? Let us look after our own fields and cultivate our own estates, and look after our own counting-houses. Let us make money. Let us prosper. Listen to Britain? What have I to do with that?' It is a dangerous thing for a country or an empire to close its ears to a call. Destiny writes it off—writes it off; says: 'There is a nation that failed. There is a nation that we depended upon, and it broke like a reed'.

What is the liberty of Belgium to us? What is the independence of France to us? What is the business of Europe to us? Am I my brother's keeper? Don't send the British Empire to the world with that brand on her brow. See that the British Empire is an empire which will carry out its destiny.

In Winnipeg, which greeted him vociferously as all Canada had done, he expressed regret that he could not go further West, but his United States engagements called him to Minneapolis and his mission business could not be denied.

British Relations with the United States. In all the efforts that have been made to promote Anglo-Saxon amity during and since the War, there had been no more significant event than Great Britain's acceptance of the United States War Loan refunding proposals in February, 1923. The sum involved was tremendous—$4,600,000,000—constituting, in the words of Stanley Baldwin, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, "the largest single financial transaction between two friendly nations in the history of the world." At the first of the year, it seemed that negotiations could not be successfully concluded. Mr. Baldwin, as head of the British Financial Mission, and his colleague Montagu C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, arrived in New York on Jan. 4, and immediately proceeded to Washington. The British Mission held its first joint meeting with the American Debt Commission on Jan. 8. To the applause of the whole English-speaking world, Mr. Baldwin said:

We have come with the expressed intention of paying our debt, and it is owing to the practical difficulties of making international payments that we are about to consult with you in order to accomplilsh the end which we both have in view.

We meet to-day under extraordinary circumstances. We meet to settle the largest single financial transaction, I believe, between two friendly nations, in the history of the world. We are here to arrange the terms of the payment of the British debt to the United States.

The payment of our debt to you involves much more than the transfer of huge sums from London to Washington. It must affect the future well being of both countries, and on their prosperity depends, to a large extent, that of the entire world. The settlement we make here will determine the condition and material welfare of the great mass of wage earners in Great Britain and the United States, their wives and children.

The payment of our debt to you will impose upon us the necessity of levying heavy taxes to meet these payments. From the beginning of the War we were the heaviest taxed nation in the world. We financed our military operations to a greater degree than any other nation by

making the present generation pay. It is our way to pay as we go, so far as we can. From that fixed principle we have no intention now to depart.

The total annual *per capita* taxation in Great Britain is to-day still greater than that of any other people. It amounts to more than $100 per head of the population. . . . .

The generosity of America is proverbial, but we are not here to ask for favours or to impose on generosity. We want, on such terms as will produce the least possible disturbance in the trade relations of the two countries, a fair business settlement, a square deal, a settlement which will secure for America the repayment to the last cent of those credits which the United States Government established in America for us, their associates in the War.

The negotiations were short-lived. The British view put forward in the negotiations at Washington was that the interest on the British Debt should be 2½ per cent. per annum, with an additional ½ per cent. sinking fund, while the American view was that nothing less than 3 per cent. for a term of ten years, and 3½ per cent. for the rest of the time, plus ½ per cent. for sinking fund, could be accepted by Congress.

With such a discrepancy between the proposals, negotiations were adjourned, while the British Mission sailed for England to enable the Chancellor to consult with his colleagues in the British Cabinet. Before leaving for the United States, however, Mr. Baldwin issued a statement in which he thanked the American people "for the extraordinarily cordial reception which they gave us beyond our wildest expectations." The world was speculating on the outcome of the British Cabinet consultations when it was announced from Washington that a tentative agreement for refunding the loan had been reached between the American Debt Funding Commission and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, and had been transmitted to President Harding. The terms as announced were as follows:

Principal of notes to be refunded	$4,074,818,358.44
Interest accrued and unpaid up to Dec. 15, 1922, at the rate of 4¼ per cent	629,836,106.99
Total	$4,704,654,465.43
Deduct payments made Oct. 16, 1922, and Nov. 15, 1922, with interest at 4¼ per cent. thereon to Dec. 15, 1922	100,526,379.69
Total	$4,604,128,085.74
To be paid in cash	4,128,085.74
Total principal of indebtedness as of Dec. 15, 1922, for which British Government bonds are to be issued to the United States Government at par	$4,600,000,000.00

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual instalments on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the British Government to make these payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's instalment will be $23,000,000 and these annual instalments will increase with due regularity during the life of the bonds until, in the sixty-second year, the amount of the instalments will be $175,000,000, the aggregate instalments being equal to the total principal of the debt.

The British will have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days' previous notice.

Interest is to be payable upon the unpaid balances at the following rates, on Dec. 15 and June 15, of each year:

3 per cent. semi-annually, June 15, 1923, to Dec. 15, 1932, inclusive.
3½ per cent. semi-annually, June 15, 1933, until final payment.

For the first five years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal, bonds to be issued therefore, similar to those of the original issue.

Any payment of interest and of principal may be made in any United States Government bonds issued since April 6, 1917, such bonds to be taken at par and accrued interest.

The British Government accepted the terms without parley or delay. The United States House of Representatives ratified the settlement on Feb. 9, by a vote of 271 to 44 and the Senate endorsed it, on Feb. 16, by 135 votes to 70.

"Here," said President Harding, "is the first clearing of the war-clouded skies in a debt-burdened world . . . . It is a recommitment of the English-speaking world to the validity of contract; it is, in effect, a fight against war and war expenditures." The President further characterised the settlement as "a covenant of peace and recuperation, of respect and co-operation," the failure of which "would have spread political and economic discouragement throughout the world" and led, probably, to "general repudiation."

The United States press warmly welcomed the settlement. *The Literary Digest* heralded the arrangement as "the first step toward world solvency." "It may well be a turning point in Europe's history," said the New York *Tribune*. The New York *World* wrote: "No port is so distant, no town so small, no nation so tiny, so secluded or so ill-informed, that it will not gain by this settlement." The settlement is "fair to both sides," said the New York *Times*; and the Louisville *Courier Journal* predicted that "the removal of all uncertainty as to the question and terms of payment; the removal of all possibility of cancellation or repudiation; the definite agreement of debtor and creditor upon terms of liquidation considered not unfair by either party, will act as the most effective restorative of economic health which not only the two countries, immediately concerned, but the world, has had since the end of the World War." Even Mr. Hearst's *New York American* announced editorially in display type that "a good deal of praise is due England for her promptness in determining to pay the United States on a liberal basis." and the paper went on to say:

The main reason the English pay is because they are English. It is the sound habit of the English to pay their honest debts and maintain their financial integrity. Perfidious Albion may be perfidious in some things, but not in the matter of maintaining her credit and meeting her obligations.

It takes courage for a government to levy the taxation which is now being levied in England, and it takes character on the part of a people to pay, without protest, the taxes which are now being paid uncomplainingly in England.

There was appreciable American sensitiveness over the issue created by suggestions that she had been somewhat overanxious and exacting in her terms, but Mr. Lloyd George, while

recognizing the heavy financial burden placed upon the British people, said: "The American Government has displayed a spirit of accommodation and concession which is highly gratifying to those who are anxious to maintain the spirit of friendship, of good-will and confidence between the two greatest free communities of the earth." In the same connection, Tom King, the veteran Canadian journalist at Washington, pointed out that the pressure for settlement of some definite kind came from the British Government and not from the Government of the United States.

The feeling was so keen, however, that Mr. George Harvey, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking at a Pilgrims' dinner in honour of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, protested that surely asking for repayment of a loan, made to enable Britain to discharge pressing obligations and maintain her waning credit, could not be regarded as the act of a Shylock demanding his pound of flesh. It has been said," he continued, "that we singled out and dunned Great Britain. We did neither one nor the other. The expiration of the three years during which we had agreed to bear the entire burden was approaching and, on the same day, our Government gave notice to all our debtors to that effect, which was merely the customary preliminary to payment or the negotiation of terms. One or two appeared and talked about the weather; Great Britain arrived and talked business. The outcome was the complete settlement of this great financial transaction in less than a month."

It is interesting to note just what the other debtor nations owed to the United States at this time. In the *Congressional Records* the amounts are given for Nov. 15, 1922, as follows:

	Loan	Interest	Total
Great Britain	$4,135,818,358.44	$611,044,201.85	$4,746,862,560.29
France	3,340,746,215.16	503,386,035.61	3,844,132,250.77
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	284,681,434.61	1,932,715,485.51
Belgium	377,123,745.94	60,073,383.65	437,197,129.59
Russia	192,601,297.37	39,712.670.78	232,313,968.15
Czecho-Slovakia	91,887,668.65	14,404,536.67	106,292,205.32
Poland	135,662,867.80	17,618,809.01	153,281,676.81
Serbia	51,104,595.58	7,994,087.92	59,098,683.50
Roumania	36,128,494.94	5,864,104.34	41,992,599.28
Austria	24,055,708.92	2,886,685.08	26,942,394.00
Greece	15,000,000.00	750,000.00	15,750,000.00
Esthonia	13,999,145.60	2,089,625.66	16,088,771.26
Armenia	11,959,917.49	1,677,256.88	13,637,174.37
Finland	8,281,926.17	1,012,436.10	9,294,362.27
Latvia	5,132,287.14	643,576.87	5,775,864.01
Lithuania	4,981,628.03	747,244.20	5,728,872.23
Hungary	1,685,835.61	202,300.28	1,888,135.89

In addition to these items Germany owed the United States Government $256,490,825 for the costs of the American Army of occupation on the Rhine.

A French Mission had been sent to Washington to negotiate concerning France's indebtedness but, after many conferences, it returned to Paris ostensibly to consult the French Government. Nothing was ever heard from the Mission. The stand taken by France was, however, categorically stated by Premier Poincaré in his reply to the Note of the British Gov-

ernment of Aug. 11, 1923: "While acknowledging our debt and not intending to leave it unpaid, we are compelled to say that we can only pay after we receive what Germany owes us. We shall claim from her, besides our twenty-six millions of "A" and "B" bonds, what is claimed from ourselves. The less we are asked to pay the more will Germany be relieved." In the United States Senate, Senator Smoots affirmed the desirability of action being taken by the Debt Refunding Commission but, beyond asserting the policy of the Commission to insist on ultimate payment, no active steps were taken.

On Apr. 30 the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Law prohibited either American or foreign ships bringing intoxicating beverages inside the territorial waters of the United States as ship stores, or in bond or sealed. Liquor smuggling in American waters had grown to tremendous proportions, fleets of ships plying outside the three-mile limit until their cargoes could be picked up by rum-runners and landed in the United States. The enormous returns from this illicit traffic were indicated in a typical case reported at length by the London *Morning Post* in which one whiskey pirate recorded profits in two years' operations as follows:

Expenditure

30,000 cases of Scotch at 40 shillings	£60,000
Insurance at 1 per cent	600
Shipping at 5 shillings per case	7,500
Other expenses, say	1,900
	£70,000

Receipts

30,000 cases at $33 per case	£210,000
Less expenditure	70,000
Net profit	£140,000

But whatever illicit profits might be, the Supreme Court decision was received as a veritable bombshell in Great Britain. British papers at large did not question the legality of the decision but they were staggered at its possibilities. Literally interpreted, it meant that no vessel could clear from an American port with liquor in any form. The Chicago *Tribune* hailed it as a boon to Canada. "Praise and thanksgiving," it declared, "should go up from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Vancouver. Verily their day of greatness is at hand. America's bibulousness is to be Canada's good fortune. America's moral weakness, as exemplified in the prohibition laws, is to be Canada's economic strength. That is to be the outstanding result of our legislation. Under the Supreme Court ruling there can be no wet vessels sailing from American ports, but there can and will be from Canadian ports. It follows that our wet travellers will take ships from Montreal, Quebec or Halifax rather than from New York. It follows again that more foreign vessels will make these ports their *termini*. Middle-western travellers can travel by train to Montreal almost as cheaply and quickly, and fully as comfortably,

as to New York. At Halifax they would be a day nearer Europe. and at Quebec almost a day nearer still. It is an easy way out. Thousands upon thousands of passengers will take it. It will mean thousands of dollars profits to the Canadian ports."

While there was general confusion over the interpretation of the ruling, the United States State Department continued to solicit the goodwill of Great Britain to prevent vessels, flying the British flag, from engaging in liquor traffic between the United States and foreign ports and to cancel the British registry of rum-runners actually controlled by United States interests. The British Ambassador also was asked to use his good offices to obtain an agreement between the United States and Canada by which the Dominion authorities would stop issuing clearance papers to vessels with liquor cargoes designated to the United States. On May 2, it was announced that the United States Treasury Department was drawing up regulations to give effect to the decision of the Supreme Court and to be put into operation on June 10.

On May 25, Great Britain's attitude on the question was communicated to the State Department by the British Embassy. It was contended that the American port authorities had no jurisdiction in international law over liquor brought into American waters as a part of the regular supplies of foreign vessels and that the Amercian authorities could not interfere with either the physical mechanism, rations or stores of such vessels when they put into American ports. New Regulations were drafted by the United States Treasury officials by which vessels were enabled to bring, in ships' stores, liquor under seal, but they were prohibited from serving the crews liquor rations while in American territorial waters. An exception was also made in the case of medical stores. Matters soon came to a head. On June 22, the Cunard liner *Berengaria* and the White Star liner *Baltic*, flying the Union Jack and carrying quantities of liquor under British Government seal, docked at New York to test the Regulations. The seals were broken and the liquor promptly seized by United States Customs authorities.

The ships' liquor stores on fifteen foreign vessels in New York Harbor were also seized under direct orders from Washington which instructed the Collector of the Port to carry out rigidly the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Volstead Act. With affairs in this chaotic state and no less than eight other big British liners in addition to the *Olympic* preparing to brave the Regulations and test the Act, Lloyd George appealed to the British people to keep their tempers, and the British Press, while indulging in much sarcasm and poking a good deal of fun at the American port authorities, counselled moderation.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead asked what the Government's policy was in view of the difficulties confronting British shipping. Lord Curzon, in reply, reviewed the situation at length. He said:

There are two recognized principles of international law which prevent us from contending that the United States committed a violation of international law in forbidding foreign vessels to bring liquor within its waters. The first is that foreigners trading with a country must comply with its laws; the second is that every sovereign independent State is supreme over all persons and property within its dominions, including ships in its territorial waters.

Referring to the breaking of the British Customs seals, Lord Curzon explained that the seals were not sacrosanct outside British waters and that Great Britain recognized the right of the United States to break seals in territorial waters.

The next move was a bargaining one. The United States offered "to permit" British ships to keep sealed liquor on board in American ports if Great Britain would extend the American right of search to a twelve, instead of a three-mile limit. Negotiations continued for weeks with a steady weakening of British opposition until agreement was reached subject, on the British side, to approval by the Imperial Conference on the following basis:

First, the British Government agreed to the seizure and search of British ships up to (and beyond) the twelve-mile limit of American territorial waters when the ships were suspected of attempting to smuggle liquor.

Secondly, the United States Government declared its adherence to the generally recognized principle of the three-mile limit of territorial waters.

"Thirdly, the United States Government permitted British liners to bring liquor under seal into American ports for consumption on return voyages when again outside the three-mile limit.

British regulation of rubber production under the Stevenson plan, adopted in 1922, was the subject of much hostility from American rubber consumers within three months of its adoption. This plan, by a sliding scale of export taxes, restricted the production of rubber under the British flag to 60 per cent. of the 1920 crop until the price passed 1 shilling and 3 pence, or approximately 30 cents a pound. After that the plan provided for a series of adjustments which would permit 100 per cent. production only when the price reached 3 shillings. By February the price had more than doubled, advancing from 13 cents a pound to more than 30 cents in the United States.

American attention was turned to the development of new and independent sources of supply in South America and the Philippines and the situation was called to the attention of Congress and the Administration. Several hundred American rubber, automobile and accessory manufacturers met in conference at Washington at the end of February to protest against the British regulation of output. Two Resolutions were adopted. The first, emphasizing the increased cost of crude rubber at Singapore from 14 to about 37 cents a pound, protested that "the increased price of rubber will cost the American public at least $160,000,000 per year, without any assurance that the price will not be still further increased;" and that "the Restriction Act

was enacted over the protest of Great Britain and many of the rubber-growing industry, who consider the measure economically unsound and unnecessary." The Resolution then recommended that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the manufacturers of rubber products in Great Britain and other countries in presenting the protest to the British Government and taking other steps to secure the repeal of the restrictive laws. The second Resolution endorsed the proposed legislation before the United States Congress calling for an appropriation of $500,000 for investigations and experimentations to establish new sources of supply of rubber, sisal, nitrates and other products.

The British Government was not affected by the protest. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the Stevenson plan was adopted, announced bluntly that the plan was desirable and that British producers were under no obligation to invite ruin by selling under the cost of production to please the United States consumers.

One of the principal means of paying our debt to the United States," Mr. Churchill said, "is in the provision of rubber. Before the Stevenson scheme was brought into force at the end of last year we were selling our rubber round about six pence per pound, that is to say, far below the cost of production. On this basis the plantations could not have been maintained, and the whole industry, in which quite 100 millions of British capital had been sunk, was falling into ruin.

In March, Albert B. Fall, who had been Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Administration startled the United States by charges of the existence of a gigantic foreign combine to exhaust the oil resources of the United States. Declaring that his last official act, when he denied to the Roxana Petroleum Corporation the right to take over certain oil lands in Oklahama under assignment of leases, had been the most vital and important to his country of any that he had been called upon to make, he said:

This particular case is linked with (and is part of) a gigantic movement, international in its nature, and charged by the French writer Delaisi and others to be carried on with the aid and assistance of certain foreign governments, to exhaust the oil supplies of the United States while denying our explorers the right to prospect for oil elsewhere. This is charged to the end that a great oil monopoly shall be created in which Americans shall have no part. It is a plan modelled on the original plan of Standard Oil, but increased to world magnitude. It is being carried out more ruthlessly than any operation of Standard Oil and is aimed directly at the United States. It is aided by European government participation even to the extent of the investment of Government funds in certain instances, and it is so daring and audacious that it has even enlisted American money with which to place it under tribute to the rest of the world.

Under its successful operation, which has now gone so far that the menace may be clearly discerned, and in accordance with the publicly made boasts of its promoters, the United States will pay to Great Britain during the next few years many times more than the entire refunded British debt to us.

British-Dutch Ownership

The Roxana Petroleum Company is one of the subsidiaries that was merged into the Royal Dutch-Shell combine in 1922, and which now seeks more of the oil lands of the United States while Americans are barred from the Dutch possessions and from the British possessions, this combine being British-Dutch in its ownership and control.

The Pearson Oil properties in Mexico have passed into the control of this British-Dutch combine, which, it has been charged, is actually owned and controlled by the British Government. This has been denied, both by the British Ambassador in this country—whose word I am bound to respect—and by the general counsel of the Company in this country, likewise on the floor of the House of Commons, but there the denial by Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain was in the significant words that the British Government had not had opportunity to acquire a control in any way comparable with the interest obtained in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. This latter interest is 65 per cent.

The simple fact remains that Sir Henry Deterding, Managing Director of the Royal Dutch Oil Company, a Hollander born, it is stated, has been naturalized as a British citizen and knighted. Marcus Samuels, President of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, which is combined with the Royal Dutch, has also been knighted, and there are unique powers granted to Samuels' shares in his Company which make it impossible to ascertain how large a measure of control these exercise in the handling of the affiliated companies. It was Sir Henry Deterding who said, in 1914, that if he were left alone for another ten years "I will so control the fuel oil of the world that no ship can sail the seas burning fuel oil without contracting with me."

Boast Made Good

The boast is already virtually made good. Royal Dutch-Shell Oil bunkering stations form an unbroken chain around the world. Standard Oil and all the independent American companies combined leave a wide gap in this circumnavigation. Through her citizens, with government aid, there has arisen in Great Britain a group of oil magnates who to-day control the oil of the world. They are the Dutch-born Sir Henry Deterding, Sir Marcus Samuels, Sir John Cassell and Sir John Cadman, the genius who has planned all the present development in intimate detail while in office under the British Government, and Sir Edgar Mackay.

Something of the temper of these British magnates, who have outstandarded Standard Oil, may be gathered from a statement by Sir Edgar Mackay, in which he said: "This is not a revelation. Specialists in the United States have been aware of this situation for more than a year, but the Congress and public opinion have not been put on guard. The great public consumer thinks that America has immense reserves of oil, and never having seen their motors deprived of oil, feel sure that oil is a product that is reproduced naturally like apples on an apple tree. Unfortunately for them and fortunately for us, they have opened their eyes too late.

I am not sure that it is too late. It is not too late to put my fellow-countrymen on guard that they may protect themselves as best they may. It has been—this oil question, which I hold to be the most important in the world—my chief concern while in public office. Now that I am out and free from official duties, I feel it my duty to utter this word of warning.

While the world was absorbing these dramatic statements, the Turkish Government, in face of French protests, signed the Chester Agreement granting Americans extremely valuable concessions in the development of Anatolian oil fields. These concessions were said to infringe British rights in Mosul and, at the

Lausanne Conference in July, Britain refused to recognize the Chester rights. Sir Horace Rumbold accused the Turks of violating their promise to accord treaty approval of the acquired rights of the British-Turkish Petroleum Company. Ismet Pasha, he charged, refused to agree to the slightest mention of the Company and the British Government wished to give notice, in the most categorical manner, that it deemed all the obligations of Turkey towards the Company as binding. Great Britain recognized no rights which would conflict with the British concession, he added, and which may have been given by Turkey to third parties.

Turning from questions of trade to those of Immigration, the detention of British subjects on Ellis Island was the subject of angry discussion in the House of Commons on June 20. Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the British Government had protested against conditions reported on it, but that there were great difficulties in the way of adjusting them. Of the attitude of the American Government, he declared, "As far as I am aware, the United States Government are very anxious to do anything that they can to alleviate conditions." British emigrants to the United States in large numbers chose the Canadian route to avoid Ellis Island.

In the middle of August, the British Government issued a White Parliamentary Paper containing a detailed Report from Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, to Lord Curzon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In this Report, which was dated Jan. 18, and received Jan. 29, but which, presumably, had been withheld from publication until the Ambassador, on a visit to England, had personally placed the matter before his minister, Sir Auckland bluntly stated that he would prefer imprisonment in Sing-Sing to incarceration on the Island and he submitted an extensive list of complaints accompanied by specific recommendations for the correction of existing conditions. The *Literary Digest* summarized United States opinion on the Ambassador's report as follows:

> That the buildings and equipment need renewing; that we need a larger force to handle detained immigrants; that we need a Board of Review on the spot for doubtful cases; and that we need some method of selection on the other side—this very nearly sums up the Press comment of the entire country, which, in the main, does not resent Ambassador Geddes' attitude, but rather feels that from it the proper solution will eventually result.

As the year advanced, the United States slowly but surely changed its attitude of comparative isolation to world affairs. Lord Robert Cecil, who visited that country in the Spring on behalf of the League of Nations, in a series of articles on the results of his mission, declared emphatically:

> It would be a grave mistake to suppose that the tendency in America is toward more complete isolation from world affairs. I am convinced

that the opposite is the fact. The truth is that isolation, whether desirable or undesirable, is quite impracticable, and that is recognized by almost every serious person in the United States.

He prophesied that the United States would enter the League in its own good time.

From her point of view and from the point of view of the rest of the world, it is much to be hoped that she will join it soon enough to mold the League according to American ideas, for I believe the ideas of America on international affairs are, broadly speaking, sound and perhaps sounder than those of any other country. She looks at them with greater impartiality, less hampered by bad traditions, more genuinely convinced that war is a senseless method of settling international disputes.

On Oct. 26, the United States Government in an *Aide Memoire* from C. E. Hughes, the Secretary of State, to the British Embassy at Washington, announced its willingness "to take part in an Economic Conference, in which all the European Allies, chiefly concerned in German Reparations, participate for the purpose of considering the question of the capacity of Germany to make reparation payments and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments." The Note specifically stated that "the Government of the United States is not in a position to appoint a member of the Reparation Commission, inasmuch as such an appointment cannot be made without the consent of the Congress. The Secretary of State has no doubt, however, that competent American citizens would be willing to participate in an economic Enquiry, for the purposes stated, through an advisory body, appointed by the Reparations Commission, to make recommendations in case that course, after further consideration, should be deemed preferable." Emphasis was laid upon the fact that the European powers concerned should be unanimous in desiring such a conference, the United States again expressing the view that the questions involved could not be finally settled without such complete concurrence. The high international hopes which were raised by this Note were temporarily defeated by the action of France which insisted that the powers of the proposed Reparations Committee should be limited to an Enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay during the period ending 1930. Such a restricted Enquiry was regarded as useless by the United States.

Throughout the year, major events, such as the Refunding of the British debt, British restraint over the annoyances of the Volstead Act and the obvious willingness to assist the United States in its difficult task of prohibition enforcement, and the increasing recognition by the American people of the necessity for co-operation in settling the vexed European situation—all tended to promote better relations between the Empire and the Republic. When the sudden death of President Harding shocked the world, memorial services were held at Westminster Abbey. When Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George visited the United States in

October, he went to Springfield "with one purpose and one purpose only," to pay his "humble and reverent tribute of respect to the memory of one of the greatest men of the world" and, in that pilgrimage, to place a wreath on Lincoln's tomb. During the year also Mrs. H. P. Davison, in memory of her husband, who had been Chairman of the American Red Cross and a partner in J. P. Morgan and Co., founded a Trust to enable British students to pass a year at American universities in somewhat the same way that Americans went to Oxford under the Rhodes benefaction. The Trust was sufficient to enable six young Englishmen, three from Oxford and three from Cambridge, to spend at least one year at Harvard, Yale or Princeton Universities.

In November, George Harvey, the American Ambassador, on the eve of his retirement after two and a half years in his distinguished office, was the guest of the Pilgrims at a notable banquet in London at which sincere tribute was paid to his great services in promoting Anglo-American understanding and goodwill, and at which he emphasized the increasing friendship between the two peoples. The new Ambassador, Frank B. Kellogg, arrived in London on Dec. 30, just as the British Foreign Office announced that Sir Auckland Geddes, having been informed by his medical advisers that the state of his eyes would not admit of his immediate resumption of work at Washington, had found it necessary to tender his resignation. Sir Auckland was succeeded by Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., British Ambassador at Madrid.

Conditions Throughout the British Dominions; Canadian Relations.

As the Dominions met the Mother Country at the heart of the Empire, discussing, sometimes, vexed questions with the tolerant and understanding spirit which should characterize all true family councils, so throughout these twelve months Canada's attitude towards her sister Dominions was one of sympathy, consideration and appreciation. Toward India, the Dominion of Canada, if not able to meet because of Pacific Coast sentiment, her demand for equality of citizenship, was sympathetic in her attitude and conciliatory in her comment. Developments in Ireland were followed with the closest attention and, while there was no lack of appreciation for the stalwart Imperial spirit of Ulster, there was sympathy for the South, thanksgiving when internal peace at last ended the long discord of the Island, and truly sincere wishes that the future might see harmony between South and North and the final disappearance of the Irish question from Imperial affairs. There were distinct efforts towards improved trade relations with Australia and New Zealand; South African affairs were followed, if not with intensity, with sympathetic interest; and so, with other parts of the Empire, Canada maintained her attitude of Imperial friendship.

Conditions in Ireland in 1923. Still torn by civil strife, but with a prospect of peace long-denied, Southern Ireland greeted the year 1923 as the Irish Free State, acknowledged by both Houses of the Imperial Parliament and confirmed by Royal Assent on Dec. 5, 1922. Ulster had immediately voted the six counties out of the arrangement, insisting on maintaining the closest possible connection with Great Britain and the Empire, and resolutely affirming its determination never to recognize government from Dublin. The North held fast for England, and the South went forward to a destiny concealed beyond the years, but of good Imperial omen.

Senate appointments by the Free Government had inspired confidence. The selection of Tim Healy as Governor-General had been touched with genius. President Cosgrave, outlining the general situation, was able to say:

> The New Year finds our Nation in a condition of greater peace and security than it has enjoyed for a long while. We can, I think, claim that we have firmly laid the foundations of the Free State and have gone far toward restoring normal and ordered conditions, so essential for the great work of reconstruction which will presently follow. To-day, in spite of the dismal forebodings of would-be Cassandras, and the wicked folly of those who should have been our greatest allies, the Irish Free State, *Saorstat Eireann*, with a status and authority no less than those of any of the great free nations who are members of the British Commonwealth, is established in law and in fact.
>
> We have recruited, trained, and equipped a completely new and unarmed Civil Police force, the Civil Guard who, at this moment, are performing the usual police duties in nearly every city, town, village, and country district throughout the twenty-six counties under our jurisdiction. A completely new set of Civil Magistrates, called District Justices, with full legal qualifications, have superseded the old nominated Justices of the Peace, and are holding their Courts without let or hindrance in every one of the twenty-six counties, including even parts of disturbed County Kerry. Ordinary crime is once more being brought within the ordinary criminal processes. Dublin juries have notably shown a determination to assist in restoring the rule of law.
>
> Despite occasional and spasmodic outbreaks (which, naturally, it will take time to check), substantial services of trains are running over all our systems, markets and fairs are being held at most of the usual centres, and, altogether, we are coming back surely and steadily to normal conditions. In many parts of the Country the people are enjoying a peace which they have not experienced for the past three or four years. So, therefore, we look with calm confidence and assurance on the New Year, in the belief that, ere 1924 dawns, most of our troublesome internal problems will have disappeared.

Parliament immediately began to tackle questions of domestic administration, but world attention was attracted by rumours of peace negotiations which reached a definite stage on Feb. 8 when Minister of Defence Mulcahy issued a Proclamation granting a ten days' amnesty to facilitate the surrender of Republicans. This action was taken in response to an appeal made by Liam Deasy, captured Republican Deputy Chief of Staff and held under a suspended sentence of death to be shot on Jan. 27, who had signed an undertaking to exert his efforts toward

peace on terms laid down by the Free State Government. The following day, however, Liam Lynch, Republican Chief of Staff, notified the Free State Government that the Deasy proposals could not be considered and that, "as in the case of all officers captured by the enemy, an officer had taken charge of the Deputy Chief's recent command." In a Proclamation on Feb. 10, Lynch declared "the war will go on until the independence of our Country is recognized by our enemies, foreign and domestic," and to that end the Army was called on to continue activities with vigor.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of All Ireland, in his Lenten *Pastoral* on Feb. 11, said he deplored the plague of bloodshed, pillage, destruction, rapine, robbery and even sordid theft visited upon the Country by a small minority.

A further public exchange of views between the Free State Government and Republican leaders, on the basis of submitting their differences to a plebiscite of the people, was without result, owing to Eamon de Valera's essential condition of recognition of the Republic, whose "Government", he insisted, was the legitimate authority in Ireland. In a statement on the eve of the termination of the ten days' amnesty, President Cosgrave said the Government was "determined to put down this revolt against democracy regardless of the cost," that any one who continued "this unnatural war upon his own people" must be prepared to pay the price in full, and that the Government would hold no meeting for negotiations "with de Valera, Liam Lynch or any of their collaborators in destruction, male or female." The amnesty expired on Feb. 18, and the Government reported good results in substantial surrenders and the prospects of others to follow. But the general situation remained extremely grave and the Government increased its efforts to crush the Republican forces.

The Roman Catholic Church again intervened for peace, this time in the person of the Archbishop of Cashel, who proposed that, pending a General Election, all arms should be dumped under the charge of battalion Commandants who should pledge themselves not to allow them to be used in any way against the Free State. After the General Election all arms and ammunition were to be handed over to the elected Government of the people. This proposal was sent by a Cork priest to Tom Barry, one of the important Republican leaders in the South of Ireland, who promised to transmit it to the Executive Council over which de Valera presided. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs, definitely rejected the plan on behalf of the Free State Government. He said:

> There can be no truce on the basis of the proposals which the Archbishop of Cashel and others have addressed to Mr. Barry. There must be complete and unqualified acceptance of the right of the people to decide all issues arising in the politics of the country, and as a corollary to that, weapons of war must be placed in the effective custody and control of the people's representatives.

On Mch. 10 and 11, 110 Irish persons were arrested in Great Britain, at the request of the Irish Free State Government, and conveyed to Dublin. An official Report issued from the Army Headquarters in Dublin, stated that there was a conspiracy to supply the Irregulars in Ireland with warlike material and otherwise to support the campaign of destruction in Ireland. This wholesale deportation was twice challenged in the British House of Commons and the Government's action was strongly sustained, but eventually the deportations were declared illegal, the deportees were returned at the expense of the British Government and awarded financial compensation for their hurried removal. It was an interesting introduction to St. Patrick's Day which was signalized by President Cosgrave by a special message in which he promised order and prosperity before the end of another year.

A noticeable decrease in public crime, the restoration of railway traffic to almost normal, a general relief in the tension amongst the people of both the North and the South, and the admission by the Republicans of their inability to continue operations on a large scale, contributed to the belief that peace was approaching. This view was strengthened by the capture of Austin Stack, former Republican Cabinet member, at Clonmel on Apr. 14; of Jeremiah Foley, in a fight near Abbeyfeale on Apr. 15; of former Commandant General Dan Breen (for whose arrest the British once offered a reward of £10,000), in the Glen of Agerlow on Apr. 17, and of Con. Meany on Apr. 20.

President Cosgrave, on Apr. 13, introduced the first Free State Budget. Expenditures were estimated at £46,500,000, more than half of which would be required for the Army and compensation for damages caused by the rebels. Receipts were estimated at £20,000,000 from taxes and £6,000,000 from other sources, leaving a Deficit of over $20,000,000 to be covered by borrowing. The status of Mgr. Luzio, who arrived in Ireland to investigate the situation for the Vatican, was stated by Minister of Home Affairs Kevin O'Higgins, on Apr. 21, to be that of "a distinguished foreign Churchman on an Ecclesiastical mission." Michael MacWhite, the Free State representative in Central Europe, announced, on Apr. 20, that the Government was applying for membership in the League of Nations.

The first general Convention of the Free State Party, supporting the Ministry, was opened in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Apr. 27. Eamon de Valera made a direct peace move by issuing a Proclamation, on Apr. 27, ordering a cessation of hostilities. Owing to the ambiguous terms of the Proclamation, it met with a dubious public reception. In the *Dail*, on May 9, President Cosgrave read correspondence which had, in the meantime, passed between de Valera and Senators Douglas and Jameson, containing the Republican leader's demands for a peace basis. These terms Mr. Cosgrave definitely rejected on behalf of the Free State Government. But the strife was practically

over. The Republican forces—scattered, weakened, deprived of their best leaders—were really utterly beaten. On July 12, exactly two years after the proclamation of truce between the British forces and Sinn Fein, *The Irish Times* was able to say: "The Free State Government ignored the conditions on which de Valera proclaimed his 'truce', and continued to sweep up the hostile forces". This very fairly expressed the general situation and the arrest of de Valera himself, on the eve of the General Elections marked the end of the Rebellion.

The strength of the Free State Party was clearly shown in the September Elections which resulted as follows:

Government	63
Republican	44
Independents	16
Labour	15
Farmers	15
Total	153

With the meeting of the Parliament of the Irish Free State in Dublin on Sept. 19, a new era in Irish history opened. For eighteen months the country had been worried and wasted by Civil War. A year before the armed rebellion of de Valera and his Republican followers was at its height. Now it had collapsed; de Valera and 12,000 of his associates were in gaol, and the Free State Government and Parliament were free to face the task of civil Government.

The Free State Government betrayed a particular interest in Canadian affairs. When the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to Washington was a live question in Canada, the Irish Government was equally ambitious for direct representation, and was awaiting for the Dominion to establish a precedent. Again Mr. Lapointe's signature of the Halibut Treaty with the United States was the signal for claims by the Irish Government Press of equal rights to sign treaties with foreign powers. When the question of Irish representation at the Imperial Conference was first raised, Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Free State Government, announced the Government's intention to act as far as possible with the Canadian delegation in London. The Canadian Postmaster-General was the first to sign the Postal Treaty with the Free State authorities. When Ireland was admitted to the League of Nations the Irish ministers expressed themselves as being especially pleased at Ireland's membership side by side with Canada and the other Dominions. So, when the Empire rejoiced at the actual attendance of Irish representatives at the Imperial Conference, Canada was the first to tender congratulations.

The history of Ulster was neither as dramatic nor as interesting during this period, but it was characterized, as in the past, by steadfast allegiance to the British Crown, British institutions and the British Empire. The entry of the Duke of Abercorn into Belfast, on Feb. 26, as representative of the King and titular Governor of Northern Ireland, was the signal for fer-

vent expressions of loyalty. When the third Session of the Northern Ireland Parliament was formally opened the Prime Minister, Sir James Craig, prophesied that, as time went on, Ulster, under its own Government and Parliament and other institutions, would rise in safety and security to be a great State within the Empire. As to the defence of Ulster, the British Government had treated them so generously and fairly that there would be no necessity, during the coming financial year, to change the general scheme of the Special Constabulary, to reduce their number, or to alter their pay. For the next thirteen months the British Exchequer would meet the cost of their Special Constabulary. The Government had arranged a system whereby the Borderland was absolutely safe and secure, and the British Government's pledge to them was that, at a moment's notice, in case of need, they would send to the North of Ireland any troops necessary to take action on the Border.

The Prime Minister also said he was continuing to pursue the suggestion about establishing a Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at Belfast, with branches at the ports around the Ulster coast, and the chance of availing themselves of the services of a very distinguished retired naval officer in that connection was still open.

By arrangement with the British Government, Customs and Excise revenues for the whole of Ireland were divided between the Free State and Northern Ireland until the First of April, when the Free State assumed, for practical purposes, her own fiscal autonomy—the duties on dutiable goods entering and the excise duties on dutiable goods produced in the Free State being collected and retained by the Government without question of allocation. The principal inconvenience of this system was that since, fiscally, Northern Ireland remained one with Great Britain, duty had to be collected on goods crossing the frontier between the two sections of the Island.

Conditions in the Indian Empire, 1923. Demands for the extension of reforms, for acceleration of the Indianization of the services, for self-government, form the history of India for 1923. Though they lacked the rebellious temper of the previous year, they continued insistent and, while the Viceroy, Lord Reading, at the beginning of the year, was able to tell the European Association at Calcutta that the worst of the critical period was passed, his cabled messages were accompanied by others which voiced the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's dissatisfaction with the progress of self-government as expressed in his Presidential speech at the National Liberal Federation (Moderate Congress) at Nagpur and announced the defeat of a Resolution at the Indian National Congress at Saya to boycott British goods after three hours of heated debate. Soviet plans for creating unrest in India were also made public in extracts from a secret circular of the Russian Communist Party in which the fact was emphasized that Central Asia and the States bordering

on India were, to Russia, outposts from which the Soviet authority should be able to threaten England, and the necessity for immediate improvement of the Soviet propaganda machinery was strongly urged.

Salt Taxes and the Kenya Settlement soon added fuel to the fires of unrest. The Legislative Assembly was opened on Jan. 15, the Council of State assembled on the 24th. On Jan. 26, the Legislative Assembly moved the adjournment of the House to consider the decision of the British Government to appoint a Royal Commission on the subject of the superior Civil Services in India, which had aroused widespread and deep feelings of indignation and exasperation. This decision of the British Government had been reached in the teeth of unanimous opposition, not only on the part of the Indian Legislature, but of the Indian Government and even of the Services themselves, at least in their higher branches.

Another event of importance was the fiscal debate in the Assembly, on Feb. 16, on Jamnadas Dwarkadas' Resolution in favour of a Protective policy. Hon. C. A. Innes, C.I.E., on behalf of the Government, moved an Amendment, ultimately carried, which accepted, in principle, the proposition that the fiscal policy of the Government of India might, legitimately, be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India and which asked for the appointment of a Tariff Board to apply the principle so accepted. This was followed by the gratifying statement, in view of native feeling on the question, that the Government, as a beginning, had decided to Indianize, completely, eight units of the Indian Army. The Budget was introduced on Mch. 1st, by Sir Basil Blackett. It precipitated a constitutional crisis, the provision for doubling the Salt Tax meeting with indignant opposition. It was defeated in the Assembly but, on the Governor-General's recommendation, the Council of State passed it, the Viceroy invoking the special powers conferred upon him under the Government of India Act.

It was reserved, however, for the "Kenya Settlement" to arouse the most bitter controversy of the year, though here India was as one in resentment against the British settlement of this vexed question.* The problem involved affected the most sensitive of all Indian questions—that of status. Addressing a London, England, audience in May, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, in asserting the claim of the Indian population in Kenya to equal rights with the British colonists in East Africa, said that the question of the treatment of Indians in Kenya was a matter of life and death, not only to India but to the British Commonwealth. It was the most decisive test that had yet been applied to the moral character of the Empire. On June 21, *The Servant of India*, dealing editorially with "The Real Kenya Question," said:

Note—For further reference to the Kenya question see page 149-50.

The real Kenya question is concerned with the future government of those African territories which are now administered as Crown Colonies or Protectorates and, therefore, with the whole future of the British Empire in Africa. Are these territories to be administered by the Imperial Government as 'a sacred trust of civilization' until such time as their African inhabitants may become capable of self-government, or are they to be handed over to the absolute rule of a handful of British settlers, planters, and traders whose interest in the territories is confined to economic exploitation? That is the real question which is now being fought over and, within a few weeks, must be settled, in the Colonial Office.

The Assembly was in Session at Simla when the terms of British Cabinet settlement of the question were announced. The protest was emphatic and immediate. Lord Reading himself declared that "the news of the decision regarding Kenya came to me and to my Government, no less than to you, as a great and severe disappointment," and annnounced his intention of addressing the British Cabinet further on the question. The Assembly, despite strong Government opposition, passed a Bill proposing retaliation against Colonials in the Indian Empire by regulating their entry into India. Mr. Sastri, who was in London, characterized the settlement as a profound humiliation and the deepest affront to India. The interests of the enormous population of India, he protested, had been pushed aside by the Imperial Cabinet to accommodate the racial spirit of South Africa. Indians were no longer equal partners in the British Commonwealth, but unredeemed helots in a Boer Empire. He urged the complete withdrawal of India from the Empire Exhibition, the resignation of the Indian Members of Government and a combined endeavour of non-official members of all parties in the Reformed Councils to meet this national insult by adopting a policy of absolute self-reliance and fearless use of the constitutional power for forcing the Imperial Cabinet to recognize, in practice, India's equal status with the Dominions.

Kenya was not the only question embarrassing the Indian Government. The Simla Session was, indeed, a trying one. The exercise of the Viceroy's prerogative to pass the Budget with its Salt Tax provision, at the Delhi Session, was the subject of further emphatic protest and the Government was defeated by two votes on a motion to modify the Viceroy's power of certification of Bills under the Government of India Act by restricting it to measures essential to the "safety and tranquillity of India," and removing the provision relating to the "interests of India." Much discontent was also expressed with the slow progress towards the Indianization of the Army, the Government being urged to press on the British Cabinet the necessity for promptly giving effect to the Assembly's Resolutions of Mch. 28, 1921, calling for the admission of Indians to all arms of His Majesty's Forces in India; for the granting to Indians of not less than 25% of the King's Commissions annually awarded; for the provision of an Indian Sandhurst and for adequate facilities in the preliminary training of Indians for the present Sandhurst and

for the encouragement of the Indian Territorial Force and the grant to officers, in that force, of King's Commissions.

Ernest Burden, C.I.E., the Army Secretary, replied that the Home Government did not accept these proposals. They were of the opinion that "they are finally responsible for the security of India from dangers from out and from within" and "taking a serious view of the high responsibility which rests upon them," they "are not prepared to risk the efficiency and traditional reputation of the Indian Army by embarking upon any large and revolutionary change such as would be involved by immediately replacing British Officers in large numbers by Indian Officers without having the proof of some well-chosen experiment that the risk will not be unduly great." At the same time the Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., defending measures taken by the Government to Indianize the Army, pointed to the impossibility of securing the admission of Indians to British Artillery, Engineers and Air Force units in India, because these units were frequently transferred to different parts of the Empire, though circumstances might arise in the future for the creation of Indian units.

Parliamentary protests against the Kenya settlement were vigorously echoed in the country. The Provincial Liberal Conference for the United Provinces which met at Benares, in August, gave whole-hearted support to the retaliatory measures proposed by Mr. Sastri and passed the following comprehensive Resolution:

> This Conference records its sense of grave and acute dissatisfaction at the utterly one-sided and most unjust decisions taken by His Majesty's Government on the Kenya question, decisions that are at once a flagrant breach of the past pledges and a direct negation of an equal and honourable place for India in the British Empire and are bound to affect the attitude of India towards the British Empire. This Conference regrets the utterly inadequate presentment of the case for India by the India Office and the Government of India which should exist for upholding India's interests and it urges the publication without delay of the whole of the correspondence between the Government of India, the India Office and the Colonial Office.

In September, all Indian political parties joined enthusiastically at Madras in a demonstration against the settlement, the speakers being drawn from every section of opinion: the Liberals were represented by Dewan Bahadur Govindraghava Aiyar and G. A. Natesan; the National Home Rule Leaguers by Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. Arundale; the Swarajists by A. Rangaswami Aiyengar (Mr. Satyamurti was unavoidably absent); the Gandhian Non-co-operators by Maulana Yakub Hasan, and the Independents by Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar. One of the Resolutions recommended action through the Legislature, giving effect to the principle of reciprocity, not only in respect of immigration, but in respect of franchise, trade facilities, employment in the public services, etc. At both Madras and Bombay, Resolutions were adopted recommending the appoint-

ment of a committee of experts to advise on the question of the boycott of goods made in Great Britain and the Empire.

The protest against Kenya found expression at the Imperial Conference, as recorded elsewhere in this volume, and the whole unhappy controversy had a direct relationship to Canada which was emphasized by more than one Canadian writer. In the *Manitoba Free Press* of Mch. 14, a correspondent, reviewing the Indian situation, said:

> One of the most exploited causes of anti-British agitation in India is the attitude of the Dominions and Crown Colonies to Indian immigration. The regulations debarring Indians from admission to the Dominions and to some of the Crown Colonies are represented by the extremists as due merely to greed and pride of the white settlers. 'It is because we are of a different colour,' say these agitators, 'because we are black and they are white, and because they think we are intrinsically inferior to them.' This is, of course, excellent material with which to kindle a hatred of the white race in minds which are extremely sensitive to insult, and proud, even beyond other nations, of their own history and civilization.

Albert R. Carman, the distinguished Editor of the Montreal *Star*, after a tour of the world in which he spent some weeks in the Indian Empire, declared that future relations between the White and Asiatic races might rest upon whether or not the franchise was extended to those East Indians now residing in British Columbia. As a result of his observations he was firmly convinced that, if India were to be maintained as a part of the British Empire, the Indians resident in Canada should be given the vote. "From every quarter I heard that the greatest grievance the natives hold is the fact that their fellow-countrymen—our co-members in the British Empire—are not allowed to vote in Canada," said Mr. Carman. "The natives in India have so few grievances that the agitators have pounced upon this fact and are using it with deadly effect to stir up trouble."

The London *Times*' Simla correspondent attributed serious unrest in the Punjab, in the earlier months of the year, to the old trouble between British Columbia and the Sikhs who tried to enter that Province in 1915 on the *Komagata Maru*. He said murders committed in certain Punjab districts by Sikhs were believed to be the work of the so-called Babad Akalis, who numbered about 200 and were composed of returned emigrants of *Komagata Maru* fame.

Indian hopes that Canada would recognize equality of Indian status in the Dominion were expressed by Mr. Sastri, who had toured the British Dominions in 1922 as a representative of the Indian Government to secure equal political status for his fellow-countrymen throughout the Empire. He said, at Delhi, in March, that he hoped that the Indians in Canada would be given the franchise, and he gave expression to that hope in his Report to the Indian Government on the result of his mission.

The issue was raised in the Canadian Parliament in June when S. W. Jacobs, M.P. (George Etienne Cartier) urged the extension of the Canadian franchise to Hindus. Direct opposition to this was emphatically expressed by A. W. Neil, M.P. (Comox). Premier Mackenzie King, discussing this matter, on June 29, spoke as follows:

Perhaps I cannot do better than to state to the House just what I said to Mr. Sastri when he was in Ottawa. As the Hon. members will recall, Mr. Sastri made a trip through different parts of the British Empire, visiting the different Dominions, and came to Canada, I think, last of all. While he was in the country he was the guest of the country and when he came to Ottawa we invited him to meet the members of the Government in Cabinet Council.

I might say that the point on which particular emphasis was laid in conversation with Mr. Sastri was the fact that the Dominion is a federation of Provinces; and that, at all times, the Provinces of the Dominion have had regard for each others problems; that nothing could be more unfortunate than that an effort should be made on the part of any Province or group of Provinces to coerce, so to speak, any other Province in regard to any matter which was of great concern to them; and that the Federal Government could not afford to ignore the prevailing sentiment in any Province.

I said, quite frankly, that if the members from the Province of British Columbia, regardless of political party, were to be favourable to having the franchise granted to the Indians in British Columbia, the rest of Parliament would fall cordially into harmony with their view; that if, on the other hand, there was no agreement among the members of the Province of British Columbia on this question, it was hardly probable the members of Parliament would seek to impose any view upon them which would be contrary to their wishes. In other words, that it was very doubtful how any situation of unrest in one part of the British Empire could be improved by creating a new condition of unrest in another part.

Commenting editorially on the same question when the matter was raised at the Imperial Conference, the Montreal *Star* of Oct. 25, said:

The question of Canada's treatment of natives of India resident in the Dominion which came up yesterday at the Imperial Conference, is one that our representatives should not judge wholly by the thumb-rule of local politics. If we have no wider duty in the case than to decide what course is most profitable to the politicians in direct contact with the problem—i.e., the British Columbian politicians—then the answer is plain and simple. We will continue to deny the comparatively few East Indians who live in Canada the right of franchise.

But if the public men of British Columbia, belonging to both parties, were to say to their people—what is the simple truth—that the refusal of the franchise of the few East Indians, now domiciled in British Columbia, is regarded by the intelligent natives of India as a breach of faith on our part in view of the agreement reached in 1921, and is one of the causes of Indian unrest, then informed and patriotic British Columbians would surely take the view that they would be running very little risk in meeting this demand and so removing this grievance, while the benefit to British rule in India would be very great.

British Columbia might well think it over, and let Mackenzie King hear the result. Mackenzie King knows his India and would probably take the right course if he were let.

The year closed with India itself politically occupied with the elections to the Indian Legislatures—the second under the

reformed Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919. They resulted in substantial success for the Swaraj (Home Rule) party, and the defeat of many prominent Liberals who, for the past three years, had actively co-operated in the Government of India; but they did not give the Swarajists the sweeping majorities on which they counted in order to wreck the Constitution. Their proclaimed Programme was not to concern themselves with reforms in the administration, but to insist on the transference of power to the people themselves. These demands were to be presented at the opening of the Session and, if they were not granted, the party was to resort to uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction in order to make government, through the Assembly and Councils, impossible. India was not left by the Government under any illusion as to whither the success of the Swaraj Party would lead her for, in a speech at Simla, Lord Reading warned the wreckers that the penalty of success would be the paralysis of the reformed Constitution. It would not paralyse the Government, he added, for they were prepared to meet the situation; government would be continued, and the only result would be that the reformed Constitution would be in abeyance.

Conditions in Australia and Canadian Relations. Australia opened the year 1923 with a new Government. As a result of the General Elections for the House of Representatives and retiring Senators, held on Dec. 16, 1922, the Hon. W. M. Hughes was compelled to tender his resignation as Prime Minister, having insufficient numbers of his own Party to form a Government and being unable to conclude arrangements for the support of the Country Party. Hon. S. M. Bruce (Commonwealth Treasurer in the Hughes Administration), then succeeded in forming a composite Government with the Country Party, the Cabinet being as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs	Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., M.P.
Treasurer	Hon. Earle C. G. Page, M.P.
Minister for Home and Territories	Senator, the Rt. Hon. G. F Pearce
Attorney-General	Hon. L. E. Groom, M.P.
Postmaster-General	Hon. W. G. Gibson, M.P.
Minister for Trade and Customs and Minister for Health	Hon. A Chapman, M.P.
Minister for Works and Railways	Hon. P. G. Stewart, M.P.
Minister for Defence	Hon. E. K. Bowden, M.P.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Hon. L. Atkinson, M.P.
Honourary Minister	Senator, the Hon. R. V. Wilson
Honourary Minister	Senator, the Hon. T. W. Crawford

Parliament opened on Feb. 28, but adjourned on Mch. 9 until the following June, the short Session being marked by a general outline of policy from the Prime Minister, in which he emphasized that the first and foremost question facing the Commonwealth was that of Defence, as follows:

> The Government believe, that, today, for the discussion of the question of an Empire Naval Defence scheme, consultation between the Dominions and the Motherland is essential and, if an Imperial Conference is not summoned, Australia will press for one at the earliest possible moment, believing as we do that it is vital to our safety and our whole future welfare. There are some in Australia who think that we can be a law

unto ourselves—that since we are 12,000 miles away from Europe we need not worry about what happens in other parts of the world. I remind those who take that view that the distance of 12,000 miles did not save us from being involved in the late War, nor will it save us in the future. We have to try to ensure that there shall be an Empire Foreign Policy which, if we are to be in any way responsible for it, must be one to which we agree and have assented. With full appreciation of the responsibility for what I am saying, I suggest that this question to-day is not in a satisfactory position, and that, unless some better arrangements can be made, the position of an outlying Dominion like Australia will become intolerable. If we are to take any responsibility for the Empire's Foreign Policy, there must be a better system, so that we may be consulted and have a better opportunity to express the views of the people of this Country. This is a matter which will have to be considered at the Imperial Conference.

Another question is that of communication—wireless, shipping, and all means of communication between Australia and the Motherland. These are the problems which come first—our safety must stand before everything. When that safety is assured we may then consider schemes for the betterment of our internal condition, but not before.

The Prime Minister announced the Government's intention of holding an early Conference with the various States, to consider the whole question of immigration, finance and other matters of common interest. He emphasized the Government's adherence to the national policy of Tariff Protection, and made particular reference to the white sugar industry which the Government proposed to safeguard, by whatever measures might be necessary, against the competition of black-grown sugar.

The Government's attitude on Protection was of particular interest to Canada in view of the visit of Hon. J. A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, to the Commonwealth at the end of the previous year, in the interests of Preferential Trade development with regard to newsprint, dried fruits, woollen goods and other products. Howard Smith, Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, had also been in Australia at the first of the year, and reported a big field for trade development. At the same time, it was recognized that Australasian competition was steadily becoming a factor of increasing moment to Canada. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, who visited both Australia and New Zealand, in the Spring of the year, returned with impressive accounts of the advance in dairying in both countries, and prophesied that Canada was going to meet very much keener competition from these countries in the future than she had in the past, both in the matter of quality and quantity.

In the matter of Immigration, even more than of Trade, Australian competition was of great significance to Canada. The Commonwealth, actively co-operating with the British Government in promoting British settlement long before Canada took decisive action, continued its pronounced immigration operations throughout the year. In April it was announced that the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments had completed an Agreement, subject to the co-operation of the British

Government, intended to assist the settlement of British immigrants. The Commonwealth Government undertook to raise loans up to £6,000,000, for New South Wales from Great Britain, to be paid in instalments as required, two-thirds of the interest thereon being met by the State, and one-third by the Commonwealth. These loans were to be devoted to land development and settlement schemes on the Murrumbidgee irrigation area, on the Murray River in the Western division of the State, and on the north coast and northern tablelands between the coast and the Great Northern Railway. The British Government was asked to advance £300 to each British emigrant for whom a farm was provided, and the cost of the passage money was to be defrayed without charge to the State Government. For every £1,000 of the loan, the State agreed to provide a farm, and undertook either to offer employment or to allot land to each settler. Advances were to be made for the purchase of stock and equipment, and payment for the land might be spread over a period of thirty-six and a half years. Plots of land of five acres and upwards could be had in the irrigated areas, while in the dry districts as much as 1,500 acres would be alloted, if desired. The co-operation of the British Government for the organization of markets for the produce grown by settlers in these districts was also sought.

Indeed, throughout the Australian States, the necessity of land settlement and development was recognized immediately after the Great War. West Australia led the way with a comprehensive scheme to make land available for local land seekers and immigrants in the wheat, fruit, and mixed farming districts of the State. Under arrangement with the British and Commonwealth Governments for the reception of 25,000 immigrants a year for three years, of whom 6,000 were to be adult males, £2,000,000 a year was set aside to be spent in opening up the land, part of that amount being contributed by the Federal Government and part by the British Government. The Australian Government also advanced large sums through the Agricultural Bank and otherwise, to assist established farmers in the wheat districts to carry on. South Australia concentrated largely on her Murray River lands, extending the irrigation areas for increased colonization, Soldier Settlement being the first consideration. The Premier, Sir Henry Barwell, announced his Government's determination of settling, within the next few years, 3,000 soldier settlers in South Australia. This State also took steps for the development of Eyre's Peninsula, upon which 5,000,000 acres of Crown lands, suitable for wheat growing, lay practically undeveloped. It was estimated that the cost of this scheme would be over £2,000,000. Ten thousand new settlers had been set by Sir Henry Barwell, in 1923, as South Australia's objective in the near future, and the South Australian Government was also introducing 5,000 boy immigrants to be trained in farm work as apprentices.

Victoria paid great attention to the development of her mallee lands. Since the Million Farms Campaign was initiated the construction of a railway had been commenced across the North Millewa country from Redcliffe to Paringa (S. A.). This line will bi-sect an area of 400,000 acres suitable for wheat growing under dry farming conditions. Arrangements were announced by Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, the Premier of Victoria, for an agreement with the Federal Government, for the settling of 10,000 farmers (equal to 50,000 persons) at the rate of 2,000 a year and at a yearly expenditure of £2,700,000.

Tasmania was not in a position to do much along these lines, her policy being to develop, to the utmost, the regions already provided with up-to-date means of transport.

New South Wales, of all the States, however, in 1923, laid the broadest foundations for a great scheme of populating the Country. During the State Election campaign in 1922 Sir George Fuller, who was returned to power, pledged the National Party thus: "How is our population on the land to be increased? Resumption of large estates is not enough, although that is needed. The Million Farms scheme is eminently practicable and will be followed in regard to:

(1) Joint Federal and State action under agreement to develop and settle Crown Lands to which railway, road, and other communications will be provided.
(2) In the settled districts in the State closer settlement will be effected.
(3) Improved methods of agriculture, to increase production and enable settled lands to carry more farmers on a given area than is now possible.
(4) Greater opportunities for our young men who wish to settle on the land to do so, preference to be given them in the settled districts.
(5) Encouragement to settlers of a right kind to come overseas and join our primary producers.

With the National Party in power, and the founder of the Million Farms Movement as a member of the Cabinet, from the date of the State Elections, the Government had worked continuously on the "Big Policy". Owners of large estates had been offered suitable terms upon which to sub-divide their land, the Rural Bank had been empowered to advance up to 80 per cent. of the value of settlers' holdings, in order that improvements might be carried out, and railways had been built through land suitable for cultivation.

In June, both Sir George Fuller, K.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, and Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, Premier of Victoria, visited Canada, on their return from special immigration Conferences with the British Government. Sir George Fuller, addressing the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in Toronto, on Australian immigration plans, stated that the Australian States had taken steps to pay the immigrants while in farm training, and to sell farms on very easy terms. New South

Wales had agreed to take 6,000 men annually for the agricultural areas, all of whom were to be medically examined in London before they were accepted. Sir George said:

> We are spending £6,000,000 on the scheme. On their arrival, the men are placed in our agricultural training schools, in which the state will pay half of their sustenance, and the Imperial Government will pay the other half. Their passage is paid to Australia. For the first five years we do not ask the men to pay back any of the money advanced to them. When trained, they are placed on farms and have 36½ acres allotted to them. We will also place men on ten-acre lots in our irrigated areas, and in some places they may have 300 or 400 acres. Any man who is willing to work may own his own farm in ten years, under our scheme.

Sir George strongly favoured trade with the British Empire, and did not see why arrangements could not be worked out to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

Referring to trade matters, Hon. Mr. Lawson declared that trade reciprocity being a fiscal matter between the Colonies, he preferred to let the Federal Governments deal with it. He added, however, that everything should be done that would advance the best interests of the two countries and the Motherland, both from a business point of view and with the object of bringing Canada and Australia closer together. At Ottawa, where the distinguished Australians were the guests at a Parliamentary dinner given by Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, both Premier Fuller and Premier Lawson referred to the offer of preference which Canada had made to Australia on dried fruits, which was of especial interest to their States, as they produced large quantities of such fruits of the highest quality. Both Premiers expressed the greatest anxiety to see the preferential idea extended in trade between the Commonwealth and the Dominion.

The second Session of the Ninth Australian Parliament commenced on June 13, when the Governor-General, Lord Forster, in his opening Address announced that, since the previous Prorogation, his advisers had met the Premiers and Ministers of the States in conference and discussed with them matters of far-reaching importance. Agreement had been reached as to the necessity for the abolition of dual income taxation, and proposals would be submitted to this end which would obviate the necessity for duplicated returns, simplify procedure, and effect economies in administration. Resolutions had been adopted for the co-ordination of borrowing, the raising of loans for immigration purposes and the provision of a sinking fund in respect of all future Commonwealth and State Loans, and the discontinuance of the issue of Tax-Free Loans by the Commonwealth and the States. Arrangements had been also made to ensure the closer co-operation of the Commonwealth and States with respect of Health, the collection and distribution of Statistics, Scientific Research, Standardization of Electrical Power, and the preparation and maintenance of joint Electoral Rolls.

Concerning Tariff reciprocity with other Dominions, the Governor-General said his advisers hoped to be able to submit to Parliament, at an early date, proposals for a reciprocal commercial treaty with Canada, and they were also negotiating with the Government of South Africa with a similar object. Concerning Defences, his advisers recognized the paramount importance of adequately providing for the defence of Australia, but considered that no additional expenditure should be incurred beyond that necessary for existing and vital needs until the whole question of Empire Defence had been considered at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

The Session was remarkable for important debates on foreign policy and defence. The attitude of the Government was vigorously expressed by the Prime Minister, the Hon. S. M. Bruce, as follows:

> We have lived, up to the present time, under the protection of the British Navy. If we say otherwise we deceive ourselves. Under this protection we have built up all our free institutions until to-day we are the model democracy of the world. Britain can still protect herself and her Crown Colonies, and probably also her self-governing Dominions; but if she were called upon to do it alone, an intolerable burden would be placed upon the shoulders of her people. We should be courageous enough to tell our own people that it is no longer fair for Britain to shoulder this burden; that we should accept our fair share of the cost of Empire Defence, which is the safest, cheapest, and the surest way to protect ourselves and every other part of the Empire. . . . The position, as I, at all events, do not hesitate to tell my fellow citizens, is that Australia without an alliance with some nation—and I say that the proper alliance is one within the Empire—cannot protect herself from aggression without placing such a burden upon the shoulders of her people as would seriously interfere with the development of this country. . . . Without a properly co-ordinated defence scheme within the Empire, and particularly a Naval Defence scheme, Australia must occupy a very precarious position indeed. We must have modern and efficient equipment if Australia is to provide for her own safety. To ensure this would, for the next few years, mean such a burden on our finances as would absolutely stultify our future development. . . . I am going to Great Britain to see if, in the interests of Australia and the interest of the Empire, we can devise some scheme that will make for our future safety without placing an intolerable burden upon our shoulders or the shoulders of the people of the Mother country.

With regard to Foreign affairs, Mr. Bruce said that Australia should have a voice in the Reparations question and the matter of the occupation of the Ruhr by the French. There should be more frequent conferences, not necessarily in Britain.

The Hon. Earle Page brought down the Budget in the House of Representatives on July 28. He announced a Surplus of over a million (instead of a contemplated Deficit of £2,700,000), and an accumulated Surplus of £7,475,726. The estimated expenditure for 1923-24 was £61,896,000 (over 3 millions less than in 1921-22, and nearly 2 millions less than in 1922-23). The estimated Revenue was £61,943,000, a decrease of 2 millions as compared with the previous year, almost entirely due to estimated reduction of Custom dues. The Loan proposals totalled £18,945,000, including 5 millions for immigration, 4 millions for

advances to the States for Soldier Settlement, 3 millions for War Service Homes, and 3·9 millions for the Postal Department. An analysis of the statement showed the gross Public Debt of Australia to be £410,996,316, and of the various States £523,489,389, or a total of £934,485,705. Of the Commonwealth debt £362-692,574 was classed as War Debt, the remaining £48,303,742 representing other Commonwealth obligations.

The War indebtedness of the Commonwealth was as follows:

Inscribed stock and bonds	£241,746,090
War savings certificates	1,037,043
War savings stamps	12,354
War gratuity bonds	13,508,481
Sundry banks, War gratuity payments	6,000,000
Government registered stock	10,000,000
Indebtedness to United Kingdom	90,388,603

The debts of the individual States were given thus:

New South Wales	£190,857,535
Victoria	109,099,199
Queensland	85,691,228
South Australia	60,936,238
Western Australia	54,959,778
Tasmania	21,945,411

The figures following indicate the indebtedness per head of population in the several states, in respect to State Loans only:

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	89	14	5
Victoria	70	6	10
Queensland	111	5	8
South Australia	121	4	10
Western Australia	160	19	10
Tasmania	100	9	9

The Commonwealth indebtedness per head of the population was £154, which amount, added to the amount for the respective states, would give the total indebtedness per head in each state.

Before leaving for London, the Premier effected a re-organization of the Commonwealth Shipping Line, established during the War like the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, to facilitate trade. The Australian Head Office was removed to Sydney, £5,000,000 was written off in respect to cost of vessels, and the service was reduced to a few of the larger and more modern ships suitable for passengers, cold storage and special freight.

Efforts by Canadian shippers to have the Australian embargo on Canadian apples removed were unsuccessful; so were efforts of Canadian manufacturers of pulp and paper to secure a larger share of the valuable Australian paper market, but Australia was Canada's best customer for motor vehicles in the month of July, when she imported 1,487 automobiles and 599 trucks.

The year closed, however, with practically no advance in official endeavours to promote Canadian-Australian trade. One evidence of the growing commercial importance of the Pacific was indicated in the decision of the Pacific Cable Board to dupli-

cate the cable system uniting Canada with Australia and New Zealand by way of Fanning and Norfolk Islands. The whole question, too, of the inter-Dominion relations was the subject of much discussion at the Imperial Economic Conference, but little or nothing was done during the year to improve trade relations. It was hoped, however, that some definite preferential results might follow the anticipated visit of Premier Bruce to Canada early in 1924. In 1922, Canada had offered to give Australia its Preference Tariff in return for the preferences extended by Australia to Great Britain. The Canadian Parliament also had passed necessary legislation to give Australia effective prefenence on dried fruits by allowing Empire raisins and dried currants free entry and increasing the intermediate and general tariff on these articles from ⅔ cents per pound to three cents per pound. It was provided that these new rates would not become effective until the publication of an Order-in-Council to be passed after a satisfactory Trade Treaty had been concluded with Australia. This additional attraction was not sufficient to induce Australia to accept the full Canadian demands which were that the Dominion should be given the same preferential treatment as was given by Australia to Great Britain.

The statistics for the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1923, showed an increase of $8,483,788 over the previous year, in Canadian-Australian trade, the total value being $20,241,712, of which Canadian imports were $1,457,946, and exports $18,783,766.

Canada and Newfoundland; Conditions and Relations: For Newfoundland, 1923 was a year of disturbed politics culminating in sensational scandals. Appealing to the country for a Mandate to confirm important negotiations with the W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Company of England for a $25,000,000 pulp and paper mill on the West Coast, the Government of Sir Richard A. Squires was returned, in May, with 23 seats, a majority of 13 over the Opposition led by J. R. Bennett, who went down to defeat in the Election. The decision of the electorate, confirming the Pulp and Paper Mill negotiations, was of first importance to the ancient Colony, involving, not only the construction of a plant of 400 tons' capacity, daily, double that of the Northcliffe mills, but also extensive Hydro-electric development on the Humber River. These industrial undertakings were more than welcome, particularly as cancellation of German iron ore contracts at the first of the year, after France occupied the Ruhr, had thrown 25,000 workers out of employment, and the sealing fleet which had left the harbours had been the smallest in 50 years.

The new Cabinet, as sworn in on June 5, was as follows:

Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary	Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.H.A.
Minister of Justice	Hon. William R. Warren, K.C., M.H.A.
Minister of Finance	Hon. Walter H. Cave, M.H.A.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.
Minister for Agriculture and Mines	Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C.
Minister of Education	Hon. Arthur Barnes, M.H.A.
Minister of Ports and Telegraphs	Hon. Capt. Thomas Bonia, M.L.C.

Minister of Shipping.....(Office abolished)
Minister without portfolio.....Hon. Sir Marmaduke Winter, M.L.C.
Minister without portfolio.....Hon. George Shea, K.C., M.L.C.
Minister without portfolio.....Hon. S. J. Foote

(The above formed the Executive Council)

Minister of Public Works.....Archibald W. Piccott, M.H.A.

The Government was short-lived. Following sensational rumours affecting both members of the Cabinet and Government Departments, Sir Richard Squires resigned suddenly, on July 23, and Hon. William R. Warren, K.C., M.H.A., was called upon to form a Government. After vainly endeavouring to induce the Opposition to come in, he announced the following Cabinet:

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.....Hon. William R. Warren, K.C., M.H.A.
Colonial Secretary.....Hon. W. W. Halfyard, M.H.A.
Minister of Finance.....Hon. Walter H. Cave, M.H.A.
Minister of Agriculture and Mines.....Hon. Joseph S. Downey, M.H.A.
Minister of Education.....Hon. Arthur Barnes, M.H.A.
Postmaster-General.....Hon. M. E. Hawco, M.H.A.
Minister without portfolio.....Hon. Sir William Coaker, K.B.E., M.H.A.
Minister without portfolio.....Hon. Sir Marmaduke Winter, M.L.C.
Minister without portfolio.....Hon. S. J. Foote, K.C., M.H.A.
Minister without portfolio and Leader of the Legislative Council.....Hon. George Shea, M.L.C.

(The above formed the Executive Council.)

Minister of Public Works.....Archibald W. Piccott, M.H.A.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....George Grimes, M.H.A.

The new Prime Minister at once undertook a complete investigation of charges which had been preferred against the previous Government, involving the affairs of the Agricultural and Mines Department, as well as that of the Liquor Comptroller and alleged financial relations between ex-Premier Squires and the British Empire Steel Corporation. In proroguing the Legislature, on Aug. 18, the Premier announced that, in thirty days, the holdings of speculators in Forest and Mineral lands, some of whom had evaded the regulations of the Agriculture and Mines Department for years, would be cancelled in all cases where outstanding fees had not been fully paid. In the second place, the outlays of the Audit Department—whose inefficiency had been demonstrated in its exercise of the Liquor Control—and of the Agricultural Department would be re-organized. Thirdly, any future compact for the remission of the annual taxes payable by certain Canadian corporations operating in Newfoundland would be submitted to the Legislature, instead of being sanctioned by Order-in-Council as hitherto. The Premier also announced the appointment of a Commission to operate the railway system pending the conclusion of some permanent measures, the members being the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. W. W. Halfyard; the Hon. George Shea, Government Leader in the Upper House; and Major Cook, of St. Johns. At the same time the Executive Council asked the Colonial Office to appoint a Commissioner to enquire into all matters connected with the downfall of Sir Richard Squires' Ministry.

The appointment of T. Hollis Walker, K.C., Recorder of Derby, as Commissioner was made, in due course, by the Colonial Office, but the terms of his Commission were not made public. Commenting upon this, the St. Johns' *Newfoundland Daily News* said:

While it is regrettable that the terms of reference have not been made public, there appears to be no doubt that they are elastic, comprehending amongst other matters the following: the Pit Prop account, public charities account, the Department of Public Works, the Comptroller's Department, the relations between the British Empire Steel Company, and its predecessors, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, and Nova Scotia Steel Company, on the one hand, and the late Government, or members thereof, on the other.

There are other matters in connection with the recent scandals that will call for enquiry, and we have reason to believe that the terms of reference are so framed as to include them. It is currently reported that not only the relief account, particulars of which so saddened and astonished the public, call for searching exploration, but also the accounts for so-called poor relief, as distinct from able-bodied relief.

While political events occupied public attention most of the year, important proposals were advanced by private companies for the establishment of pulp and timber industries and for encouragement of the fisheries. Certain mining areas in the Labrador Gold Fields also formed a subject of dispute between the Newfoundland and Canadian Governments. The eighth Decennial (1921) Census of the population of Newfoundland and Labrador, completed in 1923, showed favourable increases over 1911, the respective figures being 262,979, as compared with 242,619, an increase of 20,360, or 8·39 per cent. Of this total, 259,358 represented the population of Newfoundland, and 3,621 Labrador, as against 238,670 and 3,949, respectively, in 1911.

During the year Sir Edgar Bowring, who was appointed in 1918, resigned as High Commissioner, his Secretary assuming the Duties pending the appointment of a successor.

Conditions in New Zealand; Canadian Relations. Fresh from the Imperial Conferences, Canada had the pleasure, in 1923, of welcoming Hon. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, who came for a brief survey of the Dominion on his way home. At Ottawa he was the guest of Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Byng, and also of the Government, which gave a banquet in his honour at the Country Club. He discussed trade relations with Premier King and improvement of the mail service between the two Dominions, but his brief stay in Canada was remarkable for the optimistic story he was able to tell of New Zealand's progress. In a decade, the Dominion's total trade had increased 83 per cent. and exports 98 per cent. This year, there was a Surplus of £1,300,000, (following economies in the two previous years of £3,735,000), although £3,000,000 had been transferred to Loan redemption account, the Naval Defence had been increased to £500,000, including £1,000,000 for the Singapore Naval Base. With all these commitments, the New Zealand Government had been able to find money for liberal housing assistance. Penny postage had been re-introduced on Oct. 1st, and there had been reductions in the tea duty and in land and income taxation. Mr. Massey left Vancouver on his homeward journey with the best wishes of a sister Dominion that such a favourable development might be continued and, at the same

time, with a frank recognition of what New Zealand's aggressive competition might mean in Imperial markets.

In 1922, New Zealand had pushed Canada out of its first place as the world's largest exporter of cheese—an accomplishment only equalled in significance in the international cheese trade when Canada took the lead over the United States in the 90's. Quite as important as the increase in volume of New Zealand's cheese exports was the improvement in quality and, when J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Live Stock Commissioner, returned to Canada from New Zealand and Australia in the early Autumn of 1923, it was to warn Canadian Dairymen that Australasian competition in cheese and butter was a very serious factor in the British market. Mr. Ruddick had scarcely returned when the cables announced that New Zealand dairy farmers, in a national Referendum, had approved a Dairy Produce Export Control Act, placing the export of all cheese and butter from New Zealand under a central Board of Control. This Act gave the Control Board power to negotiate shipping contracts and to establish a satisfactory intelligence department, covering methods of marketing, centres of distribution, systematic advertising and the development of new markets. The adoption of this Act was interpreted as meaning the passing of speculation in New Zealand dairy products, and a systematized control of production, grading, shipping and selling. Stiff as had been the competition in butter and cheese on the British markets in the past, Canadian dairymen were warned that they must now face even still stronger opposition.

Politically the year was a critical one for the Government. Mr. Massey's administration was in an actual minority in the House of Representatives, the Reform Party, after the General Election in December, 1922, numbering only 38 in a House of 80 members and, when the Opposition moved a resolution of "no confidence", the Ministry was saved from defeat only by the votes of three Independents. Mr. Massey's position was made slightly easier by the return of the Government candidate in the Tauranga bye-election in the Spring, when C. E. Macmillan was elected by a majority of over 1,100 over Sir Joseph Ward. The situation, however, continued precarious, though it did not prevent Mr. Massey from attending the Imperial Conference nor Hon. Downie Stewart, his Minister of Customs, and the greatest authority in New Zealand on constitutional law, from criticizing Canada's attitude toward an independent statue for the Dominions. Southern Ireland and Malta, he pointed out, claimed the right to act independently of the Imperial Government in foreign affairs, and Canada's claim was much the same in essence. "The effect of that must simply be," he declared, "that a subject of these two Governments would owe allegiance to two sovereigns at the same time. This is just as impossible as that two sides of a triangle could be together less than the third."

New Zealand's vigorous immigration activities were resulting in a steady increase in population. On June 30, 1923, it numbered 1,272,999 (exclusive of Maoris), and increased by 4,117 in the ensuing three months. The estimated Maori population on Sept. 30, 1923, was 53,700 (28,340 males and 25,360 females). Inclusive of Maoris, and the population of the Cook Islands and Niue, and the mandated territory of Western Samoa, the population, on Sept. 30, 1923, was 1,382,366. At the close of the year another practical step to promote settlement was taken by the Empire Trade and Development Committee of the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce, which approved proposals to supplement Government activities to secure British immigrants. The scheme provided for the acquisition of land capable of closer settlement; for legislation exempting such land from taxation and local rates from three to five years; and for the offer of such land to British companies at market rates, the companies to undertake to make the land suitable for settlement, and to sell to British immigrants at prices which would yield a return not exceeding 10 per cent. It was stated that in New Zealand there were, in 1923, more than 7,000,000 acres unproductive, which by irrigation and other methods, could be made to add to the productiveness of the Dominion. Under the proposed scheme, shares were to be issuable to immigrants, and the settlement company had authority to select, as new settlers, men with sufficient capital irrespective of whether they had relatives in the Dominion or not.

Problems in South Africa and Kenya during 1923.* Affecting as it did the status of Indian immigrants in all parts of the British Empire, the settlement by the British Government of the long and bitter controversy over the status of Indians in Kenya Colony, a territory of East Africa, was of direct significance to Canada. The Indian immigrants demanded equality of treatment in all respects with both Europeans and natives not only in political rights but in unrestricted freedom to enter or leave the Colony, to buy and sell land, to be eligible for the Civil Service and to be spared the disadvantages and indignities of segregation. The British Government, in a Parliamentary paper of July 24, took the position that the Kenya Colony and Protectorate was African territory; that the interests of the African natives were paramount; and that, when these interests and the interests of immigrant races conflicted, the former should prevail. The essential points of the Government's White Paper were as follows:

That responsible self-government for the Colony was out of the question; that the Indian demand for equal franchise could not be granted, but that the Government was prepared to grant the Indians and Arabs representation on the Legislative Council through the communal system of election; that the elected members of the Council should comprise five Indians, one Arab and eleven Europeans. This left the franchise unchanged as regards white settlers.

*NOTE—Regarding Kenya Settlement see, also, pages 133-35.

The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in townships must be abandoned, but the existing practice of reserving agricultural land in the highlands for British and Europeans must be maintained.

The Government undertook temporarily to reserve an area in the lowlands and to ascertain when a demand existed for agricultural land on the part of the Indians.

The Government declared it could not countenance racial discrimination with respect to British immigrants, and that some further control over immigration in the economic interest of the natives was required. The Governor of Kenya was instructed to investigate this matter.

Finally the Government suggested that the whole question might be re-examined after a period of years, with a view to improving the position of the Indians.

There was immediate and vigorous opposition from India to this settlement. Fiery speeches were delivered in the Indian Assembly emphasizing the necessity of arousing the conscience of humanity to the position of Indians in the Dominions and the Colonies. At the same time South Africa was equally emphatic, though from another viewpoint. There, the Kenya compromise was condemned because of its emphatic recognition of native rights. General Smuts, in a speech justifying compulsory segregation of Asiatics in South Africa, emphasized the impossibility of distinguishing, for franchise purposes, between Indians and natives.

Early in the year, on Feb. 7, General Smuts, in moving a second reading of the Native (urban areas) Bill, emphasized a profound change which had come over parts of the country by the swarming of natives into new districts. He pointed out that, since no preparation had been made to deal with this influx, the result had been to drag down the standard of white civilization while the natives had suffered to an appalling extent. The Bill before the House was an attempt to meet this evil, one of its most striking provisions being for the establishment of villages for natives in urban areas. The Bill before the House had another and different significance. It marked the resumption of official business in the South African Parliament after an acrimonious "no confidence" debate which resulted in a Government majority of 14. For the rest of the Session, which began on Jan. 19 and ended June 23, the Government was successful in weathering all storms and placing some useful legislation on the Statute book. It made a determined effort to balance revenue and expenditure by judicious measures of retrenchment and to wrestle with the difficulties of the economic situation.

On Mch. 28, the Minister of Finance, Hon. H. Burton, made his annual Financial Statement in the House of Assembly. The position was briefly as follows:

1922—23

Expenditure (Revised Estimate)	£28,400,000
Revenue (Revised Estimate)	27,047,000
Deficit on 31st March, 1923	1,353,000
Add Deficit from last year	1,146,000
Total accumulated Deficit	2,499,000

Add amounts from Loan Funds credited to Revenue in past 3 years		2,194,000
3 years shortfall of Ordinary Revenue on Current Expenditure		£ 4,693,000
1923—24		
Expenditure (Estimate)		£28,651,000
Revenue from Existing Sources (Estimate)		27,755,000
Estimated Deficit		896,000
To be met by additional taxation	£260,000	
Economies on the Public Service	200,000	
		460,000
Final Deficit to be met out of Loan Fund Receipts		£436,000

Mr. Burton placed the total Debt at the commencement of the year at £191,785,000 and intimated that, at the end of the year, it would be £199,210,000. While he regretted the general financial position, he hoped the country had passed through the worst of its period of depression. He was able to report undoubted signs of improvement in the diamond trade, favourable prospects for the maize and meal crops, a better wool market and increasing confidence in the gold mining industry Emphasizing South Africa's trade requirements and the need for wider preference, General Smuts voiced the general opinion of the country in a final statement in the United House of Assembly at the close of the Session when he declared that the benefits from preference had up to that time been one-sided, favouring the British producer. He suggested that preferential benefits should be extended by Great Britain to products on the border line between luxury and necessity, emphasized South Africa's export requirements, and made significant reference to the possibility of inter-Dominion trade agreements.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in February, delivered an important judgment on the question of Asiatic immigration into South Africa. By a majority of three to two, the Appellate judges confirmed a notice issued by the Minister of the Interior in August, 1913, prohibiting Asiatic immigration under the Immigrants Restriction Act. Another important decision on the question of drawing the colour-line in South Africa was given by the Supreme Court in November when it declared that the colour bar was opposed to the general law of the land. The case arose on the application of the Attorney-General for a ruling in an action against a mine manager, who had been charged with contravening the Mining Regulations by permitting a native to take charge of a locomotive. Justice Klause, the presiding judge at the trial, asserted that there was no justification for differentiation amongst classes or colours, and, in the absence of an express statutory provision, it would be dangerous to hold that the Governor-General had power to make such a regulation.

An epoch in the history of Southern Rhodesia closed on July 28 when the last Session of the Legislative Council practically terminated the thirty-five years of chartered company rule. The European Advisory Council of the Bechuanaland Protectorate at Johannesburg, on Aug. 12, unanimously resolved to ascertain

the conditions on which the Protectorate would be admitted to the Union of South Africa.

Canadian Relations with the West Indies. Awakening to the menace of American influence in the West Indies, including Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras, a joint West Indies Parliamentary Committee was created in Great Britain in the middle of the year, under the Chairmanship of Lord Burnham, who also initiated a debate in the House of Lords on West Indian questions. He emphasized "the predominance of American influence" in the commerce of the islands, and pressed for sympathetic attention to the urgent need for adequate shipping and telegraphic and news services. "It is not showing much interest or concern in the oldest and not the least glorious of British possessions that we should not have a (steamship) service of any sort, subsidized, of course, as it must be, because it cannot run otherwise, between us and that part of the British Empire." One of the first activities of the new joint Committee was to issue a *questionnaire* to representative West Indian bodies inviting a statement of facts and expression of opinions as to the permanent representation of the West Indies in London, whether by the appointment of a High Commissioner and, if so, by whom appointed, or by other means; the stabilization of the sugar preference; steamship connections; all-British cable communications; wireless developments and other matters.

Further evidence that the British Government was alive to the value of close economic relations with the West Indies was conveyed in an announcement by the Duke of Devonshire in his capacity as Secretary of State for the Colonies, that a new all-British cable would be laid between Turks Island in the Bahamas and Barbadoes, with subsidiary cable and wireless connections to other Colonies, the cost to be borne by the various governments concerned, including Canada.

The value of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in stimulating trade was proved by the direct volume of business for the year, which exceeded all records for the St. Lawrence shipping season, 26 sailings being recorded from Montreal with bumper cargoes of every variety of grain product, lumber, cement, dairy produce, iron, steel and hay. There were 26 return freight sailings from the West Indies, and again the Canadian Government Merchant Marine boats were filled to capacity, the bulk cargo being sugar, especially toward the latter part of the St. Lawrence shipping season. Also figuring largely in the return cargo were molasses and many large shipments of coffee, cocoanuts, spices, and considerable quantities of fruit. In every instance the sailings were kept with greater regularity than was thought possible.

R. B. Teakle, General Manager of the Canadian Government Merhant Marine, stated at the end of the season, that the reports coming from the islands were very encouraging and that

the people there were far more intimately acquainted with the ships and *personnel* than in the first days of the enterprise, four years ago. "It is evident now," he added, "that the personal bond between the Canadian Government Merchant Marine service and the West Indies will be a very vital one in the further development of a trade which is already taxing the capacity of the ships assigned to this route." The chief and regular ports of call for Canadian ships were St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara. These trading centres were served by Government freighters, while other ports of the West Indies were served by combined passenger and freight steamers.

The proposed abolition, by the Canadian Government, of the dumping clause in regard to sugar, was vigorously opposed by Jamaica, a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Jamaica Imperial Association contending that any relaxation or alteration would prove detrimental to the best interests of the sugar industry of Jamaica and other British West Indian Colonies. It was also felt that the contemplated relaxation of the dumping clause in the Canadian tariff was distinctly contrary to the letter of the inter-Imperial trading agreement, if not contrary to the letter of the Canada-West Indies trade agreement, and if persisted in by the Canadian Government, such action would justify the abrogation, on the part of Jamaica, of the trade agreement on the grounds that the contract was not being fully complied with by the Canadian Government.

An analysis of the export trade from Jamacia showed that Canada absorbed 80 per cent. of the Island's sugar output, while the United States took nearly the same proportion of cocoanuts and bananas. Canada's failure to develop the banana trade, as it had the sugar trade, was sharply criticized by the Island, particularly as 98 per cent. of Canada's supply was imported from the United States.

Practical evidence of the benefits of improved steamship services was afforded in a Memorandum issued by the Government of British Honduras, and trade statistics indicated satisfactory results from the Canadian-West Indian trade agreement. Advocates of political and commercial union between Canada and the West Indies, however, emphasized the fact that steamers were still running, half empty, between Canada and the West Indies, at a great loss to the Canadian Government, and that the United States continued to hold the major portion of the West Indian trade.

A sensational episode of the year was the Debate in the United States Senate, raised by Senator Reed of Missouri, in which he and a few others advocated the purchase of the West Indies by the United States, or rather their appropriation as a part payment of the British War Debt. Speaking at Kingston, Jamaica, Lord Burnham, President of the British Empire Press Union, expressed the sentiment of the Empire on such a stupid proposal when he said:

There is no member of the British Parliament who believes more entirely in the saving virtues of Anglo-American friendship than I do. In fact, I look to something less tepid than the present relations, good though they may be, but all this talk about sale and barter of the West Indian Islands is a Parliamentary impertinence. Happily there is no great paper nor responsible authority in the States that takes it seriously.

To say, as Senator Reed did, that we block the mouth of the Mississippi and neutralize the Panama Canal is all bunkum. We stand as Great Britain has always stood, for real and universal freedom of the seas. Nor can it even be said that the new service of "bootlegging" can be set down to our account. The other day in Cuba I saw many cases of whiskey being put on trading vessels, although I have not any but a spiritual idea for what ports they were bound. There are certain subjects that should be tabooed in the governing bodies of the English-speaking states, and the sale and barter of organized communities of our fellow citizens, entitled to the same rights and privileges of the Commonwealth, is one of them.

The British in Palestine, Iraq and Egypt. After a sincere attempt to give Palestine an instalment of self-government, the British Colonial Office announced, at the first of June, the suspension of the Palestine Constitution and return to British rule. By an official Order-in-Council, elections held with a view to the constitution of a Legislative Council in accordance with the provisions of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, were declared null and void. This procedure was rendered necessary by the failure of the majority of the Arab population to avail themselves of their electoral privileges and thus to make possible the appointment of twelve elected members who, with the High Commissioner and ten official members, were to form the Council. The sanction given for the creation of a Legislative Council was not, however, cancelled. The new Order—the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923—provided for the constitution of a Legislative Council "from and after a date to be fixed by the High Commissioner in Executive Council by Proclamation in the *Gazette*"; the first General election for the choice of the twelve unofficial members to be held within six months from the issue of the Proclamation.

In the meantime, the Colonial Office announced:

An Advisory Council will be constituted and the High Commissioner will consult with this Council, as occasion may arise, on matters affecting the peace, order and good government of the country. This Advisory Council, or such other advisory body as may from time to time be constituted by the High Commissioner with the approval of a Secretary of State, will continue in being till a Legislative Council is elected; and no ordinance will be promulgated by the High Commissioner until he has consulted with the Council.

In any case, no ordinance shall be promulgated which shall restrict complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, save in so far as is required for the maintenance of public order and morals, or which shall tend to discriminate in any way between the inhabitants of the country on the ground of race, religion or language. Nor shall any ordinance be promulgated which in any way shall be repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of the Mandate given to Great Britain by the Allied or Associated Powers.

Commenting editorially on the action of the Colonial Office, the London *Times* (Weekly Edition, June 7) said:

In taking this step the Government seem to us to have acted with firmness and common sense. There was no way out of the situation which might have become embarrassing. The British Government have undertaken a novel experiment in Palestine. Neither in political theory nor in the experience of past ages were there any examples or principles that might have served as guiding lines in dealing with the particular combination of racial problems presented by this land of ancient faiths and modern controversies. Jews who had translated into the troubled language of the twentieth century the old aspirations of an earlier people had secured from our Government a pledge that they would be allowed to return and rebuild a national home; and that pledge was the more easily given, since, for the majority of Englishmen, Palestine was the land of the Old and the New Testament, and all that has happened there since seemed to them subsidiary and of slight moment. Practical experience has scattered many dreams and made plain the prosaic realities of modern Palestine, with its Arab population that has for centuries regarded the land as its own, that has little knowledge of the modern world and no sympathy with Zionist ideals. The experiment of reconciling conflicting national claims in the little strip of land that so many peoples regard as holy has proved far more difficult than anybody imagined at the time when it was undertaken. Yet the present state of Palestine does real credit to British administrative capacity. Progress has been slow and fumbling, but there has been progress. Advantage has been taken of the lessons of experience, and the administration of the country is being adapted with increasing success to the actual conditions.

One lesson the experience of the past four years has made very clear, and it is emphasized by the new Order-in-Council. The Government of Palestine is a British interest and, for the present it can be carried on successfully only if it is retained in British hands. As things now are, justice to Arabs and justice to Jews can only be secured if there is a power in the land superior to both, and to both equally well-disposed. The British Administration can and must hold the scales even. For the present it must continue to bear full responsibility for the experiment on which the British Government and the British people have entered. The attempt to allay discontent by inviting popular representation in a Legislature has for the time been thwarted. That is the strongest possible reason for carrying on with new confidence a system of government on the lines of British Crown Colony administration adapted to the special circumstances. In present conditions, Palestine has a special strategic importance for the British Empire and for the peace of the world. On every ground, therefore, it is desirable that British administration in Palestine should continue till the people are ready for orderly self-government.

British policy toward the Iraq was settled early in the year to the satisfaction of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament in an important statement of policy by the Government. By the accident of War, British forces found themselves in occupation of Iraq, though the British Government clearly stated, after the capture of Baghdad, that occupation had not been the end in view, and repeated it in yet more emphatic terms on the conclusion of the Armistice. Great Britain continued to bear the burden, however, staying in Iraq as mandatories, administering the country at the desire of the League of Nations. A provisional Iraq Government was brought into being in the shape of a Council of Ministers presided over by the leading Sunni magnate of Baghdad, and composed of well-known Iraqis representing all classes and denominations of the population; but ultimate responsibility still rested with the High Commissioner, and the next step was

to replace him by a ruler of Arab race. This was done when in the Summer of 1921 the Emir Feisal was chosen King by a Plebiscite of the people. It remained to conclude with him and his Cabinet a Treaty which should regulate the relations of Great Britain and the Iraq for the duration of the Mandate, and the Treaty was signed, subject to ratification by Great Britain and by the Constituent Assembly of the Iraq, in October, 1922. The mutual engagements, therein laid down, were to terminate in 20 years' time. This situation was modified in April, 1923, by a Protocol, in which the period was reduced to four years after the ratification of peace with Turkey, with the provision that it might be still further reduced by the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations at an earlier date, when the mandatory relationship would automatically cease.

In Egypt a new Ministry was formed by Yehia Pasha Ibrahim on Mch. 15, as follows:

Yehia Pasha Ibrahim	Prime Minister and Minister of Interior
Heshmat Pasha	Foreign Affairs
Tawfik Rifaat Pasha	Education
Ziwar Pasha	Communications
Muhir Pasha	Finance
Ahmed Ali Pasha	Pious Foundation
Hafez Hassan Pasha	Public Works
Mahmud Azmi Pasha	War
Ahmed Zulifikar Pasha	Justice
Fauzi Bey Motei	Agriculture

The Budget statement, issued on Mch. 25, showed a Surplus of nearly $25,000,000. For the King there was an increase of more than $500,000, and nearly $750,000 for the maintenance of the British troops in Egypt. The Premier announced on Mch. 25 that, as a concession to him, the British had agreed to withdraw charges against members of the Zaghlulist Executive Committee. Zaghlul Pasha was released from captivity at Gibraltar on Mch. 30. This was by order of the British Foreign Office on the ground of the Egyptian Nationalist leader's ill health. The struggle for supreme authority in the Egyptian Legislative field was concluded with dramatic suddeness in April when, after prolonged attempts to amend the Constitution from the form originally drawn up by the Constitution Committee to another giving the King autocratic powers, the King yielded and affixed his signature to the original document. It embodied the principle that all powers emanated from the people and were exercised by the King through the Cabinet.

The difficulty which arose between the British and Egyptian Governments on the question of the Sudan was shelved by the omission of disputed clauses and the substitution of two others, stating that the Constitution did not affect Egypt's rights in the Sudan, and that the King's titles would be decided after Anglo-Egyptian negotiations had definitely defined the Sudan's status. The first chapter of the Constitution defined Egypt as a sovereign, free and independent State, with an hereditary Monarchical constitutional Government. The Throne was reserved to members of the family of Mohammed Ali, founder of the present

dynasty. Chapter 2 made education free and compulsory for both sexes. Chapter 3 said that all powers emanated from the people, and all legislative power was to be exercised by the King in conjunction with Parliament. It was this principle around which the contest raged.

British Martial law, which had been in force since 1914, was abolished on July 5 and an Egyptian statute substituted for possible emergencies. At the same time 250 political prisoners were released and political deportees were given permission to return. An indemnity Act retained for the British certain military reservations, such as the Royal Air Force base at Abukir, pending a final settlement. The protracted trial before a military court of thirteen persons accused of conspiracy to murder British Officials came to an end on July 20. On appeal, sentences were confirmed as follows: five condemned to death, one to life imprisonment, one to fifteen years penal servitude, one to ten years, one to five years, and one to three years. Two sentences of five and three years penal servitude were quashed, as was also one of twelve lashes. The Egyptian Government on July 15 recalled from Jeddah on the Red Sea the famous caravan, with its thousands of pilgrims escorting the "Holy Carpet" to Mecca, which is sent every year by the Egyptian Government as a gift to the tomb of Mahomet. This action was caused by the refusal of King Hussein to permit the medical party, safeguarding the health of the pilgrims, to enter his territory.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS IN 1923

By

R. E. Gosnell

Mr. Mackenzie King as Prime Minister; The Conservative and Progressive Leaders in 1923.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, whose course as Prime Minister during the Session of 1922 was marked by considerable caution and reserve, showed a more aggressive attitude in 1923. The Parliamentary Session, which commenced Jan. 31 and ended June 30, produced considerable legislation, some of which was outstanding and far-reaching in consequence. There were no Parliamentary crises, despite the fact that the Government may be said to have held its own. The Prime Minister had, in 1923, the advice and assistance of the same members of the Cabinet as in 1922 with the exception of the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, former Minister of Railways, whose death on Jan. 17 deprived Mr. King of one of his foremost colleagues and the country of a valued servant.

On Jan. 22, a Delegation, headed by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, presented the annual representations of the Congress in respect of legislative matters. Amongst the important subjects in regard to which the Congress recommended legislation may be mentioned the following:—Amendments to the Elections Act providing for Proportional Representation in group constituencies and the transferable vote in single member constituencies; that Election day be made a public holiday; abolition of forfeiture of election deposits and allowing trade unions and similar organizations to contribute to election campaign funds; that fair wage regulations be extended in such a way as to penalize a contractor violating the regulations and to include fair wage provisions in contracts of the Canadian National Railways; to re-establish peaceful picketing and to prevent the misuse of injunctions; changes in the Militia Act to provide against the misuse of military forces during industrial disputes and to place the responsibility for the use of the Military, and to levy the cost thereof on Municipal or Provincial Governments, with final discretion in the Dominion Government; abolition of the Senate and, that legislation passed three times by the House of Commons, should become law over the *veto* of the Senate.

The Congress also recommended that efforts be made to settle surplus city dwellers on the land and expressed its appreciation of Amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, during 1922, by the House of Commons, but vetoed by the Senate, and asked that further efforts be made to pass the Amendments in 1923. The Deputation also asked for the release of James McLachlan, the Nova Scotia agitator who had been

sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for sedition. The Delegation was careful to point out, however, that it disapproved of much that McLachlan had said and advocated, but believed his release was in the interests of the public as well as of organized labour. The Prime Minister thanked the Delegation for the efficient way in which its programme had been organized and presented and, while stating that there appeared to be room for a change for the better in several of the directions indicated, said that no undertakings could be given until the Government had had an opportunity of going into the various subjects in Council.

On Jan. 23, an important Delegation, comprising about twenty representatives from Ontario and the Western Provinces, appeared before the Prime Minister and members of the Government to urge the Government's co-operation in the development of hydro-electric power on the St. Lawrence river by the erection of a dam in the vicinity of Morrisburg. The Delegation was introduced by G. N. Gordon, M.P., and was headed by C. A. Maguire, ex-mayor of Toronto. The Prime Minister, after hearing the representations of the Delegation, voiced the appreciation of himself and his colleagues of the care which had been taken to place the facts adequately before the Government, which realized it was one of the most important matters before the Government at the time and stated that, if all interests affected could be harmonized, the Government would not be long in acting. It had to be borne in mind, however, that the Government had to consider the interests of municipalities of the Provinces and of the Dominion and the broader question of international relations; the Government would do its best to harmonize these adverse interests.

On Jan. 25, a large Delegation of retail merchants of the city of Ottawa, headed by Henry Watters, President of the Retail Merchants' Association, urged upon the Prime Minister and the Government the necessity of reduced taxation and, particularly, of a reduction in the Sales Tax. On the same day, a Deputation, introduced by Rev. T. Crawford Brown of Toronto, had an interview with the Prime Minister regarding employment conditions in Toronto.

The month of February also witnessed a large number of important Delegations, amongst which may be mentioned a Delegation representing Canadian Prohibition Associations and some of the Churches, led by the Rev. T. Albert Moore of Toronto. The Deputation requested legislation providing that in any Province, where the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes was forbidden, the manufacture in that Province should also be forbidden; also that the exportation of liquor from Canada to the United States should be prohibited as an act of international good-will. The Delegation thanked the Government for the helpful legislation of the previous Session and was promised careful consideration of its proposals.

An important matter, which came before the Prime Minister during February, and also before the other members of the Cabinet, was the question of Western freight rates, upon the hearing of which British Columbia and Alberta were represented. Substantially, the question was whether the railway rates in force in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta were justifiable or were unduly discriminatory. The matter took the form of a petition of the Government of British Columbia by way of appeal from an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, made in June, 1922, providing for a change in railway tolls.

Amongst representations during March may be mentioned a Delegation from Kingston on Mch. 15, urging better facilities for the trans-shipment and storage of cargoes, the Deputation urging that the effect of the deepening of the Welland Canal would make Kingston the natural deep water port; a Delegation from Nova Scotia, which was introduced by Hon. E. M. Macdonald and which represented the United Mine Workers of America, made representations to the Government as to the desirability of introducing a system of old age pensions. No definite proposals, however, were brought forward, the Delegation contenting itself with enquiring the position of the Government in regard to the matter. The Prime Minister answered sympathetically and quoted from his book *"Industry and Humanity"* to show his personal support of the idea. He pointed out, however, that this and other measures of social reform must await an improved financial condition in the country before they could be actively taken up.

During April a Delegation from North Bay and Toronto, introduced by E. A. Lapierre, M.P., and Alfred Stork, M.P., made representations regarding the necessity for improvements to the French River for the increase of water powers, and presented to the Prime Minister representations previously made to the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior. In May a Delegation from the city of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg Street Railway and the Manitoba Government, asked for the withdrawal of the Repeal Bill in connection with the Lake of the Woods water control until details of the Bill had been worked out; a Delegation, representing the City Council and Board of Trade of Edmonton, urged that elevators be built at Edmonton in order to foster the Pacific coast grain trade; and a Delegation, representing the National Dairy Council urged the prohibition of the importation or manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada.

During July, the Prime Minister attended the Empire Forestry Conference, which consisted of representatives from Government Forestry Departments, Universities and other institutions from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, India, several of the British Colonies and Protectorates and the Irish Free State. Mr. Mackenzie King made a speech of welcome and formally opened the proceedings of the Con-

ference. He pressed the need for an appreciation by the people of Canada of the significance of the country's natural resources and of finding ways and means for adequate development and conservation and recalled that, in the past, while the country had been proficient in utilization, it had been deficient in conservation. During August, the British Columbia freight rates hearing and a conference with Provincial Premiers regarding the control of natural resources made some demands upon the Prime Minister's time.

During the year, Mr. King was made the recipient of several University Honourary degrees, the University of Toronto, on June 7, conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws and Harvard University, on June 21, the degree of Honourary LL.D. While in England he received the degree of D.C.L., from Oxford University and that of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh.

Public speeches delivered by the Prime Minister, outside of Parliament and apart from those given upon receiving University degrees, consisted mainly of addresses given before the Montreal Women's Liberal Club on Feb. 19; before the Bar Association of Montreal on Sept. 4; and at a banquet at Quebec on Sept. 21, just prior to sailing for England to attend the Imperial Conference. The Prime Minister's visit to his constituency was more in the nature of an informal visit to his friends and, in the speeches which he delivered there, he made little reference to public questions. Mr. King's speech before the Montreal Women's Club dealt chiefly with the parallels between problems of the home and those of the nation as bearing upon women's part in political life. On this occasion, also, he touched on the Near East question and Canada's participation in wars. In his speech before the Montreal Bar Association, on Sept. 4, at a Government dinner to the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State for the United States, Mr. King, in welcoming Mr. Hughes, referred to the occasion as the second within a period of less than six weeks when the "friendliness of our neighbors to the South" had found expression in the visit to the Dominion of one of their first citizens and alluded to the honour he had had of welcoming the late President Harding to Canada.

It was at Quebec, on Sept. 21, that the Prime Minister made his most important speech of the year from a political standpoint. This speech was really in the nature of an answer to the criticisms which had been directed against his administration, chiefly in a series of articles which appeared in the Montreal *Star* under the caption of "The Whisper of Death." The Prime Minister vigorously defended the record of his administration, particularly as to its financial, immigration and railway policy. Discussing the financial situation he admitted that Canada's burden was large, but claimed that two-thirds of the cost of Government arose either during the War or was attributable to the previous Government's Marine and Railway policy. He expressed the belief that Canada's revenues and expenditures

would be made to balance at the end of the year for the first time since 1913. Speaking in regard to the Imperial Conference, for which he sailed the day following his address, Mr. King stated that Canada did not desire any change in her constitutional relations with Great Britain or the other Dominions. "It is my privilege," he said, "to go in the name of the people of Canada without a single grievance and to say that our relations with Britain and all parts of the Empire are of the best." Mr. King referred to the "truly Canadian spirit" as being "one of conciliation, one, may I not say, of reconciliation, a spirit essential of equal rights for all and goodwill towards all."

Referring to the Railway situation Mr. King said he thought it was generally admitted in Canada that the appointment, by the present Government, of Sir Henry Thornton, as President and Chairman of the National Railways, was in the nature of a great achievement and referred to the net gain of $5,000,000 which had been made in operating revenues of the Railways. The Government's policy had been to give Government ownership and control a fair trial. On the subject of immigration Mr. King said that, when the Government attained power, it found the entire immigration machinery had been stopped; he declared that it would have provoked a serious industrial situation to have stimulated too quickly the tide of immigration to our shores; but he stated, that a Minister of the Government, Hon. James A. Robb, was now giving his entire time and attention to the development of the Government's immigration policy which was that of placing the landless man on the manless land to develop, as rapidly as circumstances would justify, the uncultivated and undeveloped portion of the country and, at the same time, to promote a natural inflow in other directions as would serve to meet the growing industrial need of the nation without prejudice to the standard of living which the industrial population had secured.

The Prime Minister, during his attendance at the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference, in addition to receiving Honourary degrees from Oxford and Edinburgh Universities, was presented with the freedom of the cities of London, Edinburgh and Sheffield and, on these occasions, and at a number of public banquets, delivered speeches which received favourable comment in the British Press.

The Prime Minister returned to Canada on Nov. 30, by way of Halifax, and was formally welcomed back to the Dominion by the Premier of Nova Scotia, Hon. E. H. Armstrong and by Mayor John Murphy, on behalf of the city of Halifax, and at a reception tendered him at noon in Nova Scotia's historic Province Building, the proceedings being attended by a representative gathering of Nova Scotians. In the evening of the same day, he addressed a large Liberal gathering, at which the Hon. E. M. Macdonald and Hon. Dr. Béland also spoke. Mr. King in this address gave a review of the Imperial Conferences and also

went into matters at issue in the Halifax bye-election, the compaign, in regard to which, was at the time vigorously in progress. "Nothing was more clearly demonstrated at the Imperial Conference," he said, "than the fact that the conception of the British Empire, as a community of free nations, has come to be the accepted doctrine of our inter-Imperial relations. The Conference proceeded on the assumption throughout, that the extent to which its statement of view and the guiding principles laid down might be held to apply and to bind the several parts of the Empire, would necessarily depend on the sanction of the Governments represented and the approval of their respective Parliaments. Co-operation and the means of effecting co-operation speedily and efficiently between the several parts of the British Empire, in all matters of common interest and concern, were the underlying motives and aims alike of its discussions and conclusions."

A few days later Mr. King was tendered a reception by Quebec Liberals in Montreal, on Dec. 6, at which he chiefly discussed Imperial Conference matters and, in Ottawa, at a banquet given him by the Eastern Ontario Liberal Association on Dec. 11, also gave an address in which he dealt with the Liberal attitude toward political problems and outlined at some length the procedure followed at the Imperial Conference. A speech delivered by Mr. King, at a Board of Trade welcome and banquet at Newmarket in his constituency, on Dec. 20, which was chiefly devoted to a description of his visit to England and the Imperial Conferences concluded the Prime Minister's public utterances during the year.

Mr. Meighen as Conservative Leader in 1923. In opposition, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was very active and, while he had no organized forces behind him—or rather a very limited organization—he was determined, characteristically, to carry the war into Africa. During the year, a certain plan of campaign, with the Hon. S. F. Tolmie as organizing Secretary for the Dominion, was decided upon. A number of meetings, which Mr Meighen addressed, covered practically the whole of Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. On the evening of Jan. 19, in Ottawa, there was a meeting of the Conservative Business Men's Club, which he attended and at which he spoke, stressing the needs of the country from an economic standpoint for the conservation of the home market and the encouragement of home industry. Three evenings later there were what the *Mail and Empire* described as the "finest tributes which Peel County was capable of extending," at the Charters' Banquet at Brampton, intended primarily, it was stated, in honour of Sam Charters, but in which Mr. Meighen shared as a distinguished guest. The latter, in his speech, ascribed the defeat of the Conservatives at the last General Election to Quebec anti-militarism and to the anti-Tariff spirit of the Middle-West. In addition, there was the unpopularity of the Government-owned system of railways in

the Maritime Provinces. He charged the Liberal Government with violation of their pre-election promises and "rapped it for not taking the public into its confidence on the Near East question." He described the attitude of the King Government in respect of a Navy for the British Empire as one of "proclamation and pious affirmation of loyalty, while the British ratepayers are left to foot the bill." He said' "I was born inside the Empire and I hope to die in it, but I would rather die without it than to be sleeping within it while others are left to meet the entire responsibilities of Empire which Canada, in an honourable degree, should bear."

On Feb. 26th, he was in Windsor, supporting the candidature of S. C. Robinson, Conservative, in the bye-election, the consequence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railway, and spoke twice the same day. Mr. Meighen's criticism of the King Government, it was reported, was "like a skilled surgeon wielding his knife." On the evening of Apr. 18, the Conservative Leader was given a dinner at the Golf Club, Ottawa, by the Conservative members of Parliament and Senators. It was in the nature of a family gathering and rather private than public in its nature. Press accounts referred to it as a "most enthusiastic" political gathering.

The first public visit of Mr. Meighen to St. Catharines was made on Apr. 22 and, in the Opera House, before a large audience, he declared that a strong independent Protective tariff by Canada would restore confidence in industry and obviate the disastrous fiscal uncertainty which resulted from the changing of the tariff schedule each year. He was supported by two Toronto members of the local legislature. Mr. Meighen arrived in Halifax on July 20 to take part in the Cape Breton bye-election and spent two weeks in the Maritime Provinces. He addressed meetings at Baddeck, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Halifax, Windsor, Charlottetown and other places. His time, from printed accounts, was very fully occupied and his energies, apparently, were untiring. The result of the election in Cape Breton-North Victoria, on July 31, to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of the Hon. D. D. McKenzie to become a member of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, was in favour of the Liberal candidate, F. L. Kelly, who received a majority of 624, that of his predecessor in 1921 being 3,339. The candidates and their votes were: F. L. Kelly (Lib.), 4,839; R. H. Butte (Con.), 4,215; D. D. Macdonald (Lab.), 1,652. The chief issue, according to the Halifax *Herald*, was the effect of a possible defeat of the Liberal candidate on the Mackenzie King administration and, according to the same authority, Mr. Meighen, in the circumstances, expressed himself highly satisfied with the outcome as indicating a turn in the tide of public opinion. After the close of the campaign in Cape Breton, the Leader of the Opposition crossed over to Prince Edward Island where he addressed a meeting at Charlottetown on Aug. 9, and other meetings during his visit there.

On Saturday, Sept. 1st, at a picnic at Cartierville, a suburb of Montreal, Mr. Meighen, in French as well as in English, spoke to thousands, so estimated by the Montreal *Gazette*—most of those present wearing a Meighen button. There attended also a number of the local leaders of the Conservative Party, some of whom delivered addresses. The Montreal *Gazette*, referring to the Leader's speech, said: "Mr. Meighen, in fighting spirit, made a vigorous onslaught on the Federal Government, arraigning it for sins of omission and commission." In the course of his remarks, he strongly disclaimed, then or ever, any antagonism to the French-Canadians, saying: "An unjust and infamous campaign has been made for years in this Province trying to mass French-Canadian sentiment against me, on the ground that I am hostile to their race. A more unjust fabrication was never invented by political malignity. . . . Not a word has crossed my lips, not a thought or an act has been mine to give even the shadow of an excuse for these attacks." Regarding the Imperial issues he arraigned the King administration on its attitude of passiveness in respect of the Imperial and Economic Conferences in London, England. His criticism was epitomized in the following:

> All these answers (as to the queries about the stand the Prime Minister was likely to take) about Parliament being the final judge of Canada's position are, of course, the Press platitudes. Every child knows that the Canadian Parliament must decide finally in every question that affects the country, but Prime Ministers of the Dominions meet in conference with the Prime Minister of Britain, and the reason they meet is to endeavour to reach common ground as to what the several Governments of the nations of the Empire will recommend to their several Parliaments. The whole purpose is to enable these representatives to agree upon the policies which they will recommend to their Parliaments, policies that will best serve the purpose of each and every nation. If our representatives are going to these Conferences resolved that they will not recommend anything, then in the name of common sense why are they going at all?

During the whole of September and the first week of October the Leader of the Opposition spent in a tour of the West, opening the campaign at Portage la Prairie, his old and first constituency, which "turned him down" in the Election of 1921. His criticisms of the Government policies were very much in line with those of previous speeches in the East, except that he dealt more especially with local problems, such as the marketing of wheat, the alleviation of the peculiar adverse agricultural conditions, etc., respecting all of which, he stated, the King administration had violated every pre-election pledge, and betrayed their interests as he had all others.

In respect of a Wheat Board, he vindicated the wisdom of his own proposed solution while Leader of the Government. He had likewise predicted the failure of the Government plan, which he described, as reported in the Winnipeg *Tribune*, as "manacled and shackled so that it could not move forward or backwards or from side to side." "I told them," he said, "they would never

get a Board to administer such an act that would be any good. . . . . It was a gold brick they wanted to palm off on the country. . . . And now the farmers of the West are seeking a solution for themselves. They are trying to establish a somewhat different plan, though not wholly different from the one I advocated." Mr. Meighen, accompanied by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the Minister of Agriculture in his administration, and always attended by leading representatives of his party, spoke subsequently at a number of places—Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Lethbridge, Calgary and at Moose Jaw (a second time, on his return East).) It was a continuous performance, at which, as described by the Press, he had very large and interested audiences and displayed untired powers and a vigorous fighting spirit.

Later, Hon. Mr. Meighen, in company with the Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, returned to the West and attended the Saskatchewan Provincial Conservative Convention at Saskatoon, Dec. 11. The Convention was significant in two respects, in that Mr. Meighen made a definite statement of his policy about the Hudson Bay Railway and that on the same platform that evening he and the Hon. Robert Rogers met and presented a joint front in political co-operation. In regard to the first, he is reported in the Regina *Leader* as follows: "He was in favour of completing the Hudson Bay Railway, not at once, because a policy of vigorous retrenchment was still more vital. The road would be completed or provided for by a Conservative party, which was in honour bound to do the work," and in respect of the latter: "I am glad to be on the same platform with the Hon. Robert Rogers. For decades he has stood in the front rank and carried the standard in many a hard battle for the Party." That, as suggested by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, he was the inspiration of the "Whispers of Death" series of articles in the Montreal *Star*, he denominated as an "adventure in mendacity." Other speakers were the Hon. Robert Rogers and the Hon. Howard Ferguson. On the 23rd he spoke for the first time in Battleford and, on the 24th, Mr. Meighen attended a convention at Edmonton. Both of these Conventions were for Provincial rather than Federal political purposes.

From Nov. 21 to 24, the Leader of the Opposition visited Sherbrooke, Victoriaville, Drummondville and Richmond, in Quebec, and again from Dec. 26 to 30, various other points in that Province—several each day. Newspaper accounts stated that in every place he was received with a warm French-Canadian welcome and was himself highly pleased with his reception. Altogether, 1923 for the Conservative Leader was an energetic and even strenuous one.*

*Note—For further pronouncement of policy *vide* Parliamentary Session of 1923, see page 171 of this volume.

Mr. Forke and the Progressive Party. Robert Forke, M.P., Leader of the Progressives, outside of Parliament, did not pursue his political activities to the same degree as the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. Prior to the opening of the 1923 Session, he attended and presided at meetings at Winnipeg and Brandon at which the principles of the party and its attitude towards other parties were considered. Within the Progressive party there were two groups, one of which was represented by Messrs. Drury and Crerar, and the other by H. W. Wood of Alberta and J. J. Morrison of Ontario. One stood for what is known as the "broadening out" policy, which embraced all classes of the community having common ideals and aims in view. The other stood for group of class action in respect of agriculture and agricultural interests just as other organizations—Labour, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.—stood for their own interests.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Forke succeeded Mr. Crerar as Leader of the Progressives the fact was hailed as a victory for the latter, as it was popularly supposed that Mr. Crerar had been forced out of the position of Leader on account of his failure to support the narrower view. At the Winnipeg and Brandon meetings he urged upon the United Farmers of Manitoba that the "broadening out" principle was the only one the Party could afford to follow and, thus, made it plain that he proposed to follow upon the lines laid down by his predecessor. This was made the more evident in his speech at Winnipeg, to which the *Canadian Magazine* referred as "remarkable" and in which he told the farmers that they, like other people, had been extravagant; that in many cases they had been burdened with overhead expenses; and that "it would have been better for some of them if money had been just a little more difficult to get sometimes." He advocated small farms, intensive cultivation and mixed farming; emphazised the need of giving greater attention to the character of the soil and its suitability for wheat growing; and urged greater production and co-operative selling. Capital, he said, and more people were needed. A good quality of immigrants would ensure production and lessen taxation. This, the *Canadian Magazine* stated, did not suggest that he had turned his back upon any vital planks of his Party, but "manifestly he does not hesitate to counsel his own people," and, furthermore, "was singularly free from any appeal to class feeling or any denunciation of Eastern interests."

At the meeting in Winnipeg, which was attended by 175 delegates, the "broadening out" policy to "embrace all who desire to see these (Progressive) principles accepted as the governing principles of our National life" was unanimously endorsed and the rumours that a fusion of the Progressives and Liberals was contemplated was completely ignored. When Mr. Forke arrived at Ottawa to attend the opening of Parliament, prior to which a Progressive caucus was held, he affirmed the

intention of his group to "plow its own furrow" and play an independent role despite statements, in certain quarters, to the contrary.

The speech of Mr. Forke on the Address was described in the Press as "notable" and also as "significant." It made an excellent impression, and was favourably commented upon by the newspapers of all shades of politics. The *Mail and Empire* said editorially, "He is evidently a plain and blunt man, who has no thought of playing an enigmatic part. No matter how good or bad his cards may be he puts them on the table." The Montreal *Herald* stated that he made a "splendid impression . . . . his honest countenance and good humour are attractive." The Regina *Morning Leader* referred to the speech as "significant" and "very sound" as a whole, which marked him as an able successor to Mr. Crerar. The Montreal *Star* spoke of it as "plain, homely Scot's advice" and stated that it occupied a "pleasant hour," lighting up an otherwise dull and mediocre time."

In the speech in question, his suggestions may be summed up as follows: encourage agriculture as the only industry in which there was no unemployment; give public ownership in railways a full and fair trial; make the investigation into Lake Freight rates a speedy and a "real" one; take away tariffs under which combines flourish; in regard to immigration, have a job for every newcomer—"no job, no immigrants"; revise the Bank Act from the "common people's standpoint" rather than from that of the banker; in respect of redistribution, make it so as to give Proportional Representation a trial in urban centres; in international relations, stand by the League of Nations; make further downward reductions from the Tariff with a 50% preference to Great Britain; exercise economy in all things and reduce as fast as possible the Public Debt; have confidence in reform in the Civil Service with a view to economy and greater efficiency and avoid political interference or patronage. Later on, R. A. Hoey (Progressive) of Springfield, moved an amendment to the reply to the Address in terms almost identical with those used by the Hon. Mr. Fielding in an amendment moved by the latter in 1920, asking for substantial reductions in Customs duties, in order to diminish the high cost of production and the cost of living, an amendment which the latter on this occasion, asked the House to vote down.

At the conclusion of his speech in the Budget debate, Mr. Forke, on May 14, moved an amendment, in addition to slashing the Tariff and an immediate increase in the British preference to fifty per cent of the general tariff, pressed for reciprocity with the United States, and advocated the making good of loss of revenue resulting from reductions in the Tariff by the readjustment of and extension of the Income Tax to bear more heavily on unearned incomes, and the increase and extension of excise and other taxes on luxuries. Through the exertions of

the Progressives, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the grain trade in Canada, and during the Session there was a very exhaustive enquiry into agricultural conditions and another very protracted investigation was instituted by the Banking and Commerce Committee, covering the entire field of Bank credits and currency, details of which are given elsewhere.* The reference to Reciprocity in Mr. Forke's amendment was much discussed in the French-Canadian Press and a special despatch to the Winnipeg *Free Press* stated that "there is an unanimity of opinion that would astonish old-time Liberals." This was, perhaps, most concisely reflected in *Le Canada* which said that "Reciprocity is a dead letter."

At the beginning of the year, there was announced the defection of two Progressives who went over to the Liberal side—Joseph Binette, Prescott, and W. J. Hammel, Muskoka. The U. F. O. Executive Council of Muskoka demanded the resignation of the latter in accordance with his pre-election profession of adherence to the principle of recall. Of him, the *Farmers' Sun* remarked: "His going will leave the farmer group smaller in number, but much improved in quality." Another feature of the Progressive record for the year was a Resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a meeting held in Toronto, to take no further part in the election of candidates to Parliament, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of local organizations to deal with as they found expedient. Mr. Forke struck a note of optimism. Expenditure in that country, he said, was very great and burdensome but, on account of that very optimism in a country with great natural resources, wisely developed, financial difficulties would be overcome.

The nine millions of people of Canada were shouldering a tax burden—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—of one billion dollars a year. It was time to take stock. He urged the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway and the need of immigration, and advocated a system of farm loans in which the Dominion and the Provinces should co-operate. The West, he said, was not Protectionist, and he believed it never would be. Mr. Forke, in reply to a toast, contended that the Progressive party had already justified its existence. He referred to Secession as largely a rural movement, and its main strength would, for a long time, be in the rural districts, but regarded it as mere talk, about which no one seriously thought. He believed, however, that the prosperity of Canada was largely bound up with that of the people of the United States. We could not, he contended, go our own way and pay no attention to the people of that country.

*NOTE.—See pages 78-85 of this volume.

Parliamentary Session of 1923; Bye-Elections of the Year.

The second Session of the fourteenth Parliament opened on Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1923. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, met the House with practically the same Ministry as that of the previous year, though there were a few changes through death or resignations. Hon. George P. Graham, who had been Minister of National Defence, was appointed Minister of Railways to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. W. C. Kennedy on Jan. 17; Hon. D. D. McKenzie, former Solicitor General, having resigned to accept a position on the Nova Scotia Bench, was succeeded by Hon. E. J. McMurray of Winnipeg. Hon. James A. Robb who, in the previous Session, was Minister of Trade and Commerce accepted the portfolio of Minister of Immigration and Colonization, the Hon. T. A. Low who was formerly in the Cabinet without portfolio, being given Trade and Commerce; Hon. E. M. Macdonald accepted the portfolio of Minister of National Defence.

There were a number of changes in the representation in the House of Commons, which for convenient reference are given in the following table by constituencies:

Constituency	Former Member	Reason for Vacancy	New Member
Cape Breton N. and Victoria, N.S.	Hon. D. D. McKenzie (Lib.)	Resigned to accept Judgeship	F. L. Kelly (Lib.)
Essex, N., Ont.	Hon. W. C. Kennedy (Lib.)	Deceased	A. F. Healy (Lib.)
Gloucester, N.B.	Onesiphore Turgeon (Lib.)	Resigned to accept a Senatorship	J. G. Robichaud (Lib.)
Halifax, N.S.	Edward Blackaddar (Lib.)	Deceased	R. E. Finn (Lib.)
Jacques Cartier, Quebec	D. A. Lafortune (Lib).	Deceased	J. T. Rheaume (Lib.)
Kent, N.B.	A. T. Leger (Lib.)	Deceased	A. Doucette (Cons.)
Lanark, Ont.	Hon. J. A. Stewart (Cons.)	Deceased	R. F. Preston (Cons.)
Megantic, Que.	Lucien Pacaud (Lib.).	Resigned to accept joint-secretaryship in office of High Commission, London	Eusebe Roberge (Lib)
Moose Jaw, Sask.	R. M. Johnson (Prog).	Election declared void	E. N. Hopkins, (Prog.)
Nicolet, Que.	Arthur Trahan (Lib.).	Resigned to accept a Judgeship.	Joseph F. Descoteaux (Lib.)

Speech from the Throne. On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1923, the House was formally opened by H. E. the Governor-General, Lord Bing of Vimy, with the usual ceremonies. The Speech from the Throne, after referring to the Governor-General's travels in Canada as far as the Yukon territory, stated that Canada, in a period of world-wide depression, had made substantial progress towards recovery, citing as evidence of this, increased trade, diminution of unemployment and the restoration of Canadian currency to a position of equality with that of the United States. Reference was made to the trade Conventions arranged with France and Italy, to the appointment of a Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, and to the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon an alleged shipping combine on the Great Lakes to control freight rates. It was stated that a bill would be introduced to provide safeguards against combines. Reference was made to

the removal of the Cattle Embargo and to the activity of the Immigration Department in inducing an increased flow of immigration. It was announced that the decennial revision of the Bank Act would be made and a Redistribution Bill introduced. The Speech closed with a reference to the gracious action of the French Government in offering a tract of land at Vimy Ridge, at the site selected, for the erection by Canada of a monument commemorating the exploits of Canadian troops in the Great War and to Canada's acceptance of the offer.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved (Feb. 1st) by Harold Putman of Colchester, and seconded by the new member for Jacques Cartier, Theodule Rheaume, who spoke in French. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Leader of the Conservative Opposition, delivered a noteworthy address in which he referred to the changed Leadership of the Progressive party and welcomed Mr. Forke's elevation to the office. He covered, in some detail, the Government's railway policy and claimed that there still continued to be two Railway systems, nominally under a single Board but run as separate systems; he thought the country was not receiving the advantages it ought to get from the unification of the Government railways. Mr. Meighen could not not find that the Government had any forward policy in respect of immigration and he felt that immigration was stagnant while emigration was active, particularly to the United States. He noted that the Speech was silent upon the question of the return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces and in regard to the Tariff question and, going into the general financial and taxation conditions of the country, stated that, rather than having done anything in the way of reductions, the Government had added millions to the National Debt. He had not observed the improved conditions in the country to which the Speech referred. Regarding the Cattle Embargo he stated that all the Government had obtained was the promise of the British Government that it would implement the promise given in 1917 to Sir Robert Borden at the Imperial Conference of that year and that, as a matter of fact, the Embargo had not yet been removed. Mr. Meighen asked that the Government bring down all the correspondence in connection with the Near East Crisis of September, 1922.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in reply to Mr. Meighen, believed that the unification of the Canadian National Railways system had been properly brought under the new Board of Directors; he stated there was only one Canadian National system, with one Head Office, one Management and one Board of Control in charge. If there had been little increase in immigration it was attributable to the policy of the former administration in that immigrants came as the result of preparations promised to be made in the year previous and there had been no preparations; he believed the Government's immigration policy would bring results. As to the question of natural

resources it was one with which the previous Governments had been grappling and he considered his Government had made some progress in solving it. The Prime Minister, after stating he would not take up the subjects the Leader of the Opposition had raised regarding finance and taxation, dealt fully with the Near East episode and stated it had been the desire of his Government to bring down all the correspondence in the matter, but that the British Government had indicated its wish that the correspondence should not be laid before Parliament.

Robert Forke, Leader of the Progressives, while admitting there was some evidence of returning prosperity, stated there were still many difficulties to overcome. He thought the country had a serious rural problem and that it was to this problem rather than to industrial questions that attention should be directed. He congratulated the Government upon the French and Italian trade treaties and considered that the Canadian National Railways were making progress under the new management. He thought there should be greater tariff reductions in the necessaries of life. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, gave a statement of what was being done in connection with the National Railways and dwelt on the magnitude of the problem, the greatest, he claimed, that had ever been undertaken by any company or country. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, went fully into tariff and financial matters in answer to the criticisms of the Leader of the Conservative opposition, and Sir Henry Drayton, former Minister of Finance in the Conservative administration, followed, supporting the contentions of his leader. Some twenty odd members from the rank and file added their voices to the Debate which was concluded on Feb. 8 with the speech of A. R. McMaster. The House divided upon an amendment by J. T. Shaw (Calgary W.) to the effect that the Government should economize and lessen the burden of taxation, the amendment being negatived by a vote of 114 to 76. A previous amendment by R. A. Hoey (Springfield) to the effect that substantial reductions should be made in Customs duties, was negatived by a vote of 140 to 54.

The usual list of Standing Committees was struck and, in addition to the regular work, special matters were referred to them, chief amongst them being the extensive taking of evidence and a Report by the Committee on Banking in regard to the subject of financial credit and industrial problems, also a special consideration and Report of the Committee on Mines and Minerals in regard to the fuel supply of the Dominion. The following is a list of the select Standing Committees with the names and constituency of the Chairmen:

Committee	Chairman	Constituency
Railways	F. S. Cahill	Pontiac
Miscellaneous Private Bills	H. B. McGivern	Ottawa
Standing Orders	Geo. Parent	Quebec West
Public Accounts	T. Vien	Lotbinière
Banking and Commerce	Walter G. Mitchell	St. Antoine

Committee	Chairman	Constituency
Agriculture and Colonization	W. F. Kay	Mississquoi
Marine and Fisheries	Wm. Duff	Lunenburg
Mines and Minerals	W. F. Carroll	Cape Breton S. & Richmond
Forests, Waterways and Water-powers	P. Michaud	Restigouche & Madawaska
Official Reports of Debates	G. H. Boivin	Shefford

In addition to the regular Standing Committees a number of Special Committees were appointed: a Joint Committee of the House of Commons and Senate, of which W. F. Kay was Chairman, to consider the form of a memorial to the late Col. George H. Baker, M.P., who lost his life while serving in France; a Committee to consider the question of redistribution, of which Hon. E. M. Macdonald was Chairman and which recommended that a similar Committee be appointed at the next Session to consider the question; a Committee on agricultural conditions, with A. R. McMaster, Chairman, which examined many witnesses and published an interesting report; and a special Committee which, under the Chairmanship of James Malcolm (Bruce North), held a great number of sittings and presented a voluminous report dealing fully with many phases of the much discussed Civil Service.

Important Debates of the 1923 Session.* On Feb. 12, William Irvine (Calgary East) introduced a Resolution to the effect that defeat of a Government measure should not be considered sufficient reason for resignation of the Government unless followed by a vote of lack of confidence. The Prime Minister considered such a plan would be helping autocracy rather than furthering democracy in Government and that it would give to an autocratic Government a second chance for its life. Right Hon. Mr. Meighen reached somewhat similar conclusions. Mr. Forke also disapproved of the Resolution which was lost on division by a vote of 103 to 52.

On Feb. 15, J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg Centre) introduced a Resolution to the effect that, in the interests of world peace, Canada should withdraw all claims on Germany for reparations, pointing out that, since the War, Canada was dealing with a new Germany and that the least the country could do would be to make a "peace gesture." The Debate was participated in by many prominent speakers, including Hon. James Murdock, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. R. J. Manion, the Prime Minister and Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. The Prime Minister believed that such a "gesture" as Mr. Woodsworth's Resolution contemplated might be construed as anything but favourable to France and rather than making for peace might have the opposite effect. Mr. Meighen held there should be no remission of Reparations beyond the point of Germany's capacity to pay and he was against the Motion. On a point raised by W. G. McQuarrie (New Westminster) the Motion was ruled out of order.

*NOTE.—The Debate on the Budget is dealt with under a special heading, see pages 198-201

A Motion by C. G. Power (Quebec South) for repeal of the Civil Service Act raised animated discussion. Mr. Power stated that his objections to the Act were based mainly on constitutional grounds; from this standpoint he was strongly in favour of ministerial responsibility and the Civil Service Commission, he considered, was not directly or indirectly responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister, while holding that it would be a great mistake to repeal the Civil Service Act agreed with what Mr. Power had said regarding ministerial responsibility and suggested the appointment of a Committee of the House to go carefully into the whole matter. Mr. Meighen took the stand that a repeal or changes in the Act would tend to the return of patronage and opposed the appointment of a Committee. The subject was responsible for a great many speeches from all sides of the House and, perhaps, the most informative speech on the subject was that given by E. R. E. Chevrier, one of the Ottawa members, who, in a Civil Service constituency, naturally had a full grasp of the subject. The outcome was a decision to refer the matter to a committee. This Committee was afterwards appointed under the Chairmanship of James Malcolm (N. Bruce) and took a great deal of evidence and presented a report on June 22, after holding some fifty-seven sittings and examining a great number of witnesses.

The question of Proportional Representation in multi-member constituencies received some discussion on Feb. 19, when W. C. Good (Brant) moved a Resolution favouring the plan. The Prime Minister believed that Proportional Representation was "along the lines of electoral reform leading to a truer representation of the people in Parliament." Mr. Meighen opposed the Motion as did many other speakers and the Motion was lost on division by a vote of 90 to 72.

The subject of immigration was very widely discussed in Parliament during the Session, most of the discussion taking place upon the estimates of the Immigration Department. The question as it related more particularly to Oriental immigration received special consideration on a motion for second reading of a Bill introduced by A. W. Neill (Comox) to amend the Immigration Act which had for its purpose the control and regulation of immigration in such a way as virtually to exclude Asiatics, and also upon the introduction, by the Minister of the Interior later in the Session, of a Bill dealing with Chinese immigration. Addresses and statements were made on the subject by W. G. McQuarrie (New Westminster), Hon. Charles Stewart and the Prime Minister, the British Columbia members being emphatic in their dissatisfaction with existing conditions.*

The question of race-track gambling came up in the form of a Motion, by W. C. Good, for legislation to make illegal the business of betting on race tracks. Mr. Good's Motion was seconded by J. L. Brown (Lisgar) and Hon. S. F. Tolmie made a

*NOTE.—See also pages 45-7 and 271-2 for further reference to this question.

strong speech against the Resolution, claiming that racing was necessary if the breeding of thoroughbred horses was to be encouraged and that some regulated system of betting on horse races was a more or less inevitable accompaniment of the sport. Opinion in the House was fairly well divided, though the Resolution was defeated by a vote of 96 to 76.

On Mch. 5, H. C. Hocken (Toronto West) moved a Resolution, having for its object the encouragement of Canadian magazines and pointed out the difficulty these publications were having in the face of American competition. Mr. Hocken's remedy was the placing of a duty per pound on the advertising in American magazines brought into Canada. The debate elicited much information in regard to the circulation of United States publications in the Dominion and the extent to which magazines carrying sensational and sometimes immoral stories and articles were being circulated in the country. John Evans (Saskatoon) moved an amendment to provide for the placing on the free list of all material used in the production of Canadian magazines and newspapers, but this amendment was negatived. The main Motion, however, received the approval of the House.

On Mch 9, the Prime Minister brought in a Resolution providing for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers. In explaining the Resolution he pointed out that there was at the time no effective legislation against combines which might be operating to the detriment of the public; that provision in the Criminal Code designed to protect the public in this respect had been of little effect and that the Combines and Fair Prices Act and the Board of Commerce Act were really dead letters. Later in the Session when the Bill came up for second reading and in Committee there was a good deal of discussion before the measure passed.

The Hudson Bay Railway came in, as usual, for consideration, mainly on a Motion by Andrew Knox (Prince Albert) to the effect that the completion of the road should be given priority over some other Government undertakings. The question was debated at some length, the Western members supporting completion of the road strongly and Eastern members, for the most part, taking the view that the road could not be made a useful or paying proposition. W. F. Maclean (York South) was a notable exception amongst Eastern members, in as much as he gave the Hudson Bay construction his hearty support. Hon. G. P. Graham related his connection with the project and gave something of its history, stating the Government had never suggested that the project should be abandoned. Mr. Meighen favoured the Hudson Bay Railway; he considered that the completion of the road should have priority over other national ventures of a major kind and he did not think good faith would be kept with the Western members unless this was recognized by the House. Mr. Fielding agreed with much that Mr. Meighen had said and supported the Resolution; the only reservation he

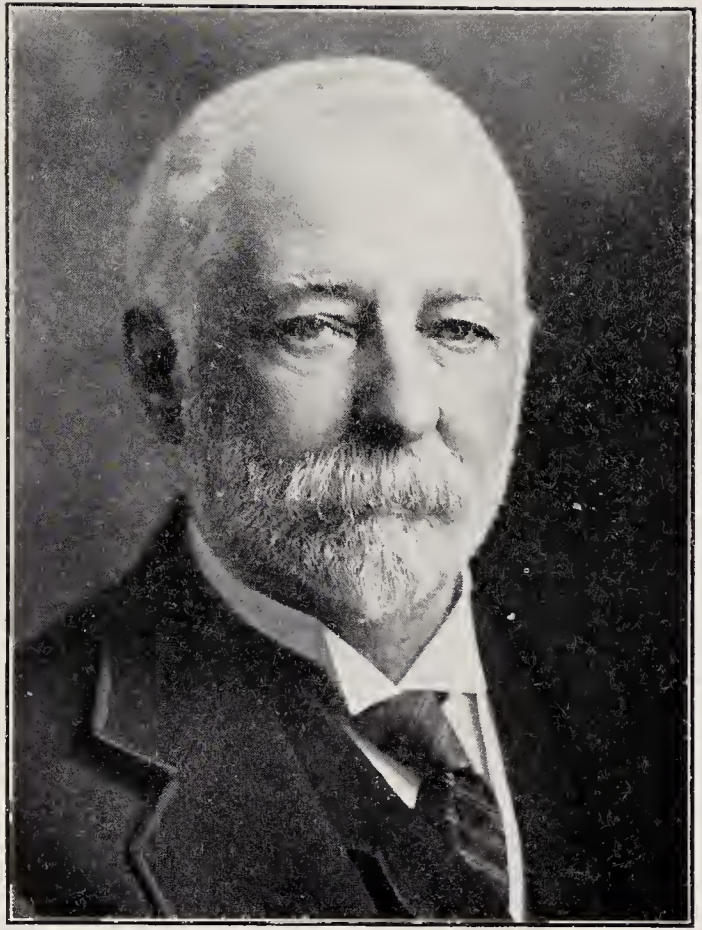
would make was one which applied to all large enterprises in Canada, namely, a regard for the financial situation in the country. The Motion was agreed to.

On Mch. 19, an interesting Debate, which brought out much useful information regarding Canada's coal resources, was precipitated by a Motion by T. L. Church (Toronto N.) to the effect that the time had arrived for Canada to have a national coal policy and that no part of Canada should be left dependent on the United States for its supply. Mr. Church considered that Canada's dependence upon the coal supply of the United States was not only a national danger but a national humiliation. The debate was productive of valuable suggestions and much information regarding the various means that might be taken to ensure Canada using her own coal, through lowered freight rates, the production of coke, utilization of peat and other means. The Motion was amended in such a way as to provide for a reference to a Standing Committee on mines and minerals and, as amended, was agreed to.

The echo of a debate in other years was heard upon a Motion by L. J. Ladner (Vancouver South) that the Address respecting titles, honours and decorations which, on motion of the House in 1919, was transmitted to His Majesty, should not henceforth preclude the granting by His Majesty or any foreign ruler or government, of decorations or honours other than those carrying titles, for distinguished service or high attainments in education, literature, art and science. The Prime Minister's view was that the effect of the Resolution, if passed, would be to limit recognition to certain classes and to withhold from Canadians the higher distinctions which might be available to citizens of other parts of the British Empire. Mr. Meighen thought the purpose of the Resolution was right and supported it. Mr. Forke considered a few odd letters to a man's name when he had achieved success was simply trying to "paint the lily and adorn the rose." That the opinion of the House generally was not in favour of the granting of decorations and honours was indicated by the vote of 121 to 14 against the Resolution.

On Mch. 27, Hon. G. P. Graham presented the Annual Statement of the Canadian National Railways for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922. The Statement showed gross operating Revenue of the year $120,135,956.71 as against $127,002,466.64 in 1921; the operating Expenses in 1922 were $129,872,274.75 as compared with $143,222,802.55 the previous year, leaving the net Deficit from railway operation of $9,736,318.04 as compared with $166,220,335.91 for the previous year. The Statement was subjected to keen criticism by Mr. Meighen.

Oleomargarine, a "hardy annual," and the subject of discussion in the previous Session, was revived in 1923 on a Motion by W. F. Carroll (Cape Breton S. and Richmond) to permit its manufacture, importation and sale, Mr. Carroll's arguments bearing chiefly on the facts that oleomargarine was a cheap



THE RT. HON. WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING,
P.C., M.P., LL.D., D.C.L.
Minister of Finance for Canada.

THE HON. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB, P.C., M.P.
Appointed Minister of Immigration and Colonization for Canada in 1923.

article of food, that there was nothing deleterious in it and that people who wished should have the privilege of using it if they so desired. Hon. S. F. Tolmie, whose opinion as a former Minister of Agriculture, naturally carried weight, seconded the Motion, strongly supporting the use of oleomargarine and stating it would not hurt the dairying industry. W. F. Kay (Mississquoi) moved an amendment to the effect that the prohibition of oleomargarine having been suspended by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act and the suspension being only temporary and a War measure, should be removed. Mr. Robert Forke supported this amendment and the Prime Minister associated himself with Mr. Forke's attitude. Mr. Meighen considered there should be a duty on oleomargarine, that it should be manufactured but only from wholesome substances and that its sale should be restricted in such a way as not to be, unfairly, a substitute for butter. Mr. Fielding supported the use of oleomargarine, stating that Canada was the only civilized country in the world which refused to allow its use. Hon. Mr. Murdock also favoured its use. The feeling of the House, however, proved to be against oleomargarine, Mr. Kay's amendment being carried by a vote of 125 to 54.

The chief debates of the Session, in summarized form, were as follows:

Date	Subject	Introduced by	Hansard Page
Feb. 1	Address	Harold Putnam	9, 34, 54, 65, 72, 177, 178, 179
Feb. 9	Vimy Ridge Monument	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	180
Feb. 12	Lack of Confidence Vote	Wm. Irvine	209
Feb. 12	Treaty with Australia	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	245
Feb. 12	Lake of Woods—Control of Waters	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	247, 2700
Feb. 13	Redistribution	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	250, 426, 487, 572, 667, 857, 937, 1660, 2612 3399, 4510, 4593, 4736
Feb. 13	Vancouver Harbour	Hon. E. Lapointe	255, 269, 332, 387, 1002, 1034 1057, 1487 2033, 2671 3769
Feb. 15	Steel Strike at Sydney	J. S. Woodsworth	287, 495
Feb. 15	German Reparations	J. S. Woodsworth	280, 311, 330, 440, 2498, 4053 4653
Feb. 19	Proportional Representation	W. C. Wood	388, 1660, 2181
Feb. 20	France-Canada Convention	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	436, 1977, 2017 2208, 2280, 2290, 2304
Feb. 20	Bank Act Revision	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	1167, 1310, 4013, 4077, 4133, 4162, 4058
Feb. 21	Immigration Act (Amendment)	A. W. Neill	74, 497, 857
Feb. 21	Senate Reform	J. J. Denis	1364-79
Feb. 21	Naturalization Act	W. F. Carroll	1379, 2107, 2182, 2437
Apr. 26	Immigration Act (Amendment)	Hon. Chas. Stewart	2204, 2248, 2268, 2271, 3981, 520, 568, 936
Apr. 27	C.N.R. Annual Statement	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	1558
Apr. 17	Railway Rates	Brig. Gen. J. A. Clark	1911
Apr. 20	Narcotic Drugs	Hon. H. S. Beland	1136, 2114
Apr. 27	Criminal Code	Sir Lomer Gouin	2281
Apr. 27	Canada Temperance Act	Sir Lomer Gouin	574, 767, 284, 2404, 2409
Apr. 30	Italian Treaty	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	2304, 2394
	Chinese Immigration	Hon. Chas. Stewart	768, 2308, 2481, 2489, 4536

Date	Subject	Introduced by	Hansard Page
Mar. 8	Combines, Monopoly, Trusts and Mergers	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King	993, 2519, 2615, 2659, 2701, 3505
May 11	Pensions Commission	Hon. R. J. Manion	2639, 3400
	Budget	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	2640, 2701, 2898
Apr. 20	Bankruptcy Act (Amendment)	Sir Lomer Gouin	2252, 3085, 3091
June 5	Imperial and Economic Conferences	J. S. Woodsworth	3453
June 7	Dry Dock Subsidies	Hon. J. H. King	3583, 3979
June 1	Pensions (Amendment) Act	Hon. H. S. Beland	3401, 3748, 3848, 3887, 4744
June 15	Militia Pensions (Amendment) Act	Hon. E. M. Macdonald	1740, 2052, 2086, 2582, 3975
June 18	Export Pulpwood	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	4012, 4345, 4355, 4393, 4397
June 21	Canadian National Railway Construction	Hon. G. P. Graham	3961, 4185, 4201, 4303, 4208, 4397, 4401, 4753, 4688, 4694
May 11	Dominion Lands Act	Hon. Chas. Stewart	2369, 3140, 3150, 3398, 3982, 4201, 4364, 4369
June 15	Lake Grain Rates	Hon. J. A. Robb	3960, 4218, 4235, 4276, 4290, 4295
June 21	Senate and House of Commons	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	4184, 4236, 4247, 4734
Mch. 1	Industrial Disputes Investigation	Hon. Jas. Murdock	1361, 2061, 2063, 4357, 4592, 4358
June 27	Halibut Treaty	Hon. E. Lapointe	4440, 4455, 4480
June 27	Business Profits War Tax Act (1916 Amendment)	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	4440, 4489, 4449
June 27	Income War Tax Act (1917 Amendment)	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	4440, 4491, 4502, 4504, 4508
Mch. 20	Bank Act Amendment	Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	1310, 1314, 4013, 4077, 4133, 4162, 4058

The Bank Act Revision Question.* The Select Standing Committee of 21 members, of which the Hon. A. K. Maclean (Halifax) was appointed Chairman and formed by Resolution of the House, to review and revise the Banking Act as required by law every ten years, held its first meeting on Mch 8 and met, thereafter, at frequent intervals until June 20. In addition to the regular scope of the Committee's investigation the following was included by Resolution of the House of Commons Mch. 9: "To investigate the basis, the function and the control of financial credit and the relation of credit to the industrial problems."† The witnesses heard, whose evidence largely bore on the question of credit, were: Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; George Bevington, farmer, Alberta; D. R. Clarke, Bank of Montreal; G. F. Clarkson, accountant and liquidator; Major Hugh Douglas, engineer, England, and author of what is known as the Douglas Credit Scheme; Neil East, farmer, Vermilion, Alberta; George Edwards, chartered accountant, Toronto; Prof. Irving Fisher, economist, Yale University; R. P. Jellett, Assistant General Manager, Royal Trust Co., Montreal; Beaudry Leman, General Manager, Banque D'Hochelaga; A. N. Maclean, ex-banker and merchant, St. John, N.B.; H. B. McKenzie, ex-banker; Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress; C. E. Neill, General Manager, Royal Bank, Montreal; Prof. Adam Shortt, economist, formerly of Queen's University, Kingston; R. P. Sparks, Canadian Gar-

*NOTE—See, also, Section on Banking and Finance in Canada, pages 278-84 in this volume

†NOTE.—See *House of Commons Debates* Feb. 26 and Mch. 9, 1923,

ments' Association; H. T. Tulloch, Bradford (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce; Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; R. J. Wickham, Canadian Federal Insurance Agent; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

William Irvine, M.P., in moving the Resolution in regard to the Banking system, stated that there was an agricultural and industrial depression in Canada, with considerable unemployment, which he somewhat associated with the operations of the present Banking system and its basis of credit. His conclusion was that the banking and the financial system of the world were in danger of collapse and he suggested an investigation to ascertain the proper course of action in case of such an event. He desired changes which would give greater circulation of currency, stimulate industries, increase home markets and solve problems of distribution and prevent the saving of huge sums in interest (reference being made to paying $158,000,000, annually in the form of interest to the United States).

In view of the special nature of the evidence injected into the Committee's proceedings there was a long discussion, preliminary to taking evidence, on Mch. 8 and 22, as to the method of procedure, the relative jurisprudence of the Banking Committee and the Special Committee on Agriculture—both of which were dealing with the question of rural credits—and other matters of detail.

The first evidence was taken on Apl. 11, when George Bevington was called and examined. In making his statement, he began by instituting a comparison between the Nation as a basis of credit, as it should be, and the circulatory system of the body. He defined the basis of credit as "The number, intelligence and industry of its (the Nation's) people, plus the capital equipment and the natural resources within its boundaries" upon which all credit instruments functioning as money, all bonds of whatever nature, treasury bills, etc., depended for redemption, and the function of credit "to establish and maintain production and distribution at its highest degree of efficiency for the promotion of human well-being," the corollary being that all producing units should have access to the use of credit at all times as their assets warrant and that interest should be kept as low as possible consistent with the cost of service. Since credit was based on human and natural resources its control, he averred, should be vested in the supreme governing body. In other words, the function of credit should be exercised by governments and not by private institutions which, except at their discretion, deprived all other people of its use. He submitted that the existing Banking system was not meeting, and could not meet, the credit requirements of the country and that the remedy lay in "the establishment of an elastic Federal Loan department with Provincial Government agencies to deal, *via* local organizations, directly with the people; this Department functioning as a holder

of securities, against which, advances of Dominion notes have been made."

In support of his propositions, Mr. Bevington exhibited two charts of graphic statistics of gold holdings, note issue, bank deposits and public liabilities in Canada (1913 and 1923), showing that these, inversely in huge amounts, were pyramided upon gold holdings of $115,000,000 and $193,000,000, respectively, the huge liabilities resting almost wholly upon public credit.* His examination was continued on subsequent sittings.

The evidence of H. T. Tulloch was largely technical and dealt with the effect of Sections 86, 88 and 89 of the Act upon English firms doing business in Canada. Neil East contended that Banking institutions ran counter to the welfare of the people in that their objects, in the interests of the system, were the benefit of shareholders in the way of dividends and in the building up of debts over the heads of the people. Mr. McKenzie testified as to the sufficiency and operation of gold as a basis of currency.

One of the most important witnesses called was Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, who read a written statement as to the general effect of the Banking Act. He made suggestions as to proposed amendments, in which he replied to many criticisms of the Banking system of Canada. Subsequent examination developed features of warm discussion. It was declared emphatically that banking in Canada was on a sound basis and that there was not any lack of currency or sound credit. In reply to L. J. Ladner, M.P., he stated that a Federal Reserve Bank was unnecessary in Canada as the want of fluidity of money, which it provided against, was filled by our system of branch banks and, under the Finance Act, the Federal Treasury itself served the purpose of a re-discount bank for the Banks of Canada upon furnishing approved securities. In regard to what Herbert Hoover described as the "barren areas of credit" the witness thought that perhaps there was a gap between the credit furnished by the Banks and by the Loan companies, but he had not conceived of an adequate remedy to suggest.

Another equally important witness was Sir John Aird who, in the main, supported the evidence of the previous witness, explaining, at some length, the working of the Banking system. He denied that there was such a thing as *fiat* money in Canada; he displayed a good deal of warmth in discussing relations with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and assistance to the West in the matter of competitive railways on account of which, as Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he took a good deal of credit. There was special interest in the evidence of H. O. Powell, General Manager of the Weyburn Securities Bank, whose business dealt very largely with agriculturists and which had the comparatively small capital of $523,000, and operated with 20

*NOTE.—*Vide* pages 91-2, Appendix *House of Commons Journals*, 1923, Vol. LX.

branches in a limited area in Southern Saskatchewan. His evidence was mainly in accord with that of other bankers examined.

Major Hugh Douglas, proponent of the Douglas Scheme of Credit, disagreed with the entire implication of the little book, issued by the Canadian Bankers' Association, that gold was the basis of credit. In expounding the principles of his Scheme he asserted that "credit controls industrial policy," that it was possible for a Bank to carry on business without capital or deposits, and that, in effect, banking at present was "a state of mind." He defined the problem of credit as a suitable method of transferring goods from the people who produce them to the people who need them. . . . "What I want to do," he said, "is to give the great mass of the population more purchasing power. . . . . (and as to the purchasing system) it fails to distribute sufficient purchasing power and means that the relation between the money which is distributed and the price at which things have to be sold is an incorrect relation. . . . What I would like to put forward against any criticism of the existing Banking system is that it is possible to devise, without interfering with the management of the present banks or the management of industry, and without interfering with the daily habits of everybody, as we know them, a scheme by which the general individual can get more purchasing power than he gets at the present time. . . . There is no productive problem at the present time. There is no difficulty in producing as much of a given thing as you want . . . .if you will put your money on the table. . . . On the other side . . . . it is quite obvious there is an enormous unfilled demand. . . . Something stands between this and that thing, and I think we are irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the thing that stands in between is finance—the financial system. There is no nexus between consumption and production except finance. The thing which prevents manufacturers getting orders which they want or the farm labourer getting the thing he wants; the farmer increasing his production to the extent he wants—the thing that is lacking, in effect, the thing we demand and effectively demand means, in plain English, money." Major Douglas was cross-examined at great length on a number of hypothetical bases and stuck closely to his text that public credit consisted in the ability of a nation to produce goods in sufficient quantity and deliver them. whenever and wherever required to meet the demands of the consumer.

Very important evidence was given by Sir Edmund Walker, Dean of the Banking fraternity in Canada. At the outset, in reply to a question, he defined *fiat* money as "money issued by a Government without gold as its basis, and not redeemable, but passing simply because the Government says it is legal tender." He would not say that we had no *fiat* money in Canada on account of the War; we had an amount of gold representing our legal tender, though not entirely the whole. The notes were

effective as instruments of business and more than that, they were secured by express securities. Sir Edmund then went on to warn against the looseness of expressions such as the word "money," which meant many things different from metallic currency or notes, but all of which answered similar purposes. He pointed out that about 96 per cent. of the world's business was done through the various Clearing Houses and that, therefore, the necessity of gold, except for paying balances, was limited. As a plan for stabilizing the dollar, if one could be evolved such, for instance, as was advocated by Prof. Fisher, so that it would have the same purchasing power over a long period, it would be of great advantage, but he had not so far seen any practicable plan devised. Nor did he conceive that international currency as proposed by the League of Nations could control the index price. Reserve Banks for Canada were not necessary, as faulty conditions in the U. S. system, which they were established to remedy, did not exist in Canada. The requirements of fluidity of money were met by our system of branch banks; and, in case of urgent financing necessitated, as an example, by the moving of the grain crop, Banking requirements were met by advances from the Federal Treasury upon approved securities furnished by the Banks.

Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale, was next called. He developed the theory that eras of inflation, followed by the evils of deflation, from which the world had suffered from time immemorial, were the result of a fixed standard of value in the gold dollar, which he described as the "yardstick of commerce"; that the remedy lay in de-stabilizing the gold dollar, which was the unsteady element in commerce, and in stabilizing the price line as indicated by the Index Number, which was the average price of some 350 staple commodities.

R. J. Wickham gave evidence respecting the many complaints "as to interference by chartered Banks with the business of licensed Insurance agents." It was charged that when "a customer of certain banks applied for a loan he was advised that the same could not be secured unless his Insurance business was entrusted to a certain Trust company." The witness stated that an investigation had shown certain Banks were evading, through the agency of Trust companies, the restrictions of the Bank Act. It was asked that certain Banks be further restricted and that they be not permitted, indirectly, to carry on as Insurance agents.*

Beaudry Leman, General Manager, Banque d'Hochelaga, was next heard and his evidence was largely in line with that of the other Bank managers. A. N. Maclean, merchant, St. John, N.B., testified as to the Banking system in Canada which he considered excellent. Referring to the "barren area of credit," he stated: "In regard to the farmer I can see the need for cheaper

*NOTE.—*Vide* Sir Edmund Walker's evidence in this matter, pages 536-7 Appendix, *House of Commons Journals*, Vol. LXX, also that of C. E. Neill, page 659 *ibid.*

money for "long term" loans, which is beyond the scope of the Banks." C. E. Neill denied the statements made by Mr. Wickham. The Royal Bank did not own a single share in the Montreal Trust Company or in any way control it. It neither directly nor indirectly engaged in the Insurance business and used no influence in respect of it. In fact, he stated, it was strictly and explicitly forbidden to do so in instructions to employees. Dr. Clarke gave similar evidence in respect of the relations of the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Trust Co. and R. P. Jellett of the Royal Trust Co. confirmed the statements of previous witnesses. He explained that the relations between the two bodies, however, were of a close nature.

Dr. Adam Shortt reviewed the history and development of Banking and Credits from the most primitive form of barter in Canada to the present time. His criticism of Mr. Bevington's statement was that he was "trying to use money in the shape of capital, which it is not. Money is not a commodity." The financial system included three elements—commodities, credit in its various forms, and money. Currency was one of these and was used as a medium of exchange. He defined Credit thus: "The substance of economic credit is the confidence which one person inspires or creates in another as to his ability to meet a definite pecuniary obligation at a specified time and place." There is no such thing in credit as "the public." That was, the witness asserted, "a convenient term for miscellaneous things, but it was not a definte content." Prof. Shortt had threshed out for hours together with Prof. Fisher the latter's scheme for maintaining a price level, which was very desirable in itself, if it was possible, and contended that the said scheme would not do it. Major Douglas's theory, he thought, was quite absurd. F. G. Clarkson gave evidence at length in respect to the Banking system with which he was familiar as auditor. George Edwards, another auditor, also gave evidence and both gentlemen proposed amendments to the Bank Act.

Professor Swanson, of Saskatchewan University, dealt largely with conditions in the West as they affected the welfare of agriculture and influenced the extension of financial credit to the farmer; he thought Professor Fisher's theory of a compensated dollar a good one, theoretically, but did not believe it could be carried into practice; he referred to farming conditions in the Middle West and made the statement that there was profound dissatisfaction and discontent because of the closing of the United States markets to our livestock, because of the unavoidable hardships in readjusting the farmer and his work to the new conditions and because credit was so widely extended in the days of the War, and the Banks had been forced to scrutinize so carefully every loan. He contended, however, that it was absurd to blame the Banks for the collapse of prices and said: "It is essential as far as possible to look into the question not only from the point of view of giving to the farming community

working capital, but our farmers are to-day in dire need of fixed capital at reasonable rates of interest." Professor Swanson said, in connection with the attempted solution of a similar problem in the United States by the establishment of Federal Farm Loan Banks that interest throughout the Republic had been equalized and interest rates lowered.

He knew that there was an agitation abroad for the suggested establishment of small independent Banks on the United States plan, which would ensure "greater personal interest on the part of the Banker himself in the local community" but he did not believe that if this plan were adopted in Canada we would get the same results. What was wanted was something which would restore to the people of the West their former *morale*, their moral courage. In the course of his evidence he stated that "no Federal Reserve scheme super-imposed on the Banks could increase the credit to a much greater degree than the Banks could increase their credit as they stood." As to Government Banking, he said: "That is a dangerous thing, because it is the function of the Government to establish the standard of value and declare what shall be legal tender. When it begins to issue notes to meet the Credit requirements of the nation, it is going into the business of Banking and Banking requires years of experience and training and special talent to carry it through, "a kind of experience, training and special talent which a Government, with political considerations, always tempting, was in many instances not likely to secure." He defined national credit as "the productive power of all the Canadian people." In connection with the Rural Credit system of Saskatchewan, it was stated that the Province had not the means of carrying on in order to relieve the farming system there, but he was decidedly in favour of a system backed by all the resources of the Dominion, but he did not "want to bring that along at the present time."

The only representative of Labour called was Tom Moore. His remarks in a general way are summarized by himself as follows:

> In brief, credit manipulations and deflations are responsible for our large losses through unemployment. No one doubts our wealth of natural resources. Few have dared to slander our people by falsely branding them as lazy or incompetent. Our industrial machinery and equipment are modern and ample. The needs of our people are only partially satisfied. Good roads are recognized as profitable investments. Our railroad accommodation is condemned in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal and Quebec, and, in fact, most of our large cities. Homes are badly needed and so *ad libitum*. Work is to be done—machinery and material are on hand. Workers, waiting in semi-starvation for the opportunity to do this work, in despair, are leaving the country. Thousands more in Great Britain and Europe are anxious to come to Canada and help in its building up. The only thing preventing development and perpetuating the apparently insane condition, so we are told, is the need for money—credits. credits—money.

There was a growing belief, the President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress averred, that the present financial system was not functioning towards these ends, but that it was "enabling small groups to obtain a strangle hold on nations and that we are faced with the need of immediate and radical changes."

Evidence-taking was then concluded and the remainder of the Proceedings consisted of discussion amongst members of the Committee, occupying 237 pages of the Report. The members who took a leading part in the discussions and cross-questioning, apart from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Fielding and the Chairman, were: Messrs. Irvine, Ladner, Coote, Shaw, Woodsworth, Marler, Spencer, Hanson, Kellner, Hughes, Carmichael, Mewburn, Stevens, Mitchell, Good and Casgrain. Recommendations of the majority of the Committee were embodied in the Banking Act as amended.*

Agriculture and Rural Credits in Parliament, 1923. Another Select Special Committee, appointed to enquire into agricultural conditions, was, in respect of Rural Credits, on lines somewhat parallel to those of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, but the evidence as a whole was confined to conditions, financial and other, affecting the agricultural conditions of the country, and, in consequence of its scope, most important. The Committee, of which A. R. McMaster (Brome) was Chairman, consisted of 18 members, divided into four sections, or sub-committees, dealing specifically with production (G. Boucher, Chairman), relative prices (Thomas Sales, Chairman), markets (the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Chairman) and rural credits (R. Gardiner, Chairman). The printed Report of the Proceedings occupied two volumes, containing, exclusive of indices, 2.265 pages. The Committee sat almost continuously from Mch. 7 to June 19, holding sessions on 45 days and placing on record 223 exhibits, covering the entire agenda. Ninety-two witnesses were examined. These included such representative men as:

Name	Office	Organization	Place
W. A. Amos	President	Canadian Council of Agriculture	Toronto
E. S. Archibald	Director	Experimental Farm	Ottawa
H. S. Arkell	Commissioner	Live Stock	Ottawa
George Bevington	Economist		Winterburn
Thomas Bulman	President	British Columbia Growers, Ltd.	Kelowna
L. A. W. Doherty	Freight Traffic Manager	Canada Steamship Lines	Montreal
H. R. Drummond	President	Canadian Sugar Refining Co.	Montreal
James B. Fairbairn	President	Niagara Pen. Fruit Growers' Ass'n.	Beamsville
Adelard Fortier	Manager	Montreal Dairying Co	Montreal
Charles Gagne	Professor	College of Agriculture	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière
Dr. J. H. Grisdale	Deputy Minister	Dept. of Agriculture	Ottawa
Hon. C. M. Hamilton	Minister	Dept. of Agriculture, Saskatchewan	Regina
W. A. Hobbs	President	Atlantic Sugar Refinery	Montreal
C. H. Houson	President	Dominion Sugar Co.	Chatham
W. T. Jackmau	Assoc. Professor	Political Economy, U. of T.	Toronto
W. A. MacIntosh	Professor	Economics, Queen's University	Kingston
James S. McLean	Secretary	Harris Abbatoir Co., Ltd.	Toronto

*NOTE.—For full report of decisions arrived at see pages 5-58 Appendix, *House of Commons Journals*, 1923.

Name	Office	Organization	Place
Joseph A. St. Marie	Superintendent	Dominion Experimental Station	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière
C. D. Schurman	Superintendent	Foreign Branches, Bank of Nova Scotia	Toronto
Charles B. Sissons	Professor	University of Toronto	Toronto
S. H. Stonehouse	President	National Dairy Council of Canada	Weston
W. W. Swanson	Professor	Saskatchewan University	Saskatoon
Lionel E. Taylor	President	B.C. Fruit Growers' Association	Kelowna
E. M. Trowern	Secretary	Retail Merchants' Association of Canada	Ottawa
David R. Turnbull.	Manager	Acadia Sugar Refining Co	Halifax

and a number of others representing transportation companies and various industries in Canada.

On account of the voluminous nature of the evidence it is impossible to indicate, in a limited way even, an outline of the nature of the exhibits, or even the substance of the reports submitted. It was found "that the transportation business, as far as concerns ocean liners, is very largely in the hands of rings or conferences—a matter which admits of no possible successful contradiction. That such rings exist is certain; whether they are on the whole beneficial or not to transportation interests and the public generally is a matter for debate. How best they can be controlled has engaged the attention of legislators in Great Britain, in the United States and in our own country for many years." Reference was made to the labours of the Royal Commission appointed by the British Government in 1906, whose Report was presented in 1909 and issued in the form of a British Blue Book. From this the Committee, in its finding, quoted at some length, and much stress was laid upon it.

Legislation, introduced into the House as the result of the findings dealing with lake traffic, was said to have been detrimental to the Western grain export business and, as stated elsewhere, was later practically suspended by Order-in-Council. A separate Report was made on the subject of Rural Credits, to which perhaps the greatest amount of attention was paid by the Committee. It was stated in this Report, although no definite proposal was submitted, that there was need of some method of financing agriculture other than through our Banking system, which was primarily designed to meet the commercial and industrial requirements of the country. The Banks, because of limitations prescribed in the Banking Act, could only advance "short term" loans. The recommendations of the Committee pointed to the desirability of "long term" loans at a lower rate of interest. It was also recommended that the investigations, with a view to concrete proposals being arrived at, should be continued during the ensuing Session of Parliament. The subjects decided upon, as the basis of enquiry, were:

1. The present conditions of agriculture (in all the Provinces).
2. The causes of such conditions (these being indicated in detail).
3. The causes of the difference between the prices of agricultural products paid to the producer and the ultimate cost to the consumer.
4. The relation of prices of commodities purchased by agricultural producers and the prices paid by such producers for their own products.

5. The banking and financial resources and credits of the country as affecting agricultural producers, with an examination of the various systems of rural credits in this and other countries.
6. The marketing and transportation facilities of the country in respect of agricultural produce, with a special investigation into the merits and demerits of co-operative buying and selling, and including an examination into alleged abuses connected with the mixing of grains in the elevators.

In a general way the conclusion arrived at was, in substance, that the farmer had to pay too much for what he bought in comparison with what he had to sell. Suggestions were made as to the cheapening of production by improved methods, by cheaper credits and by better facilities, especially those afforded by co-operative marketing. It was several times suggested by the Chairman to witnesses that the Government should only do for the farmer what he could not do for himself, to which affirmation was given.

The Fuel Supply Question: The Civil Service Enquiry. An important investigation was held by the Select Standing Committee on Mines and Minerals in response to a Resolution of the House of Commons declaring that the time had arrived "to have a national policy in relation to its coal supply and that no part of Canada should be left dependent on the United States coal supply," passed Mch. 19. The Committee consisted of 37 members, of whom W. F. Carroll (South Cape Breton and Richmond) was Chairman. The Committee sat on Mch. 22 for its initial meeting and at intervals, until May 23, during which period 23 witnesses were heard and the following gave evidence: N. T. Avard, Joggins Mines; M. J. Butler, Oakville, formerly Deputy Minister of Railways and General Manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.; W. E. Campbell, Ottawa, chief officer of the Dominion Railway Commission; Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa; D. Chisholm, Property Commissioner, Toronto; W. H. Cox, Toronto, coal dealer; D. Crombie, Montreal Chief of Transportation, C.P.R., Montreal; Captain Dickson, Sydney, to testify as to the undeveloped areas of Cape Breton; J. Errington, Alberta, as to coal areas of Vancouver Island, Alberta and the Northwest Territories; J. Graham, Ottawa, student of the heat problem, who gave evidence as to the caloric values of peat; B. F. Haanel, Ottawa, Department of Mines, Chief Engineer in charge of fuels; W. B. Lanigan, Montreal, Freight Traffic Manager, C.P.R., as to rates of transportation; C. A. Magrath, Ottawa, Fuel Comptroller, during a period of the War; E. P. Mallory, Director Bureau of Statistics, C.N.R.; H. C. Martin, Montreal; General Freight Traffic Manager, C.N.R.; D. A. McAulay, Drumheller, Alberta; A. McEachern, Glace Bay, Inspector of Mines, for the Dominion Coal Mines and the Nova Scotia Steel Co.; W. F. O'Connor, Ottawa, formerly Cost of Living Commissioner and Vice-Chairman of Board of

*NOTE.—*Vide* proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Conditions, Appendix No. 3, Journals, 1923.

Commerce; G. R. Pratt, Edmonton; R. W. Robb, Montreal, District Manager of the Robb Carburetor Co.; J. F. Sowards, Kingston, coal dealer; H. Stutchbury, Edmonton, Trade Commissioner of the Province of Alberta; F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal, General Executive Officer, C.P.R., one of the representatives of the Province on the Federal Advisory Fuel Committee.

The Committee, after hearing all the evidence, reported* that it was absolutely necessary to take every step possible to make Canada independent of any other country for its fuel supply; that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia had ample sources of coal for ages to come and that Central Canada had "strong delusions regarding Canadian Coal," thinking "we have no suitable domestic coal"; that what was wanted was a great campaign of education and propaganda on the subject; and that evidence as to transportation was "very divergent and inconsistent," but that witnesses, independent of the railways, gave evidence favourable to the possibility of a fair freight rate from Alberta to Central Canada; that the rates quoted by the railways—$9 per ton on the C.N.R. from Alberta, with similar reduction from Nova Scotia, would not assist in Canada's fuel problem; that the Minister of Mines should immediately call a conference of coal operators representative of transportation companies and representatives of Federal and Provincial Governments together with a few members of the Committee, to deal with the fuel question; that coke was as good, as clean and as valuable as anthracite as a domestic fuel; and that coking plants in large centres might assist in solving the problem of fuel supply; that peat as a Spring, Summer and Autumn fuel was very valuable; and that, conditional upon Mr. Graham giving a like amount, the Government should grant $1,250 for investigation.

The proceedings of the Special Committee to enquire into the operations of the Civil Service of Canada occupied a Report of nearly 1,100 pages. The Committee was comprised of about 18 members. James Malcolm (North Bruce) was appointed Chairman. Fifty-seven witnesses, mainly members of the Civil Service, were examined and 57 Sessions were held. A long list of papers were produced and ordered to be read into the record. Also, a long list of exhibits appeared as an appendix to the printed proceedings. A number of Recommendations was made in respect of leave of absence in special cases, transfer and promotions, increases in pay, temporary employees and other matters affecting internal economy of the Service. It was strongly urged that "a superannuation scheme is an essential part of the regulative machinery," and much attention in the recommendations was paid to that and retiring allowances.

The Committee were impressed with the desirability of some kind of Board on which the Civil Service would be represented so that causes of complaint might be given fair consideration by

*NOTE.—*Vide* page 7-8, Appendix, *House of Commons Journals*, Vol. LX.

persons familiar with conditions in the Service and it was recommended that the Civil Service Commission should be given power to establish such a Board. It was also stated that the evidence submitted "discloses the urgent need of a general re-adjustment of salaries." "The evidence discloses" also, it is stated, "that the classification under the present system has created considerable disturbance in the Civil Service, due to the lack of flexibility in the administration of the Act. Preference to returned soldiers." it was urged, should be maintained. An important clause of the Report read: "Your Committee is impressed with the necessity of co-ordinating and harmonizing the various departments of the Civil Service into one efficient administrative unit in order to prevent duplication and overlapping and to eliminate overstaffing."

Legislation and Incidents of the Session. The legislation passed during the Session of 1923 may be briefly summarized in the following paragraphs:

Under the heading of Agriculture, measures were passed cancelling the permission granted under the War Measures Act to import and manufacture oleomargarine; respecting the sale and inspection of fruit and fruit containers; dealing with the inspection and sale of seeds; and changing the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, the Dairy Industry Act, Feed Stuffs and Cold Storage Act, all of these enactments having, as their object, the improvement of sale and marketing conditions and the protection of the dairying industry. Legislation as to Finance covered: the Revision of the Bank Act; the putting into effect of trade treaties with France and Italy; amendments to the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Acts; payment of bounties on certain manufactures of hemp; amendments to Customs Tariff and War Revenue Act and changes in the Income Tax Act.

Changes were also enacted in the Opium and Narcotic Act, making its operation more effective, and amendments to Acts relating to irrigation and Dominion lands were passed. Under Immigration and Colonization there were amendments to Immigration Acts abolishing the Head Tax on Chinese immigrants and restricting the entry of Chinese to *bona fide* students and merchants. With regard to the Administration of Justice, amendments to the Bankruptcy Act provided for the better administration of estates in the interests of creditors and changes in the Criminal Code, to prevent the importation of certain printed matter intended to be used in connection with race-track gambling and other changes for the improvement of the general administration of justice in criminal matters. Labour produced Amendments to Industrial Disputes Investigation Act providing for slight changes in the machinery of the Act and the passing of an Act respecting combines.

Under Marine and Fisheries, important amendments to the Shipping Act provided for improvements in the matter of pilotage and sea-going regulations; provided for advances to the harbors

of Montreal and Vancouver; made changes in the Radio-Telegraph Act giving the Government certain powers respecting the question of payment for broadcasting; secured more protection to the public by preventing the packing of unsound fish and securing correct labelling. Also an Act for the protection of the North Pacific Halibut Fishery was passed.

Amendments were made to the Militia Pensions Act, extending the length of service required. Legislation to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers was introduced and passed in the House but defeated in the Senate. Amendments to the Dry Dock Subsidies Act provided for the increasing of the amount on which subsidies might be paid according to certain progress of the work. Amendments to the Highways Act of 1919 were made, providing a two-year extension of time wherein the Provinces could earn the balance of the money voted for the purpose under the Act; and, also, a measure to enable the Canadian National Railway Company to do its own insuring.

Under the Secretary of State, amendments to the Naturalization Act made the law conform to that of Great Britain and to the Companies Act, to make it more workable and to meet changing conditions. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment legislation included amendments to the Pensions Act embodying the proposals of the Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment and providing mainly for an Appeal Board and better treatment as to insurance and other matters. Matters pertaining to Trade and Commerce produced amendments to legislation respecting patents, trade marks and copyrights, and passage of the Inland Water Freight Rates Act having for its object the regulation and adjustment of grain carrying rates.

In addition to the debates specially noted there was, as usual, considerable discussion on the estimates of the various departments, the Immigration Department perhaps receiving the greatest attention in this connection. Other departments to which considerable notice was directed included Agriculture, Railways, Trade and Commerce and the Labour Department. Redistribution came before the House and the matter got as far as a Committee, but no legislation was passed. The question of the carrying and marketing of grain was discussed and a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report. Canada's status in connection with war was raised by C. G. Power (Quebec West), but the question was not pressed to a conclusion and the same result came to a motion by J. J. Denis (Joliette) on the subject of Senate reform. There was considerable discussion on the subject of branch lines for the Canadian National system and a bill providing for the construction of some twenty-six branch lines mainly in Western Canada got through the House but was defeated in the Senate. The Imperial Conference, to be held later in the year, received some attention when the Estimates were before the House and, as usual, questions affecting the Civil Service were much to the fore when Civil Govern-

ment estimates of the various departments were going through. A number of Royal Commissions were appointed, amongst which may be mentioned a Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment, a Commission to enquire into the marketing of grain and Commissions respecting lake freight rates and the export of pulpwood.

In addition, commissioners were appointed to enquire into German claims and gratuities to Grand Trunk officials and into labour conditions in Cape Breton. A Federal fuel advisory Committee was also set up. An interesting incident of the Session was the expression by various ministers and members of the nation's gratitude to the discoverer of Insulin, Dr. F. G. Banting. T. L. Church introduced the subject and the Prime Minister moved that an annuity be granted to Dr. Banting sufficient to enable him to devote his life to medical research. Mr. Mackenzie King spoke feelingly of the great service Dr. Banting had rendered to science and to humanity and the Prime Minister's remarks were ably seconded by Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, Hon. Dr. Beland, Mr. Forke and others.

The House was prorogued on June 30, the Speech from the Throne calling attention, amongst other work accomplished during the Session, to the passing of bills respecting treaties with France and Italy, the revision of the Bank Act, changes in customs and excise laws, legislation regarding lake and river transportation and in regard to combines, the Halibut Treaty, increasing immigration, etc. A pleasing feature of the closing day of the Session was the extending of congratulations by various members of the House and the leaders of the different parties to Rt. Hon. Mr. Fielding upon his being called to the Imperial Privy Council.

Position and Work of the Senate in 1923. The Senate, during 1923, made what might be termed a fighting record. Owing to the long delays, at times, in receiving measures from the Commons, due to the protracted debates in the latter, there were frequent and somewhat extended periods of waiting, but what it lost in time, it made up in action, and almost as much interest was taken in its proceedings as in those of the more popular Chamber. Previous to the Session of 1922, the proceedings of the Senate rarely received mention in the Press but, owing to the infusion of new blood on both sides of the Speaker, especially in 1923, debates were enlivened and placed on what was admitted to be a higher level than formerly. They were marked by unusual aggressiveness. Both leaders, the Hon. R. Dandurand, Liberal, and Sir James Lougheed, Conservative, displayed not only great energy but unusual skill in piloting through and opposing Government measures in the Senate Chamber, and each had able lieutenants. The Conservative element, however, was still in control, having 96 seats to 61 or a majority of 35. There were two Independents. The Conservatives were subjected to very severe criticism, particularly

on two counts, the rejection of the Canadian National Railway Construction Bill, in which 26 branch lines, mainly in the West, were involved, and their action in the respective legislation desired by the British Columbia Government, and passed by the Commons, relating to bonded warehouse licenses and the Canada Temperance Bill.

On Feb. 1st, the Hon. A. C. Hardy moved the Address on the Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and the Hon. Onesiphore Turgeon (Gloucester) seconded it. The former, in reviewing the subjects referred to in the Speech said, amongst other things, that one of the serious and very important psychological developments in the War was the "intense spirit of nationalism that seems to have seized all nations," including Canada, in which it had given rise to economic problems, as in practically all other countries, which had resulted in the raising of more tariff barriers to trade in every direction. And this was true even of Great Britain. The United States, he said, had raised her Tariff to unprecedented heights, much to the detriment of Canada, in respect of certain products. In this connection, he avowed himself, theoretically, as a Free Trader but, practically, said he was "just about where we stand to-day" and added "I venture to say that a reduction on the Tariff, according to the Resolution as passed by several schools of thought in this country, would have resulted in an almost disastrous course of events." Amongst others, Mr. Turgeon made graceful references to the matters touched upon in the Speech from the Throne and especially to the "generous gift" of France of the Ridge of Vimy. He made an eloquent appeal for an affectionate union of the two races which would "soon dispel the few clouds that still obscure parts of the Canadian sky, and then we shall live in an atmosphere that is pure, wholesome and invigorating" and, he added, "cause us to forget that we have minorities and to say to one another, 'nous sommes tous Canadiens'—we are all Canadians."

Sir James Lougheed criticized, at some length, the treaties negotiated with France, Italy and the United States; denied that the Government had anything to do with the removal of the Embargo on cattle in Great Britain; warned against the introduction of partizanship in the Board of Management of the Canadian National Railways; deplored the exodus to the United States of Canadians, of whom it was estimated there had been two million since 1911, urging a vigorous immigration policy to remedy what he described as a "deplorable condition of public affairs"; advocated the Government preparing a review of the Banking systems of the world to give Parliament a scientific and intelligent view of Banking requirements in this country; condemned the Government for not reducing expenditures, more especially as, when in opposition, the Liberals had been most vigorous in attributing waste and extravagance to the former Government; alleged that we were living in "probably the most expensive country in the world" in which taxation was being imposed to such an extent as to "throttle business" and bring about financial collapse; and, in respect of the multiplication of taxing bodies—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—advocated a body of

experts to investigate this problem of duplicated, oppressive taxation.

The Hon. R. Dandurand, in replying, took an optimistic view of the situation in Canada. He pointed to the opening and the great success of the new grain route *via* Vancouver to foreign markets; to the increased activities in the building trade; to the removal of the Cattle Embargo for which he claimed credit for the Hon. Mr. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. Mr. Lapointe, while the latter two were in England; to the great increase of exports to Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand and other parts of the British Empire as well as to the Argentine, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland, and especially to the United Kingdom. He urged the need of increased production which could be stimulated by immigration and larger foreign markets, and assured the Senate that it had not been neglected by the Government, which had organized a comprehensive immigration policy, a policy which included the repatriation of Canadians who had crossed the line into the United States. In reference to the criticism of the Government negotiating direct with other governments, in respect of matters Canadian, he said that there had been an evolution resulting in increased powers of the Dominion, and that we had "outgrown the state in which we needed to ask London to attend to our business that was specially Canadian".

The debate on the Address lasted until Feb. 7 in which the Hon. W. H. Bennett, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. J. G. Turriff, Hon. Rufus Pope and Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster all participated at considerable length. Mr. Bennett dwelt mainly upon the railway situation and transportation problems generally. He expressed doubts about the ultimate success of the Canadian National Railways and pointed to the success of the C.P.R. as a private enterprise. Hon. Mr. Casgrain eulogized the First Commoner, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, praising his work in France in connection with the Vimy Ridge Memorial and in other capacities abroad. He entirely agreed with Sir James Lougheed as to the treaties being negotiated through the British Government. As to the Canadian Ambassador he remarked, "He is not at Washington—and should not be there either." He was also strongly opposed to Government ownership of railways. Hon. Mr. Turriff devoted some time to the railway situation and warmly defended Government ownership asking for it that it should be given a fair trial. Sir George Foster thought that "pessimist and panic" sentiments should be resisted. As to the railway deficits, it was a burden of which we complain, but is there and must be borne, as one self-imposed. The Great War Debt, he also remarked, was a burden, but it was part of the "great undertaking of 1914," and must also be borne in the spirit of self-sacrifice in which it was created. Sir George reviewed the immigration question and considerations involved at considerable length, with his usual critical analysis, and strongly defended the Civil Service System in vogue which, he contended was one which

was economical as well as efficient. The Hon. Rufus Pope closed the debate. He accused the Government of being astride of the fence on the Tariff question and demanded that it should get down on one side or the other. He wanted it to decide upon a policy, if it was to be Free Trade "let them bring it down"; if Protection, they should do likewise. Senator Pope severely criticized the appointments to the Canadian National Railway Board of Management as partizan and diplomatic, rather than being made from a point of view of competency and experience. The Resolution was agreed to.

Tributes were paid to the late Hon. William Proudfoot by the leaders of the Senate on the same day (Feb. 7), and an interesting debate took place on Senate reform, arising out of delays occasioned in receiving measures from the Commons. Various suggestions were made as to how this could be remedied. The Hon. Mr. Dandurand stated that, during the Liberal administration of 1896–1911, for a number of years there were members of the Government in the Senate who introduced bills pertaining to their own departments. An opinion was expressed that there should be more members of the Government in the Senate. The Hon. G. W. Fowler said there was an erroneous idea in the minds of the unthinking and ignorant of the general public as to the necessity of the Senate, ignorant because they had not been informed thereon. "I believe," he stated, "there is no more essential and necessary body in Canada." He remarked, "a great deal of legislation from the lower House had been remedied in passing through this House, and the country should be grateful to the members of the Senate for what they have done in that regard." He did not agree that there should be more members of the Government in the Senate, and took the ground that no one who was a member of the Government should be in the Senate. In order that the members of the Senate should be better informed, he advocated allowing a Minister to come to the Chamber and speak from the floor and explain his position or the points of a Measure which he had introduced. His view of Senate reform was that no man should be appointed after fifty years of age and no man should be allowed to remain in the Senate after an age of seventy-five years and, as in the case of a judge, upon retirement, he should have a pension or superannuation allowance. He did not believe in an elective Senate for the reason that there would be two administrative bodies with the same source of authority, but he did not think the Senate should oppose legislation founded upon a policy that had been placed before the people in an election campaign. Nor did he believe that the Government should appoint men to the Senate who had not held seats in the elective Chamber and upon whom electors never had an opportunity to pass judgment.

As previously stated, the two Bills on account of the rejection of which there was much outside criticism were the Canadian National Railways Construction Bill and the Canada Temperance Bill. The former was sent down from the Commons very late in

the Session and had its first reading on June 26. It came up for second reading on June 28 and was rejected the following day. It provided for the construction of 26 branch lines in various parts of the country, but principally in the West, at an estimated cost of $29,000,000, within three years. The objections to this Bill briefly stated were that there was no limit to the amount to be expended; there was no provision for an audit by the Auditor-General; it was giving the C.N.R. a blank cheque and, inasmuch as the estimate was $29,000,000, there was no provision against it for exceeding that amount. In this connection, Sir James Lougheed stated that, judging from the actual cost of the National Transcontinental, as compared with the estimated cost, these branch lines before being completed would cost $100,000,000. In additions the Bill set no priority upon construction, and construction was not compulsory in respect of any of them. It was also held that, in view of the enormous debt of the country and the huge deficits on existing lines of railway it was a most inopportune time to vote other large sums for more railways that might in the end reach an aggregate cost of $100,000,000. The Bill was rejected on the second reading by a vote of 47 to 10, the non-contents including a large number of Liberal members.

The discussion of the Canada Temperance Bill was more or less of an exciting character. It was in response to a request of the Government of British Columbia and had been passed by the House of Commons. It sought to prevent the importation of liquor into British Columbia by private parties. In a letter from the Attorney-General of B.C. to the Solicitor-General it was pointed out that the Legislature of that Province had passed a Resolution, by a vote of 30 to 14, in favour of prohibiting importation by all but the Government of British Columbia. The letter in question stated that the people by plebiscite had voted for Government Control, and that importation by private parties precluded a complete system of such control. It went on at very considerable length to dwell upon the merits of the Government's contention, but one paragraph was seriously resented by members of the Senate, as follows:

> A tremendous lobby will be carried on against this legislation. This lobby will be this year as it was last, in the hands of the Liberals, probably in the hands of conspicuous Federal Liberals. Very liberal sums of money will be made available for the debauching of members of both sides of the House. Very substantial contributions will be offered to the campaign funds of all parties.

This, when read in the House, created somewhat of a *furore* and a number of members, Liberal and Conservative, expressed indignation and had, no doubt, something to do with the defeat of the measure. The British Columbia members, however, were a unit in opposing it on what they claimed to be the merits of opposition. They contended that importation of liquor by private parties for private use was not in the minds of the electors when they voted for Government control; that in desiring to do away with the licensing of

bonded warehouses for liquor export purposes the Government intended to give a monopoly of the importing business to the distillers —in fact, they openly expressed the intention—and that, as the licenses were granted by the Dominion Government to the bonded warehouses on the recommendation of the Provincial authorities the latter had the remedy in their own hands in preventing the alleged boot-legging carried on by such warehouses. An amendment was carried making the Bill effective only after it had been submitted by plebiscite to the electors of British Columbia and approved by them.

The measures which occasioned the greatest amount of discussion, in addition to the foregoing were the Industrial Disputes Investigation Bill, the Militia Pensions Bill, the Combines Industrial Bill, the Bank Bill, the Halibut Fishery Bill, the Copyright Bill, Chinese Immigration, French and Italian Conventions. Other matters which engaged important consideration were the Vimy Ridge Memorial, Canada Fuel Supply and the League of Nations. The debate upon the last was led by the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, who was followed by Hon. W. A. Griesbach, the Hon. C. P. Beaubien, the Hon. William Roche, the Hon. Thomas Chapais, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain and the Hon. F. L. Beique. The speeches delivered were of an unusually high order, placing the debate in a category by itself. A variety of views were expressed. The Senate adjourned during pleasure on June 30.

The chief debates of the Senate, in summarized form were as follows:

Date	Subject	Introduced by	Hansard Page
Feb. 1	Temperance Bill	Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain	2–141
Feb. 1	Address	Hon. A. C. Hardy	3–62
Feb. 2	Criminal Appeals Bill	Hon. L. McMeans	2–64
Feb. 7	Dominion Elections (female electors)	Hon. L. O. David	46–76–85
Feb. 9	Dominion Lands (coal) Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	125–161–210–235–239–465–466–467–
Feb. 28	Vimy Ridge Memorial		65–82–91
Mch. 1	Northwest Territories	Hon. R. Dandurand	81, 154, 187, 199
Mch. 2	Marriage Bill	Hon. A. C. Hardy	90–199–201
Mch. 7	Alberta Coal Deposits	Hon. Rufus Pope	96–125–135–140
Mch. 8	Canada Fuel Supply	Hon. J. S. McLennan	106
Mch. 15	League of Nations in Europe	Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster	179–226–244–279–323–331
Apr. 18	Port of Sydney	Hon. J. S. McLennan	64–276–287–300–411–552–989
Apr. 20	Most Favoured Nation Clause	Hon. C. P. Beaubien	315–322–344–395–448–470–675
Apr. 25	Industrial Disputes Investigation	Hon. R. Dandurand	322–347–370–528–751–795–905–954–1176
Apr. 25	Canadian National Railways	Hon. R. Dandurand	322–353–409–415–473–497–500–1196–1239–1301–1308–1321
Apr. 25	Militia Pension	Hon. R. Dandurand	322–354–411–416–887–976–1002
May 2	France-Canada Convention	Hon. R. Dandurand	372–629–667–709–714
Apr. 25	Opium and Narcotic Drugs	Hon. R. Dandurand	322–344–395–448–470
May 2	Inter-Provincial Trade	Hon. J. H. Barnard	319
Apr. 26	Admiralty Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	330–428–455–485–1322
May 7	Copyright	Hon. R. Dandurand	415–471–488–558–567–590
May 8	Chinese Immigration	Hon. R. Dandurand	433–484–1120–1125
May 16	Combines Industrial Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	543–621–639–675–685–773–782

Date	Subject	Introduced by	Hansard Page
May 7	Canada Temperance Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	415–617–714–729–753–797–848–924–954–997–1164
May 15	Italian Convention	Hon. R. Dandurand	501–634–639–667
June 12	Lake Freight Commission	Hon. W. B. Willoughby	605–705–845
June 21	Bank Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	985–986–1005–1028–1048–1085
June 28	Halibut Fishery Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	1209–1247
June 30	Canadian National Railway Bill	Hon. R. Dandurand	1308–1318
May 22	Hudson Bay Route	Hon. Rufus Pope	623

Dominion Bye-elections of the Year. A number of bye-elections, to fill vacancies caused by death and appointments to office, were held in 1923. Not very vital issues in Quebec or Ontario were discussed, and these are referred to in the Section relating to Hon. Mr. Meighen's political activities. In the Maritime Provinces, however, two of the election campaigns, Halifax, N.S., and Kent, N.B., were greatly influenced by the dissatisfaction there in respect of railway rates, the absorption of the Intercolonial Railway System by the Canadian National Railways and the feeling that the Maritime Provinces had not been treated fairly and had suffered in recent years in consequence of the development of the West at the expense of the East. The following list summarizes the conditions involved and the results of the bye-elections held during the year:

North Essex (Mch. 1). Cause—death of the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railway; candidates, Albert Francis Healy (Lib.), Sandwich, barrister, 10,456; Sidney Cecil Robinson (Cons.), 9,384; majority for Healy, 1,072.

Moose Jaw (Apr. 10). Cause—election of R. M. Johnson declared void; candidates, Edward Nicholas Hopkins (Prog.), Moose Jaw, retired farmer, 8,960; William Erskine Knowles (Lib.), 7,362, majority for Hopkins, 1,598.

Nicolet (May 14). Cause—acceptation of office, Arthur Trahan, sitting member; candidate, Joseph Felix Descouteaux, (Lib.), Ste. Monique, Que., farmer, elected by acclamation.

Cape Breton (July 31). Cause—elevation of the Hon. D. D. McKenzie to Supreme Court Bench, Nova Scotia; candidates, Fenwick Lionel Kelly (Lib.), North Sydney, shipbroker, 4,839; Robert Hamilton Butts, Sydney Mines, barrister, 4,215; Daniel David MacDonald, coal miner, 1,652; majorities, 624 and 3,187 respectively.

Pictou, N.S. (Sept. 6). Cause—acceptation of office as Minister of the Crown, the Hon. E. M. Macdonald; elected by acclamation.

Renfrew (Sept. 6). Cause—acceptation of office as Minister of the Crown, the Hon. Thomas A. Low, Renfrew, manufacturer; elected by acclamation.

North Winnipeg (Oct. 24). Cause—acceptation of office as Minister of the Crown, the Hon. Edward James McMurray; candidates, the Hon. E. J. McMurray (Lib.) barrister, Winnipeg, 5,628; Abraham Albert Heaps, Winnipeg, 2,835; Paul Gigejczuk, Winnipeg, 199; Joseph Albert Martin, Winnipeg, (Labour), labourer, 39; majority for McMurray, 2,793; 5,429 and 5,589.

Halifax (Dec. 5). Cause—acceptation of office, by the Hon. A. K. McLean, as Judge of the Court of Chancery; candidates, William Alexander Black (Cons.), shipping broker, Halifax, 13,365; George Alfred Redmond (Lib.) merchant, Halifax, 11,433; majority for Black, 1,932.

Kent, N. B. (Dec. 20). Cause—death of Auguste Theopile Leger, sitting member; candidates, Alexander J. Doucet, (Cons.), Notre Dame, N.B., 3,643; Alfred E. Bourgeois, 3,435; majority for Doucet 208.

The Dominion Ministers; Departmental Policy and Activities of the Year.*

The administration of Government affairs through the Ministers and their Departments was the practical expression of the Government's policy as a whole. The year 1923 called for unusual care and judgment in the working out of the innumerable problems which presented themselves, as Canada, being in a position of financial stability and optimism second only to the United States, was making strong endeavours to further this economic condition without the necessity of placing too heavy burdens on the people as a whole. Notwithstanding the carefully adhered to rule of economy, the Federal Departments reported outstanding work accomplished and the foundations of unquestionable future service laid during the year, particularly, in connection with Trade and Commerce, the promotion of Immigration and Colonization, the development of Natural Resources, the betterment of the Canadian National Railways' balance sheet and, in many other directions, that gave promise of greater future extension.

Mr. Fielding's Budget; the Finance Department. The Budget, perhaps the most important question with which Parliament deals, comprising as it does the Nation's balance sheet and its business plans for the ensuing year, was brought down on May 11, at which time Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding presented his Seventeenth Annual Statement to the House. While the Statement showed a Surplus over ordinary Capital and special Expenditures of $37,589,000, on account of railway and other obligations, the net result was an addition to the Public Debt of $49,293,086, and Mr. Fielding gave it as his belief that there would have to be another addition to the Debt at the end of the year. The Finance Minister dealt with loan operations, tax reductions and customs tariff changes, the latter, he stated, being nearly all in the direction of reduction. He stressed the need for better trade relations with the United States and believed that the general outlook in Canada was one of reviving prosperity.

Mr. Fielding was followed by Sir Henry Drayton, who, as Finance Minister in the previous administration, was in a position to effectively analyse the Budget proposals, and who described the Budget as something which went a small way in every direction, but was really a political budget and one of expediency. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, urged the need for economy; approved of what he found to be slight reductions in the British preference, but offered an amendment to the effect that there should be substantial reduction in the Tariff, particularly in respect of the necessaries of life and the implements of production, an increase in the British preference and reciprocity with the United States; loss of revenue, if any, he thought should be met by extension of the Income Tax and of Excise and other taxes on luxuries. J. S.

*NOTE.—In the records of 1923 some of the Departments may appear to be given more treatment than others; the fact that they are of historical value requires them to be chronicled and the space given, in certain instances is, of necessity, variable from year to year.

Woodsworth of the Labour party, agreed with most of what Mr. Forke had stated and concurred in the general aims of his amendment.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen was disappointed in the Budget. Answering criticisms that his administration had not raised sufficient to meet War expenditures by taxation he stated that, whereas Great Britain had raised 28 per cent. of War costs by taxation, Canada had raised 29 per cent. He found that, in the main, the Tariff had been left practically where it was and that the whole principle of Protective Tariff was left intact. The Budget speech was finally concluded on May 23, on which date the Prime Minister replied to Mr. Meighen's criticisms. He considered the Budget was in accordance with previous Liberal policy; it was far from being Protectionist, there having been reductions in duties on some twenty-one different items. The essential features, as he found them, were: no increase in taxation; a substantial revision downwards of many items in the customs tariff; a large reduction so far as sugar was concerned; an increase in the British preference on commodities coming *via* Canadian ports and a revival of the offer of Reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Forke's amendment was negatived by a vote of 162 to 61 and the main Motion of Mr. Fielding agreed to by a vote of 114 to 106.

The essential features of the Budget may be summarized as follows: British Preferential Tariff on items over fifteen per cent. reduced by ten per cent. through Canadian ports; a standing offer of reciprocity in natural products with the United States written into tariff; sugar duty reduced by a half-cent per pound; additional tax of the previous year of $1.50 per thousand on cigarettes cut off; a duty imposed to encourage artificial silks; tariff reduced on machines for stumping and for utilization of fish waste; maximum tax on cheques reduced from $2 to $1; Sales Tax simplified and fixed at 6 per cent. at source instead of graded at different points, and exemptions granted on raw furs, wool, tile for drainage and newsprint; petroleum duty to be cut in half on June 30, 1924 and to be ended a year later; copper industry to be aided by temporary bounty on copper bars and rods; hemp industry to be assisted by bounty; excise tax on domestic wines reduced to $1.50 per gallon.

High taxation, as an after the War consequence, occupied the serious attention of business interests affected by it and, as being intimately connected with the administration of the Department of Finance, reference may be made here to an incident which occurred prior to the opening of Parliament. On Jan. 25, a large Deputation, consisting of representatives of the Retail Merchants' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Wholesale Hardware Association, the Canadian Automotive Equipment Association, the Wholesale Dry Goods Association—69 in all, from every Province in Canada—waited on the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and presented, orally and by a written memorial, their views on the subject. It was stated that these national organizations had made a careful study of taxation; that they realized the Government

must raise revenue for administrative purposes and to meet national obligations and that, for some years to come, heavy taxes must be imposed.

They offered their suggestions in the spirit of co-operation, with the hope of being of assistance in achieving these objects with the least possible administrative expense and interference with business, but they expressed the view, that taxation on business was very heavy and, in some cases, unnecessarily vexatious and restrictive. They believed that some forms of taxation could be modified and others eliminated through reduction of Governmental expenditure. The example of the business concerns in reducing expenditures was held up and suggested that the Government could further extend its efforts to do likewise. In Great Britain and the United States similar business organizations had urged strongly such a policy. If, however, after exercising every possible economy and the granting of the requests made, as the result of unanimous approval, it was recommended that the Sales Tax in its then general form be continued for the time being with a slight increase in rate, should same be necessary. Before, however, taking even this step the Government should consider the full effect of the large increase in the Tax on the previous year, as it had not yet had an opportunity of demonstrating the certain increase of revenue from that source, as all stocks in warehouses of manufacturers and on the shelves of wholesalers only paid the higher Sales Tax as these goods were replaced.

The recommendations of the Deputation were then submitted in concrete and detailed form. Although too technical and extended to be fully explained here, in a general way they dealt with the Sales Tax in its application to several classes of business, advocated the repeal of special excise taxes on confectionery, automobiles and on soft drinks, as discriminatory in respect of certain industries, and the repeal of the Stamp Tax on receipts; that the Stamp Tax on cheques, drafts, etc. be reduced to a flat rate of two cents each; that there should be a reduction of the Income Tax on corporations and the Tax on personal incomes. It was also recommended that certain deductions should be made for net losses in business during a taxable year from the net income of the succeeding year and on account of contributions or gifts to hospitals, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or other associations. The Prime Minister made promise of the usual careful consideration, but as will be seen by reference to Budget changes elsewhere, none of these recommendations were put into effect.

After the Session, Mr. Fielding resumed the duties of his Department with apparently the same zest as he had displayed in Parliament. During October he paid a few days' visit to his Nova Scotia constituency which, however, had no political significance. Later, he took part in the Halifax election, speaking five or six times in behalf of the Liberal candidate. On Nov. 24, while still in Halifax, he completed his 75th year and, on that occasion, his friends joined in tendering him a "birthday party" as it was termed, in

which he was the recipient of numerous felicitations, and with which, as he asserted, were associated some of the very pleasantest memories of a long political career. It was with the deepest regret that a few days after his return to Ottawa there were rumours of a serious illness. The Hon. James A. Robb, as a consequence, was appointed Acting Minister of Finance. The surprising vitality and energy displayed by Mr. Fielding during the Session of Parliament was the more surprising in that he had, in the latter part of January, returned from a strenuous European diplomatic tour, in which he represented Canada at the Geneva Conference and visited Paris, Rome and Brussels, negotiating commercial Treaties with the French, Italian and Belgian Governments.

There were two bond issues during the year. One, of the Canadian National Railways, an equipment issue of $22,500,000, was the first to carry the Government's guarantee, the bonds being secured on the equipment purchased and, in addition, guaranteed under the Guarantee Act of 1923. The other was a refunding loan in connection with Victory Bonds. On Nov. 1st, the 5½ per cent. five-year bonds of the 1918 Victory Loan issue, amounting to $172,459,650, matured. In September, tenders were asked for the issue of a five per cent. refunding loan. The highest bid, from a Canadian syndicate, was accepted, namely $53,000,000 five-year bonds at 96·75 and accrued interest, and $147,000,000 twenty-year bonds at 96 and accrued interest. Arrangements were made with the syndicate to give to holders of the maturing bonds the privilege of converting their holdings into bonds of the refunding issue. The price to the public was 99 for the five-year bonds and 98·25 for the twenty-year bonds. The maturity date of the refunding loan was made Oct. 15, 1928, for the five-year bonds and Oct. 15, 1943, for the twenty-year bonds. It was stipulated that the syndicate should associate with themselves the recognized bond dealers in Canada. All commissions to banks and brokers, advertising expenses and all other charges, usually included in flotation expenses, were borne by the syndicate. Holders of the matured bonds took advantage of the offer to the extent of $59,388,200, leaving a balance of $113,071,450 to be redeemed in cash.

Mr. Stewart as Minister of the Interior and Mines.* On Sept. 1st, the Hon. Charles Stewart issued his second Annual Report as Minister of the Interior. In it, W. W. Cory, C.M.G., showed that there was a decrease of 2,006 homestead entry grants from 7,349 to 5,343; new timber berths to the number of 183 and 639; new grazing leases were issued. Dominion timber berths covered 6,342 square miles and grazing lease 6,342,644 acres. The death of Dr. Otto Klotz on Dec. 28, 1923, deprived the Department of its Director of the Dominion Observatory and Canada of a world-known astronomer. As a specialist in Seismology he had built up a Canadian Seismological station of the first rank and, when appointed in 1917 to succeed Dr. King as Director, devoted himself to the wider prob-

*NOTE.—In 1923, Immigration and Colonization was placed under a separate Department, with Hon. J. A. Robb as Minister. See section, page 268.

lems of observatory work. In 1922, he was Canadian delegate at the Rome meetings of the International Astronomical Union, and the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. R. Meldrum Stewart became Acting Director of the Dominion Observatory upon the death of Dr. Klotz.

As Minister in charge of the Forests, Mr. Stewart was represented, in his unavoidable absence in the West, at what was undoubtedly the most important event in connection with Forestry in 1923, namely, the Second British Empire Forestry Conference, held in Ottawa in July. Sixty delegates representing the Forest administrations or timber trade attended from all parts of the Empire under the Chairmanship of Major General Lord Lovat, KT., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. As a result of this Conference, preparations were made by Mr. Stewart for the calling of a joint Conference in January, 1924, of Federal and Provincial Ministers in charge of the administration of Forests, and their principal officers, to discuss the Forest Fire problem.*

The Summer of 1923 was very disastrous from the standpoint of fires in Eastern Ontario, it being estimated that upwards of 6,000,000 acres were burnt over. Fortunately, the loss from fire in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia was lighter than usual. Another result of the Dominion Conference was the decision of the Forestry Branch to place three Forest reserves, the Sandilands (Manitoba), the Nisbet (Saskatchewan), and the Cypress Hills (Alberta) under definite working plans, to base the annual cut on the amount of increment. During the year, a very considerable advance had been made in the Forest research, being carried on by the Forestry Branch, in various parts of the Dominion, with the object of determining the best means of perpetuating and increasing the yield of the more valuable species of trees. The Forest Products Laboratory by investigation of the mechanical properties of tree species had proved the Douglas fir to be, in fact, stronger than timber imported for the same uses; the Laboratory had also produced a blotting paper derived from wood pulp. The Forestry Branch had been greatly helped by Government air-craft in its operations in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

In 1923, the Reclamation Service was amalgamated with the Dominion Water Power Branch, under the Director, J. B. Challies, C.E. This Body was charged with the administration of all water-power, irrigation and drainage appurtenant to the Dominion Lands. In addition, by virtue of co-operative agreements with the Provinces, which had control of their own natural resources, there had been organized a Dominion Hydrometric Survey which systematically collected and recorded all basic water resources data such as stream-flow measurements, from coast to coast. As a consequence of this Hydrometric Survey, there had grown up an index inventory which maintained all varieties of water resources information, which was, at all times, easily accessible and up-to-date. The total water-

*NOTE.—See, also, section on Relations with the Empire, pages 112-13.

power resources of Canada amounted to over 18,000,000 continuous horse-power, under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, and it was estimated that this was sufficient for an ultimate turbine installation of over 40,000,000 under commercial conditions. Of this power 3,227,000 h.p. had been developed, an increase of about 250,000 h.p. during 1923. The power in use represented an investment of $687,000,000 and a saving of 29,000,000 tons of coal. Installations in progress would bring the developed power to 4,000,000 during 1925.

Amongst the activities of the Topographical Survey in 1923, under the Director, E. Deville, LL.D., may be mentioned the projection throughout the Far North for geological, forestry and navigation purposes of 5,600 miles of monumented control survey, which reached from the Northern limit of settlement to the Arctic ocean; the examination and classification in regard to suitability for settlement of 3,000,000 acres in the vicinity of railways; the topographical mapping, in six Provinces, of 17,000 square miles of lands; and the survey, by aerial photography, of 2,600 square miles of mineralized area in Northern Manitoba. In addition, the delimitation of Provincial boundaries, levelling work and photo-topographical surveys in mountainous areas had been systematically continued. The Topographical Survey maintained, at Ottawa, a Surveys Laboratory for the testing of scientific instruments and, at Saskatoon, a Soils Laboratory for the physical classification of soils. A remarkable achievement had been an extended magnetic survey for which nearly 20,000 observations for magnetic declination or variation of the compass had, so far, been taken in the course of the field work without extra expense. Subdivision, which had already covered 180,000,000 acres, was now discontinued in favour of extended base line and boundary work. A further step in co-ordination between the Air Board and Government Departments had been the institution, in the Topographical Survey, of a section devoted to Aerial photography. Requests for this pass through the Topographical Survey Branch, whose officers consider and offer advice as to the technical aspects of the operation. The photographic work and the flying were carried out by the Air Force, but the results were made available to the Topographical Survey for development and study.

The work of the Geodetic Survey, during 1923, presented one or two novel and interesting features, when taken in relation to what were the principal functions of this Branch of the Department of the Interior, namely, to establish a series of points of reference (longitude, latitude and azimuth) throughout the Dominion, together with its coast lines and large waterways; the determination of elevation of points above sea level; these to serve as a horizontal and vertical control for all kinds of engineering work. During the Winter months, precise levelling was carried on in Northwestern Ontario and a notable water transfer, under cover of ice, contributed largely to the success and economy which marked this difficult work. The method of water transfer resulted in the reduction of the actual

amount of levelling from 450 to 364 miles. An equally striking method of survey was to be seen in connection with the determination of control points for the topographical sheets required for the Alberta-British Columbia Boundary Commissioners, in the course of the triangulation extended along the continental divide, to its intersection with the 120th meridian. A base for the control of lengths had to be located and measured in a country aptly described as a sea of mountains. The problem was solved by running the line over the Yellowhead lake, when a sufficient covering of ice had been formed.

The Canadian National Parks, with a wide development of publicity and an increased use by tourists, formed an important side of the Interior Department's work. The Banff-Windermere Highway, which was officially opened in June, placed four of the National Parks of Canada on a great international system of connected highways. Jasper Park, along the Canadian National Railways was, also, a notable development in this direction.

The work of marking our important National Historic Sites was carried on during the year by the National Parks Branch. Twenty-three sites were set aside and dedicated by the erection of a bronze tablet or cairn. Amongst the most important of these were the sites of Old Glengarry House, near Cornwall; the Old Simcoe building, Kingston; Mission Ste. Marie II, Christian Island, St. Ignace, where Brébeuf and Lalement were massacred; Chippewa battle field and sites of the Battles of Cook's Mills, Frenchman's Creek, Fort George and Beaver Dams; Sault Ste. Marie, in Ontario; the Battle of Laprairie and the second Battle of Laprairie, in Quebec.

The North-west Territories, of which the administration was under this Department,received increased grants for day schools and hospitals; health officers were appointed to enforce the Public Health Ordinance; Wireless stations were established at Dawson and Mayo in the Yukon, and when these were connected with the proposed stations at Herschel Island, Fort Simpson and Edmonton, the idea was to discard the costly land line in use from Hazelton, B.C.

An Arctic expedition with J. D. Craig as officer in charge was despatched to the Franklin District in the C.G.S. *Arctic* (Capt. J. E. Bernier). A Royal Canadian Mounted Police post was established at Pangnirtung on Cumberland Sound. This expedition reached 78·47 N. Lat., 250 miles further North than in 1922. The *Arctic* carried the judicial party commissioned to try the natives accused of the murder of the late Fred James. The trial was held at Pond's Inlet, Baffin island, and the two convicted Eskimos were brought back to serve their sentences in the Manitoba penitentiary.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service reported an increasing demand for information, general, particular and geographical, relating to the natural resources of Canada from all the British Dominions Overseas, nearly every country of Europe and from the United States. Lectures prepared by this Service and illustrated by sets of coloured slides were in constant use in the United States,

Britain and elsewhere. In Co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway the Natural Resources Intelligence Service had in hand the great steel map of Canada (28 ft. by 10 ft.) for the British Empire Exhibition of 1924.

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines. During the year a very active interest was taken in the constantly advancing mineral industry of Canada by this Department with two main branches, the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch, both under the administration of Dr. Charles Camsell, as Deputy Minister. During the Summer of 1923, the Geological Survey made field investigations all over Canada, sending out, in all, 46 parties. Amongst these made were of the well known ore deposits of Keno Hill, Yukon, and of the newly discovered silver lead ores at Beaver River. Exploratory work was done along the promising eastern edge of the Coast region Batholiths, between Portland Canal and the Canadian National Railway in British Columbia. The Copper Mountain ore deposits in the same Province were geologically examined and mapped. The northern part of the Nanaimo coal basin, on Vancouver Island, was structurally investigated. Geological investigations were made in south-western British Columbia and the Windermere area of southern British Columbia. The detailed examination of the iron ore resources of British Columbia was continued and the investigation of the Cariboo placer deposits was completed.

In the Northwest Territories, geological work was continued along the Mackenzie River and area tributary to it, particularly with reference to the oil-bearing possibilities of the region. Examinations were made in respect of a coal area between Brulé Lake and Smoke River in Alberta, of the Bow River coal basin in the mountains in the Kananaskis area and an area west of the western boundary of Saskatchewan, in the vicinity of the Hot Springs of Banff, and of the cretaceous clays of the Athabaska River. A number of additional skeletons of dinosaurs were collected from the Red Deer valley. In Saskatchewan, Pre-Cambrian areas near Lac la Ronge were geologically surveyed and, in Manitoba, the eastward extension of the Rice Lake gold area was investigated. In Ontario, geological investigations were made in regions including Fort William and Port Arthur, those east of Echo Lake near Sault Ste. Marie, north of Webbwood, the north coast of Georgian Bay near Killarney, and south of James Bay, Mineral-bearing areas in Madoc and Marmora regions and in Papineau county, Quebec, were examined, and geological investigations of the beryllium metal carried out in both Ontario and Quebec.

In Quebec, detailed geological examination was made of the Rouyn gold area and the Dufresnois lake area. Field work was extended to include, in Ontario, the Argonaut gold mine and recently found properties at Larder Lake; also of areas in the vicinity of Coaticook and north of Baie St. Paul. The Gaspé Peninsula work was finished and two copper deposits near Matane and on the York

River were examined. In New Brunswick, part of the Minto coal basin was geologically mapped and, in Nova Scotia, the Pictou and Sydney coal areas and oil shales were continued. The work included Annapolis county and a structural map was completed of the ranges of Nictaux, Torbrook and Inglisville. Arsenic-bearing deposits in New Brunswick and Ontario were also examined. A large amount of topographical work was carried out in the northern parts of British Columbia and Manitoba, in Ontario in the Sudbury region at the head of Lake Superior and, in Quebec, in the Gaspé, and other areas—also in Nova Scotia.

There were largely increased activities in departmental work in the various branches. Included in these were collections for the Exhibition Train in France and exhibits and preparation of special quartz for the British Exposition at Wembley. There was also active co-operation with the Fuel Boards of the Government; field investigations, particularly on the bituminous sand of the Athabaska, the glauber salt deposits of the Prairie lakes, feldspars of Lievre River, Quebec; the distribution and uses of Bentonite and infusorial earths of the Maritime Provinces. Detailed work was begun on the natural gases and the suitability of their manufacture for carbon black and other purposes. A great amount of experimental work was done and laboratory tests made, which covered practically every phase of mineral economics. The Fuels and Fuel Testing Division gave particular attention to the processes involved in the treatment of coal, peat, oil, gas and oil shale, having in view more especially the present fuel situation. Very valuable and interesting additions were made to the various halls in the National Museum, perhaps most conspicuous being the dinosaurs from Red Deer. Altogether, the Department of Mines in 1923 saw the most active period since its establishment. Legislation of the year respecting mines was as follows: Chapter 40, provided for the payment of bounties on Canadian-produced copper bars or rods sold in Canada for consumption: Chapter 63, for bounties on Canadian petroleum attaining specific standards; Chapter 64, amended the Petroleum and Naptha Inspection Act.

The domestic fuel scarcity was a problem of great urgency and concern during the Winter of 1922-23 and the conclusions of the Dominion Fuel Board appointed to examine the problem in a large way and to suggest permanent remedies were of great interest to the Country, especially Ontario and Quebec. The Board was composed of Dr. Charles Camsell (chairman) John McLeish, B. F. Haanel, D. B. Dowling, J. B. Challies and F. C. C. Lynch. The keynote of its Interim Report was the necessity of educating the public away from anthracite fuel. The use of coke as a substitute was recommended and of bituminous coal in central heating systems, suggested as worthy of trial. Through the efforts of the Board, British coal producers were induced to enquire into the possibilities of the Canadian market, particularly on the St. Lawrence, and a considerable quantity from this source was shipped to Montreal and other points during the season of 1923.

With reference to by-product coke ovens in large centres, in the acute fuel areas like Toronto and Montreal, for the purpose of supplying gas and coke for fuel purposes, the Board, which had carried on an investigation during 1923, definitely decided to recommend it for consideration to the gas companies in those cities, the object being to relieve the anthracite situation by using available bituminous coal supplies. In addition, it was asserted that there was a market in Canada for all the other by-products. In regard to the establishment of district heating plants, it decided that they would also be of benefit in utilizing low-grade fuels as well as being clean and convenient; the cost to consumers would probably not be less than at present. United States bituminous coal, of which there were very large deposits and a large surplus to export in Pennsylvania and Ohio, promised a partial supply of coking material but still left Canada, to that extent, economically dependent upon the United States. Practical tests of coal from the Maritime Provinces were under way in Canadian coking plants, during the year, these tests being under observation by the Board.

One of the events of the mining industry of the year was the reported existence of placer gold at Stag Bay, Labrador. It was reported, for instance, that there were very considerable areas of gravel many feet thick, carrying gold to the value of $100 per cubic yard. A promotion was formed and, as the result of advertisements not definitely promising such results but implying their possibility, there was a temporary excitement amongst prospectors and a number of them either went to the scene or made preparations to go there. The region had been examined by members of the Geological Survey and the opinion was expressed by officials that it was very unlikely that placers had been formed in Labrador since the Ice Age, and that view was confirmed by investigation, after which whatever excitement or interest existed subsided and died out. The belief in placer gold in Labrador was based mainly on advertisements in which statements were made as to Ledoux & Company, New York, who, it was claimed, had made assays of gold-bearing gravel rich in character. Correspondence with Ledoux & Company revealed the fact that they knew nothing of any such samples having been submitted to them.

Hon. Mr. Stewart as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. There were three outstanding features of special current interest in connection with the Department of Indian Affairs. The first related to its domestic policy. The Department aimed at increased educational facilities. Indian education was conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and three Protestant denominations—Presbyterian, English Church and Methodist—subject to the supervision of the Department. The funds were provided principally from Parliamentary appropriation. There were 72 residential and 225 day schools in operation, divided by religions as follows: Roman Catholic—40 residential and 82 day schools; Church of England—20 residential and 76 day schools; Methodist—5 residential and 39 day schools; Presbyterian—7 residential and 5 day

schools; Salvation Army—one day school. The attendance of Indian children at all classes of schools was steadily increasing, being approximately 14,000. Continuation and High School work was conducted in several of the day and residential schools. The expenditure for Indian education from Parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1923, amounted to $1,437,642.

Marked progress was made in the matter of health supervision by the Indian Department through improved sanitation, the employment of field nurses on the reserves, and general prophylactic instruction. This policy was reflected in the fact that, notwithstanding the ravages of "flu," the Indian population had been increasing, during the recent years, to about 105,000 for the whole Dominion. Perhaps the most notable advancement, however, was the development of agriculture amongst the Indians as exemplified by the fact that, for the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, grain was produced on the reserves throughout the Dominion to the amount of more than one and one-half million bushels.

The second outstanding matter of current interest, although perhaps not of major importance from an official standpoint, engaged public attention as a picturesque, almost bizarre development. It related to the almost age-worn contention of the Six Nation Indians of Brantford that they were an independent entity, not subject to the laws or jurisdiction of Canada, but a self-governing people for many centuries, so recognized by Great Britain, France, the Netherlands and Canada, as far back as 1784. This contention, or rather series of contentions, was based most particularly on the fact that they were regarded and spoken of as "Allies" by the British Government during the Revolutionary War, when they took the side of Great Britain and, when the War was concluded in recognition of their services, were given a grant of land approximately 700,000 acres lying along the Ouse or Grand River, six miles on each side. After some years of negotiations with the Dominion Government, in 1923, the Six Nations appealed to the League of Nations to be admitted as a member, on the grounds that they were a State "within the purview and meaning of Article 17 of the Covenant of the League of Nations." The petition setting out fully their claim contained, in all, 20 main recitals, each of which had been categorically refuted by the General Superintendent of Indian Affairs in a counter statement, in which generally it was held that the Six Nations were not a state within the meaning of Article 17 referred to; that they were British subjects of the Dominion of Canada and always had been since their settlement in Canada, and had never been recognized as other by the Government.

It was pointed out that the question of the liability of the Indians to the general laws of the land came up in 1922 and, according to a decision of Mr. Justice Riddell of Ontario, the law on the subject had never been in doubt since 1826. The much stressed rights under "treaty," it was set forth, simply related to a grant of land, under certain restrictions and did not involve any political recognition whatsoever. The term "treaty" in this sense was not

to be construed in the meaning comprehended by international law, but "simply denoted the plan of negotiations adopted by the Government in dealing with the usufructuary rights which the aboriginal peoples have been recognized as possessing in the land from the inception of British Rule." If such rights, under treaties with Indians all over Canada were admitted, the learned judge stated, a condition would be created which would be "untenable and inconceivable."

Thirdly, the Indian situation in British Columbia had become involved over the land question. An agitation amongst the northern Indians, more especially, arose some years before in connection with and affecting large areas of land. In British Columbia, Indian rights were never extinguished by treaty, as in other Provinces, though reserves in generous proportions were set apart and, outside of some nomadic tribes, occupied by the Indians. Some years before, a joint Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the entire question and four years later reported at great length. In 1923, an agreement was reached between the Governments of British Columbia and the Dominion to accept the recommendations of the Commission, but the necessary negotiations were not completed.

There was a local dispute in Ontario where the Chippewas and Mississaugas of Huron and Simcoe counties had made claims for compensation of losses of hunting and fishing grounds in that part of central and northern Ontario bounded on the West by the Georgian Bay, on the South by a line running from a point at the north of Lake Simcoe easterly, along the northern boundary of a former surrender, on the East by a line running northerly through the town of Pembroke, and on the North by the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing and French River. These claims were referred to a Joint Royal Commission representing the Dominion and the Ontario Governments. As the result of much evidence and investigation, the Commission succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Indians, whereby they surrendered all their original rights and claims in consideration of a payment of $500,000 by the Province of Ontario. A high tribute was paid by the Commission to the Indians with whom they had to deal, on account of their transparent honesty and their unswerving loyalty to British institutions.

National Defence and the Hon.. E. M. Macdonald. During the 1922 Session of Parliament an Act was passed constituting a Department of Defence by the amalgamation of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board under one ministry. The Act came into effect by Order-in-Council Jan. 1st, 1923, and simultaneously the Militia Council and the Air Board were dissolved, the object being closer co-operation between land, water and air forces and greater economy in their administration. The Hon. G. P. Graham, who had been in charge of National Defence, was succeeded by the Hon. E. M. Macdonald as Minister under the new arrangement. Consequent upon the re-organization there were many interior changes made in the staff appointments. The strength of the

Permanent Force on Mch. 31, was 3,475 but it was considered that the minimum strength should be four thousand. For financial reasons, the training period of the non-Permanent Active Militia had to be restricted to nine days and to a limited establishment and, for the same reason, the purchase of tanks and training in that branch of warfare was not possible. It was, however, possible to resume the Militia Staff course after suspension during the War. Lectures connected with the theoretical portion of this were well attended at the different centres during the Winter and a goodly number of candidates sat for the subsequent examination.

A reduction of $100,000 in the Cadet Vote resulted in the cancellation of all Cadet camps. Approval, however, was given for the purchase of 2,000 rifles; detachments of the Boys Naval Brigade were incorporated in the Cadet Service and were permitted to benefit by the *per capita* allowance for military Cadets; greater attention than formerly was paid to physical training, first aid, signalling, scouting, etc., and the total enrolled rose from 101,000 on Mch. 31, 1922, to 109,395 on the same date in 1923.

The work of the Signal Service presented some features of special interest. During the Summer of 1922 some quite notable experimental work was carried out with old equipment by the wireless officers, from aeroplane to aeroplane and between aeroplane and ground station, in the vicinity of High River, Alta. The value of the Forestry Patrols maintained by the Royal Canadian Air Service were greatly increased by this development of wireless. Arrangements were completed for the establishing of wireless stations in the Mackenzie Valley manned by *personnel* of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, to place points as distant as Dawson City and the Mayo Mining Camp in telegraphic communication with other parts of Canada. A great deal of valuable field work in horizontal and vertical control was done in connection with the Ottawa (Ont.) and Warwick, D'Israeli, Armstrong and St. Everiste sheets in Quebec.

The second post-War course for officers preparing for examinations for admission to the Staff College, was held from Oct. 1st, 1922, to Feb. 26, 1923, at the Royal Military College, Kingston. During the year, a total of 41 officers presented themselves at the examinations held in April and October, 1922. Four qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 10 for the rank of Major, and 13 for the rank of Captain. During the year 1922-23, a total of 49 provisional schools of visual telegraphy were conducted, two in excess of the previous years. The total number of classes of Cadets conducted during the same period numbered 53 as compared with 44 in the previous year. On Mch. 31, 1923, there were in existence 130 Military Rifle Associations with a total membership of 22,273 and 110 Civilian Rifle Associations with a total membership of 21,160.

Owing to lack of appropriation, the activities of the Cadet Service were much curtailed and the usual Summer courses for enabling male school teachers to qualify as Cadet Corps instructors were cancelled. Provisional schools, however, were held at various

centres; 196 teachers obtained Cadet instructor certificates and with the co-operation of these graduates it was found possible to raise 80 Cadet Corps during the year, the number of cadets stated at the end of the fiscal year, 1922-23, being 109,395. The Department of National Defence continued to provide instructors at Normal Schools and, during the year, 6,953 teachers in training attended courses of instruction in physical education, of whom 5,088 obtained certificates of qualification. In addition to these, refresher courses were held at various centres attended by 1,411 teachers. There was at the Royal Military College, Kingston, during the year, an average strength of 150 gentlemen cadets; 67 candidates sent their names to the Board of Selection under the new entrance examination regulations; and, of these, 55 candidates were selected as eligible. An outbreak of influenza of unusual severity occurred in the College early in February and 155 cases were treated in the College hospital. The number of officers, including provisional appointments, posted to the Active Militia during the fiscal year 1922-23 was 4,228. Twenty-two officers, *personnel* of the units of the Canadian Force, either resigned or were retired to pension. Forty-nine District Courts-martial were held in Canada during the same fiscal year, there being no General Courts-martial, a decrease of 25 from the previous year. A very large number of awards including various kinds—badges, decorations, stars, medals, crosses, etc.—were dispatched. These numbered 320,905.

The Estates Section showed that 790 estates were received and money to the amount of $134,447 was collected. In the same period, 644 estates were distributed, involving a total out-payment of $117,686. In the same period, 1,453 ledger sheets were opened showing a total credit of $239,862, included in which was the sum of $29,760 in special trust accounts bearing interest at five per cent for infant children of deceased soldiers. The Mechanical Transport, included 75 various kinds of automotive vehicles, and 754 horses. The total paid out in the form of adjustments of pay and allowances, etc., to ex-members of the C.E.F. and their dependents was $422,677, being considerably in excess of the year 1921-22. During the year 1922-23, expenditure charged to adjustment of War claims was $4,454,181, being about 44 per cent. less than the previous year. The total expenditure of the Department for that period was $14,630,031, or approximately $5,000,000 less than the previous year. The credits in refund and revenue amounted to $1,201,908. It is interesting to note that the amount expended, prior to Apr. 1st, 1922, for War services was $1,557,652,276. The statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force for 1922-23 was, net, $1,835,383, and on account of pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force $2,775,375.

There is little to be reviewed in connection with the Naval Service Branch of National Defence for the year 1922-23. The *Patriot* and *Patrician* were the only two ships of the Canadian Navy in commission, both at Halifax. The Royal Navy ratings in

H.M.C.S. *Patriot* were discharged and replaced by young Canadians. The crew was, accordingly, nearly 40 per cent. untrained and the ship was used entirely for training purposes. On Dec. 27, the *Patriot* sailed for Bermuda and, upon arrival, training was carried out and all facilities were given to the ship's company by the Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Station. Instructors from the Imperial ships were loaned whenever required and, incidentally, this was part of the arrangement made with the British Admiralty. The training cruise to Bermuda resulted in a marked improvement in the ship's company. The *Patrician* left Halifax for Esquimault on Oct. 1st, calling at Bermuda, Jamaica, La Libertad and San Pedro, *en route*. On arrival there, the port was re-opened as a naval base and, during November, 1922, the *Patrician* was engaged in organization duty. On Dec. 5, she proceeded on a cruise to Prince Rupert, which gave the officers and men an opportunity of obtaining local knowledge of the West Coast.

During the year, the *Festubert* and *Ypres* (East Coast) *Armentieres* and *Thiepval* (West Coast) were refitted, preparatory to being placed in commission as mine-sweepers, and were used for training the reserve forces and active service ratings in mine-sweeping and hydrophone work and, also, for giving recruits coastal knowledge. H.M.C.S. *Aurora* and Submarines *C.H.-14* and *C.H.-15* were placed out of active commission and were held in reserve, though being kept in good condition. Since July, 1922, ten lieutenants of the Royal Canadian Navy had been to England to qualify in special naval subjects, including signalling, torpedoing, intelligence, navigation, physical and recreational training, gunnery, etc. Thirty-four naval ratings were also sent to England for special qualifying courses. These officers were to be used very largely in training the Canadian Naval Volunteers and Royal Canadian Naval Reserves, two forces organized during 1923. The Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve consisted of 1,000 officers and men recruited from amongst Canadian citizens who do not follow the sea as a profession. The Royal Canadian Reserve was to consist of 500 officers and men drawn from those following a sea-faring life.

Notwithstanding the limited appropriation of $1,500,000 for Canadian Naval purposes, the stations at Esquimalt and Halifax took on new life in 1923 and, at both places, zeal and, *ésprit de corps* were reported as most encouraging. The problem of re-organizing and putting on an efficient basis these naval stations and training centres was a difficult one but was satisfactorily solved by the officers in charge. The organization of the Canadian Naval Volunteers was the most important development of 1923 and, although it was provided for in 1922 the work was really begun the following year.

The Air Force of Canada was divided into two sections, the Royal Canadian Air Force, for military purposes and civil aviation. In respect of the former, activities consisted almost wholly in training at Camp Borden. The latter was very active and its operations extensive in three important respects, commercial flying, the air traffic industry and international conventions for developing

Air navigation. With a view to placing relations between the Air Service and other Governmental departments on a better basis, it was decided to form a permanent Inter-departmental Committee for the consideration of such work. In addition to the chiefs of the National Defence service the following branches of the Government service were represented: The Director-General of Surveys, the Topographical Surveys Branch, the Forestry Branch, the National Parks Branch, the International Boundary Commission, the North-west Territories Branch, the Geodetic Survey Branch, the Service Bureau, the Dominion Observatory, all the Department of the Interior, the Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch; the Department of Agriculture, Entomological Department, the Department of Public Works, Chief Engineers Branch, and the Department of Indian Affairs, for all of which the Dominion Air Service did most important *reconnaisance* work. The Force had been re-organized into a single military unit with four instructional centres, namely: Dartmouth, Borden, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

During 1923, there was no development of Passenger, Mail or Express service, as the difficulties of operating such services were great in a country like Canada where large centres of population are few and, in many instances, separated by wide tracts of unsettled territory. On the technical side, however, during 1923 there was much activity. The problem of replacing war types with modern up-to-date machines more suited to operations under Canadian conditions had been closely studied. The Air craft industry, dormant since the Armistice, had been revived in Canada and, in 1923, there existed at least two commercial establishments where air craft could be built complete. Taken as a whole, progress in civil aviation during 1923 was very encouraging. The International Convention for Air Navigation, under which the International Commission for Air Navigation operated, was provided for at the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919. As a contracting state, Canada was entitled to representation on the Commission by the appointment of a member but, up to the end of 1923, no direct representative was appointed to take part in the activities of the Commission, but arrangements were made for the British representative, Major-Gen. Sir Sefton W. Brancker, K.C.B., Director of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry, to take whatever steps he might deem necessary to safeguard Canadian interests. At the three meetings of the International Commission held during 1923, at Brussels, London and Rome, he represented the British Empire as a whole.

Some statistics in 1923 in connection with civil aviation are interesting, for there were two firms manufacturing air craft, 15 firms operating air craft and one firm using air craft as auxillary service. There were 31 licensed civil air harbours, 69 licensed civil air craft and 18 licensed *personnel*, and 18 unlicensed air mechanics. Aviation in Canada proved singularly free from serious accidents, two only resulting in death—the total flying accidents being nine. Two pilots were killed and two injured. The number of machine miles per accident was 20,900.

The Post Office Department: The Hon. Charles Murphy. The Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C., Postmaster-General, owing to overwork in connection with his Department, was unable to attend Parliament, during the period of which he spent in South America regaining his health. The Hon. Mr. Stewart was appointed Acting-Postmaster General in his absence. On his return, Mr. Murphy was very active during the rest of the year, but took no part in activities outside of his office. He concentrated his energy and efforts on increasing the efficiency of the system throughout Canada and popularizing methods everywhere in order to increase the revenues and to give the people better service.

A Post Office C.O.D. service, established in October, 1922, to provide an additional commercial facility for business firms, particularly retailers and those engaged in lines of repair business, increased the number of C.O.D. articles mailed, from 14,684 in October to 27,373 in March, 1923. The total number for the first six months was approximately 124,000. In response to requests from philatelists of Canada, covering a long period of years, an agency for the sale of current issues of all Canadian Postage stamps was established in March. A definite policy in regard to Post Office publicity was vigorously pursued during the year. This followed such lines as advertising on its post office die hubs, by posters, by leaflets distributed to householders, radio and postal talks by postmasters; and, also, along the lines of postal co-operation on the part of the public, including illustrated lectures with slides on postal subjects of interest to the public, postal exhibits at Fairs, etc.

There was also established the *Post Office Weekly Bulletin*, having for its object a greater degree of *ésprit de corps* amongst the employees. In addition, there was a decided improvement in working conditions of employees. Amongst the economies affected, an important one was a reduced rate paid to railways for the conveyance of mails. This was brought about through conferences between officers of the Department and railway officials and effected a saving of $400,000 annually to the public. A direct exchange of parcel post with Chinese Post Offices in China was arranged, the exchange offices being Vancouver in Canada and Shanghai in China.

Following the withdrawal of British Postal agencies from China, which acted as intermediaries for Canada, arrangements were made for a direct money order exchange which went into effect on Jan. 1st, 1923. A Convention for the direct exchange of money orders between Canada and the Irish Free State was negotiated and came into effect on the first of the year 1924. In pursuance of a policy, inaugurated in the month of February, weekly business conferences were held in the Post Office Department at which the heads of the several branches were present. These conferences were for the purpose of promoting co-operation and increasing efficiency. As an extension of this policy, a Conference of Dominion Postal Officials was held in October, 1922.

A very important conference with the United States, with significant results, was held late in December, 1922, resulting in a

Convention which became effective on Jan. 1st, 1923, providing for changes in postal arrangements advantageous to both countries, largely reciprocal in nature. These included increased facilities for parcel post exchange; arrangements for insurance of parcels; increased indemnity for lost registered articles; improved arrangements for special delivery service; closer co-operation in all matters requiring investigation, improved money order service; better arrangements in respect of mail matter without sufficient postage; and an improved exchange of dead letters. Arrangements were also made for the conveyance of Canadian parcels to South America through the United States, ensuring a saving of from three to four weeks' time in delivery as, previously, parcels were sent to England and then shipped back across the Atlantic to South American ports.

The financial operations were of a most satisfactory character, the Revenue showing a betterment, as compared with the previous year, of $3,034,618, and the Expenditure showing a reduction of $326,923. The number of post offices established during the fiscal year, 1922-23, was 208, making a total of 12,247. The Pacific Cable traffic was as follows: From Canada to Australia, 323,601 words; from Australia to Canada, 183,228 words. The net Revenue of the post offices for the fiscal year, including War Tax, was $29,-262,233 and the Expenditure of $27,794,502, being an increase in the net Revenue of $2,707,695 and a decrease of $326,923 in the Expenditure. The exchange of money orders issued by Canada to all other countries numbered 1,586,909, to the value of $16,437,770. Those payable in Canada numbered 612,968, to the value of $8,986,041. The total of all money orders issued aggregated 10,111,820, involving an amount of $143,055,120. The number paid in Canada reached the total of $135,274,776, or a total money order business of $278,-329,896. The business of the Post Office Savings Bank showed a very decided falling off, due to savings being deposited in chartered and other institutions and to a probable falling-off in the savings of the people. The total amount of deposits received during the fiscal year was $2,606,611, being a steady and sharp decline from the year 1919, which had the record, since Confederation, of $12,-593,190.

Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment: Hon. H. S. Béland. During the year 1923, this Department continued under the charge of the Hon. H. S. Beland, M.D., also Minister of Health, N. F. Parkinson (ex-C.E.F.), Deputy-Minister and E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S., Assistant Deputy-Minister and Secretary, with Directors of Administration, Medical Services, Dental Services, Overseas Represenative in London, and nine District Offices throughout the Dominion.

For the year ending Dec. 31, the Military Hospitals showed 8,516 patients, making 143,637 since their inception, with clinical treatment for 167,291 or 1,258,376 in all. There were 7 General Hospitals, 2 Sanatoria and 2 Neuropsychatic Hospitals under the control of the Department and arrangements with 29 General hospitals, 13 Sanatoria and 18 Mental hospitals, with 142 Canadian

patients and 230 ex-Imperials in the United States, in addition to those receiving treatment in Great Britain and in foreign countries, as to whom reports had been received to the number of 1,827 and 121, respectively. During 1923, 1,563 patients were admitted into Canadian hospitals as compared with 1,607 in 1922; 185 deaths were recorded or 29 fewer than in the previous year; and 1,524 were discharged as against 1,595. The Neuropsychiatic service showed a slight decrease and the Dental Service considerably less in the number of operations. The number of soldiers accepted for vocational training was 194, making a total of 52,228 since the organization of this branch. During the year, applications for assistance to the sum of $31,724 was granted and $331,277 or 55% cash repayments were made, leaving a balance of $180,142 still outstanding the greater part being regarded as good.

Progress was made towards amalgamating the employment services of the Department with that of Canada and the Provinces and with all but three of the Provinces arrangements were completed. In March, 1922, the peak of unemployment, in respect of disabled soldiers, was 10,951, but in January of 1923, when the peak of that year was reached, only 5,050 were unemployed. There were employed, in the Civil Service of Canada, 4,816 ex-soldiers, of whom 1,861 were disabled. The amount granted for relief was $389,170 as against $1,665,872 in 1922. During the year a re-union of blind soldiers was arranged free of expense and was the largest of the kind yet held, the attendance being 71. In connection with Soldiers' Insurance there were 33,616 applications granted, making an insurance value of $75,000,000, with a premium income of $1,390,000. Death claims to the number of 289, amounting to $822,000, were paid. The applications for Orthopedic and Surgical appliances showed no appreciable reduction and amounted to a grand total of 218,849. The Hon. Dr. Beland, in his Statement to the House, said that a reduction in the staff, of 1,063, had been effected and that,although the number of mental cases had increased, the tubercular cases were decreasing. He also stated that, of the $600,000 loaned to vocational graduates, there was only $260,000 outstanding and nothing overdue.

On June 26, an Order-in-Council was passed amending and enlarging the authority of that of March, 1922, and previous Orders, under which treatment and training were extended to former members of all Allied Forces, and by which allowance could be issued therewith and payment of costs incidental to medical examination, etc. On Sept 12, this was further enlarged to include all who took part in the Fenian Raid and the Northwest Rebellion.

The Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment, better known as the Ralston Commission, issued its first Interim Report, which related to matters referred to in the G.W.V.A. telegram in February of 1922 and which was reported in the Press as follows:

Following recent disclosures surrounding Parliamentary enquiry, we openly charge the Pensions Board with contemptible and cold-blooded conspiracy to deprive ex-Service men of rights previously granted by Par-

liament. There have been deliberate concealment, secret regulations, pensions, insurance in direct violation to the intention of the Parliamentary Committee. This is a culmination unsympathetic policy of increasing severity during recent months. Chairman, Committee to re-open question, impressed by generally expressed indignation. This plot challenges basic rights ex-Service men, nullifies in principle established principles and frustrates further re-establishment effort required.

The Committee set itself to gather all facts, complaints and suggestions from all sources from the Atlantic to the Pacific with special reference made by certain officials of the G.W.V.A. relating to pensions, medical treatment and re-establishment needs of Canadian ex-Service men and their dependents. It was generally agreed that all charges of plots or conspiracies or any other personal charges were to be eliminated. C. Grant McNeill, to whom all complaints made by certain officials of the G.W.V.A. had ultimately come, had had several interviews with the D.S.C.R. and Pension officials and was convinced, he stated, that a change of policy to previous understandings had been made of which he had received no notice. The Commission, however, held that he had been unable to sustain charges of conspiracy or wrongful intent, though the claim that ex-Service men had been deprived of rights previously granted by Parliament was sustained and that the claim, in the telegram referred to that "established privileges" had been nullified, had been justified.

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, the operations of which were to have ended in 1922, was extended for a year but, although qualifications as to state of health had not been required, the Pensions Board in 1922, in view of supposedly unexpected financial loss without any previous publicity, insisted on certain qualifications as to health which resulted in the rejection of a large number of applicants. This was subsequently authorized by the Minister. In a measure it was shown that the Regulations respecting the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act and of Pensions were secret, but not in such a way as to imply wrongful concealment or in such a way as to cause the administration to appear in an air of secretiveness which tended to create misunderstanding and suspicion. The Commission held that the evidence submitted justified the claim that the policy of the Pensions Board had been "unsympathetic," but there was no evidence of exceptional cases of erroneous decisions. The Commission was also of the opinion that the telegram, though its strong language was not justified, was published in good faith and as a last resort after a long endeavour to have supposed privileges and rights restored and maintained. In short, the Commission recommended a more sympathetic treatment, but this was not to be interpreted as urging a sentimental policy; rather the exercise of judgment in the spirit, as well as the letter intended by the Legislature.

In April, the Royal Commission issued a further Report, a first Interim Report on the second part of the investigation, in which it showed that Grant McNeill had been appointed to precede the Commission in each Province to confer with ex-Service men in

various centres in order to prepare them for the sittings as they were held. The greatest publicity, it was averred, was courted and the Press and public had full access to the sittings and to the evidence—more, indeed, in the nature of a conference presided over by the Commission—in which every possible grievance was ventilated. Various explanations were given by the Department as required and, in Halifax, Mr. Scammell, on Jan. 27, stated that vocational training was not carried on as a charitable measure but as a strictly business affair. It was recommended that there should be a final appeal to a Federal Appeal Board on the British plan and that there should be access to Soldiers' fyles. Recommendations were also made for the issuing of a Soldiers' Handbook written in non-technical language giving all the necessary information to obtain such rights and privileges as were granted by Parliament and, further, the consideration of the Handicap Section being taken over by a complete National Employment Service.

The Department of Public Health under the Hon. H. S. Béland. Under the direction of the Hon. H. S. Beland, Minister of Public Health, the activities of the Department during the year 1923, were intensive and diversified, there being no less than eleven services. Organized quarantine stations were operated at Charlottetown, Chatham, N.B., Halifax, Louisburg, North Sydney, Quebec, St. John and Victoria. The total number of vessels reporting at the above stations was 1,897 and of examination of individuals, 289,-292; a total of 638 persons was distributed to quarantine hospitals and detention buildings. In the immigration medical service, for the purpose of detecting mental or physical defects, 66,480 immigrant passengers were examined; of this number 571 were found to belong to prohibited class and 152 others, to require medical or surgical treatment. One new case of leprosy was admitted to the Tracadie Lazaretto—sixteen patients in all being under treatment at the two lazarettos, D'Arcy Island and Tracadie.

In addition to the two hospitals maintained by the Government in the Marine Hospital service, treatment was provided, during the year, at 52 town and city hospitals to 2,663 injured and distressed mariners. The sum of $200,000 was voted by the Dominion Government to aid in the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases. There were 54 clinics in operation throughout the Dominion and both the Dominion and Provincial Health Departments were very active in issuing pamphlets and circulars designed to prevent the spreading of the disease. Under the Dominion Housing Act, which was within the jurisdiction of the Health Department, an amount of $9,550,080 was voted by the Dominion Parliament for the year. Of this sum $3,225,816 was loaned to the 7 Provinces included in this scheme, to which total loans, up to March 31, 1923, amounted to $20,333,406. The total number of houses erected was 4,612, while those under construction and plan totalled 223.

A very active campaign was carried on in 1923 against the traffic in opium and narcotic drugs, of which the Royal Canadian

Mounted Police were responsible for 692 convictions. During the year the Department issued 200 import licenses, 40 export licenses, 110 wholesale druggists' licenses and 56 licenses to retail manufacturing druggists. Under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act which had, as its fundamental principle, the requirement that all articles should be put on the market in a way which permitted the ordinary layman to understand what he was buying, medicines registered and licensed numbered 4,868. In the Child Welfare Service a *Handbook of Child Welfare in Canada* was prepared and published while a new and revised edition of the *Canadian Mothers' Book* was issued together with several reprints of *Little Blue Books—Home series.* A total of 5,894 samples of food and drugs were examined during the year in the laboratories of the Department and numerous prosecutions were made under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. The net expenditure for the year was $914,690, in which the largest items were Quarantine and Public Works Health Act, $225,002; Venereal Diseases, $189,928; Salaries, $129,317; Marine Hospitals, $114,727; and administration of Food and Drugs Act, $111,565. Revenues amounted to $205,983, of which sick mariners' dues totalled $161,010.

The Department of Justice under Sir Lomer Gouin. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice, maintained, outside of Parliament as within, an almost Sphinx-like silence during the year. His speeches in Parliament were confined to a carefully prepared but brief dissertation on the Budget and occasional remarks on subjects affecting his own Department. Along with the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, he attended the Geneva Conference, representing the Canadian Government and, later, he and Mr. Graham attended the Economic Conference in London. He also attended the Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference as advisor. At Geneva, Sir Lomer served on the First Committee, dealing with legal questions, by which he was unanimously chosen as Vice-President and on the Sixth Committee to which are referred questions of a political nature. As first delegate, he took a leading part and was instrumental in securing the approval of the Assembly of an interpretative declaration covering Article 10 of the Peace Treaty. He explained the Canadian point of view, insisting on the desirability of some answer being given, without further delay, to those members of the League who sought to be informed of the rights of the Council and of the obligations of the states under the Article, the matter giving rise to a protracted discussion.

The Department of Justice publishes no Annual Report, and its numerous activities are largely unrecorded and, in a limited way, can only be gleaned from legal reports and criminal statistics. The Government appointed a Commission to consolidate the Revised Statutes of Canada with Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, former Chief Justice of Canada and later Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec as President,

and E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, Vice-President. The other members of the Commission were F. McD. Russell of Vancouver, and Hartley H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto.

The more important cases before the Privy Council, in which the Dominion of Canada was interested or a party to, were as follows: the King *vs.* Caron, the defendant being a member of the Quebec Government; he was sued for income tax, but defended on the ground that the Dominion has no power to tax the salary of a Provincial minister. He failed in the Exechquer Court and appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada in which the appeal was dismissed. Another important question arose out of the contention of the British Columbia Government that under the British North America Act the Dominion had no power to impose Customs or Excise duty on goods consigned to one of the Provinces. This referred to liquor, bought by the British Columbia Government and imported into the Province of British Columbia. The contention of the Province was not upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. An appeal also came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, relating to the employment of Japanese labour in the Dominion. In dismissing the appeal, it was held that an Act of the Legislature of British Columbia enabling a restriction of the employment of Oriental labour was contrary to the provisions of a treaty between the King and the Emperor of Japan and was in conflict with the British North America Act.

The Grand Trunk Railway *vs.* the King, was an appeal from the arbitration award in connection with the taking over of the Grand Trunk by the Dominion of Canada. The majority award of the arbitrators was confirmed by the Privy Council. Montreal *vs.* the Attorney-General of Canada and Quebec involved the taxation of demised Crown lands. It was held by Montreal that the lessees in such lands should be taxed as of actual owners and be liable to pay annual and special assessments. It was held by the Final Court that a tenant was liable as long as his occupancy continued and was liable to distress of goods, but recovery by sale of land was not permissible. This case was an appeal from the Court of King's Bench, Quebec. Two demands for the disallowance of Provincial Statutes came before the Minister of Justice. Saskatchewan for a *veto* of the Manitoba Statute imposing a tax on Grain Futures, while private interests attacked the measure of the Alberta Legislature imposing a tax on mineral rights in vacant lands. The Act in question were disallowed as an interference with Dominion interests and unjust.

During 1923 charges for offences against the person, in Canada, numbered 3,756 with 2,571 convictions as compared with 4,124 and 2,804 in 1922. Other statistics, by Provinces, were as follows:

CONVICTIONS

Province	Operating Illicit Stills	Offences Against Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Offences Proven Against Juveniles	
				Major	Minor
Prince Edward Island	.....	39	164	10	.....
Nova Scotia	6	264	1,392	253	76
New Brunswick	12	364	1,074	60	.....
Quebec	281	1,724	6,260	864	628
Ontario	339	3,958	11,370	1,633	1,049
Manitoba	42	542	1,680	581	495
Saskatchewan	224	997	884	249	28
Alberta	132	990	1,277	246	38
British Columbia	12	1,196	1,443	268	92
Yukon	.....	14	21	1	.....
Total	1,048	10,088	25,565	4,165	2,406

Customs and Excise under the Hon. Jacques Bureau. During 1923 the work of this Department, under the direction of the Hon. Jacques Bureau, LL.B., was largely of the usual departmental character. During the month of November (27, 28, 29 and 30), 1923, a Conference took place at Ottawa between officials of the United States Government and Canadian officials, at which questions relative to illicit traffic in liquor and other commodities across the International frontier were discussed. The United States delegation was headed by the Hon. Mackenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and R. R. Farrow, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Ottawa, acted as Chairman of the Conference. The following subjects were on the proposed agenda presented by the American delegation and were discussed at the Conference: viz.—Co-operation between Canadian and American Customs Officials; search and seizure of vessels engaged in smuggling on the Great Lakes; obligation of vessels to proceed to port for which they clear; treaty arrangement providing for extradition of persons accused of violation of liquor laws; treaty providing for conveyance of prisoners through territory when accused of violation of liquor laws; treaty authorizing Canadian authorities to transport liquor across Alaska in connection with possible rights under Treaty of May 8, 1871; measures to stop smuggling by land; reciprocal arrangements for attendance of witnesses, the execution of commissions and letters rogatory, and the certification of records.

The Hon. McKenzie Moss, Head of the United States Delegation, was accompanied by the following export assistants: William R. Vallance, Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of State; James J. Britt, General Counsel, Prohibition Unit, Treasury Department; J. P. Crawford, of the Customs Legal Force, Treasury Department; Nathaniel G. Van Doren, Head Special Agency, Customs Service, Treasury Department; George E. Boren, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice; William J. Donovan, United States Attorney, Buffalo, New York. The Canadian representatives were as follows: Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs and Excise; R. R. Farrow, Commissioner of Customs and Excise; G. W. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise; C. P. Blair, General Executive, Customs and Excise; W. F. Wilson, Chief of Preventive Service, Dept. of Customs and Excise; W. S. Edwards, Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice;

W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior; Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Shipping during the fiscal year 1922-23, in registered tonnage, was as follows: Sea-going vessels arrived and departed, 34,278,337; vessels trading on rivers and lakes with United States, 38,124,846; total Sea-going, 72,403,183; Vessels employed in the coasting trade, 70,970,078. Vessels sold to other countries were valued at $1,009,327. Sea-going vessels arrived and departed, *via* St. Lawrence River, numbered 2,039, of 7,828,292 tons register and carried 6,892,916 tons of freight. The amount of Sales Tax collected in 1922-23, on imported goods, was $28,576,734, and on domestic goods $62,685,520.

Marine and Fisheries under the Hon. Ernest Lapointe: It was generally conceded that the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, B.A., LL.B., K.C., made a most efficient Minister of Marine and Fisheries, with which he combined a watchful and vigilant oversight in the matter of politics. During the intermission he held several important meetings in Quebec. In August, he accepted an invitation to a luncheon from the Young Liberals of his constituency, at which there was a very large and representative attendance from the district of Quebec. In September, he addressed an important district meeting at L'Islet, at which, in addition to a large gathering of electors, there were present all the Federal and Provincial members on the South shore. He left for the West on Sept. 29, and went direct to Vancouver where he opened the Ballantyne Pier, one of the substantial evidences of the growing importance of that western *entrepot* of Pacific commerce. While in British Columbia he addressed meetings at Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert. In Alberta, accompanied by the Hon. Charles Stewart, he addressed seven or eight meetings and, in Saskatchewan, in company with the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, four or five. Later he took part in the Kent bye-election in New Brunswick. During the year he represented Canada as one of a diplomatic mission to Great Britain and Geneva and, also, at Washington, in connection with the Halibut Treaty.

Canada, in common with all other maritime countries was seriously affected in 1922-23 by the stagnation in the shipping trade, due principally to over-building in 1918 to 1921. As an offset to the losses incurred by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine in 1922, the Annual Report of the Department pointed out that for the eleven months ending in November, 1922, shipments amounting to 172,577 tons were turned over to the Canadian National Railways, and 36,949 tons of import trade were handled over the Government dock at Vancouver from December 1, 1921, to November 1, 1922. The tonnage, launched in Canada, of 17,082 tons, was less than one-quarter of the output of 1921, and this was reflected in the operations of the chief Canadian shipbuilding plants of which the Wallace Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Vancouver, appeared to have been the most active. It effected repairs to 61 steamships, 3 barges,

and 26 tugs, while 25 vessels were lined for grain. The Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Lauzon, Que., repaired or overhauled 25 vessels. The repair work of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co. included the repair of 123 boats and one new steamer of a dead weight tonnage of ten thousand. At the Halifax Ship Yards, where no new construction was carried out, repair work amounted to $642,352. The Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, constructed a Hopper barge for the Canadian Government and did repair work on 64 vessels. The Midland Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., constructed a canal-sized coal carrying self-unloader and did various converting and repair work. The Yarrows, Ltd., Victoria, constructed a motor car ferry for the Canadian Pacific Railway for service between Bellingham (Washington) and Sidney, Vancouver Island, and effected repairs on approximately 251,659 gross tons of shipping. The statement of vessels built and registered in Canada included the following: sailing, 82, with a gross tonnage of 9,838; steam, (wood) 32, gross tonnage, 2,759; steam (metal) 7, gross tonnages 21,585; the total amounting to 237 vessels with a gross tonnage of 36,000. In dredging operations, the total number of cubic yards during the season amounted to 793,500 cubic yards, at a total cost of $465,237.

There was nothing particularly new to record in respect of the Meteorological service. In 1923 it lost several of its oldest members, amongst them William Menzies, for a long term of years, Chief Magnetic Observer; F. Payne, Secretary; J. G. Sharpe, Forecaster, and F. L. Blake, Astronomer, all of whom were retired during or at the end of the year. The percentage of verification of forecasts for the year was 84·9 and of the storm warnings, 88·5. The Annual Report stated: "By a new system of preparing wind data, found advisable for work in agricultural meteorology, complete tables of wind velocity and direction for every hour throughout the year at over fifty points in Canada and Newfoundland or, approximately, half a million readings annually are now made with the assistance of our observers." Seismological disturbances were 23 greater than the previous year. The Report of the Dominion Wreck Commissioner, during the calendar year, showed there were 277 casualties reported, the tonnage being 604,423 net and the stated damage $451,312, made up as follows: "ship, $411,462; cargo, $39,850; while 27 lives were lost."

Under the Fisheries Department, by an Order-in-Council, issued on Aug. 17, the existing regulations limiting fishing by steam trawlers in waters at least twelve miles distant from the shore, in the Prince Edward Island area, were modified so as to allow trawlers to operate within that limit, but not within territorial waters, during the months of August, September and October, subject to the condition, however, that if the equipment of in-shore fishermen was found to be destroyed in consequence of such fishing, steam trawling should again be restricted as formerly. The object of the earlier regulation, which was promulgated in December, 1916, was to safeguard the hand-trawls of the in-shore fishermen from interference or destruction by the steam trawlers.

Of late years the suckers and other coarse fish in Lake Winnipegosis had increased out of all proportion to the white fish and other commercial species. In 1923, the Department of Marine and Fisheries undertook the netting of these fish and disposed of them so far as facilities available would permit, by placing them in other lakes, the character of whose waters precluded stocking with the finer species. In all, 281 adult fish and 5,530,000 eggs were planted in the lakes, the species being pike, suckers and pickerel. The following lakes were stocked: Lenore, Burton, Stony, Crystal, Boyds, Grays, Pelican and two lakes un-named, one near Roblin and the other near Binscarth, Manitoba. More than 550 young catfish were transferred from Selkirk, Manitoba, to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, for the Saskatchewan River, and 400 to Quill Lake, Saskatchewan.

Fish culture had developed to a stage in which it was necessary that not only should eggs be hatched, but that the vitality of the fry should be assured. It had been suggested that the shallow troughs of running water in which they live until their food sac is absorbed unfits the young fish for life in the deeper water of streams and lakes. Interesting and instructive experiments were made, therefore, at the Lakelse Lake hatchery in British Columbia, with regard to the depths at which young sockeye might be submerged without injurious results: it was found that no unfavourable change occurred in their condition after submersion in water varying in depth up to 46 feet. The experiments were made in water at a temperature of 32 degrees *Fahrenheit.* The fish were placed in lacquered cans, perforated to subject them to full water pressure, and at the end of the longest period, which was 23 hours, they appeared as lively as when first submerged and in perfectly normal and healthy condition. Newly hatched fry, fry with the food sac nearly absorbed and seven-month-old fingerlings were used in the experiment. The inference drawn from this was that deep water culture afforded greater possibilities of success than methods previously in use.

The inspection of fish and the packages in which they were marketed was carried out, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, as amended in 1920, by a staff of three permanent and twelve temporary inspectors on the Atlantic coast, and two temporary inspectors on the Pacific coast. The services included in the inspection of fish canneries, fisheries intelligence service and fish culture were carried on as usual, though on an extended basis.

In the course of the year the Marine Biological Board was re-organized and its membership increased by the addition of three non-scientific members who possessed a practical knowledge of the fishing industry and its problems. With the new organization, the Board prepared to establish sub-stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and, during the year, gave practical demonstrations to fishermen and others concerned in the proper methods of processing fish, and also for the purpose of training instructors.

The Department assisted, financially, the Committee of the Canadian Fisheries Association to carry on a campaign of publicity for the purpose of increasing the consumption of fish and, thereby, ultimately improving the condition of the fishing industry generally. During August and September, 1922, the Commission, consisting of certain members of the Standing Committee of Marine and Fisheries in the House of Commons, investigated the fisheries conditions of British Columbia. The Commission's Reports contained a number of recommendations looking, not only to the conservation of the fishery resources there, but also to removing any disabilities under which the industry was being carried on. As a result of the Enquiry and, in accordance with the Commission's recommendation, several important changes were made in the regulations which became effective during the season of 1923.

The full results of the fishing operations in 1923 were not available at the time of writing but, from statistical information supplied monthly, a fairly accurate idea of the catch has been obtained. This, on both coasts, during the twelve months, amounted to 6,856,729 cwts., with an estimated value to the fishermen at the points of landing, of $21,674,000. During the twelve months of 1922, the catch was 8,228,197 cwts., valued at $24,000,000—the quantity being less by 1,371,468 cwts., and the value by over $2,000,000. There was a great falling-off in the Cod catch owing to the poor condition of the markets at the beginning of the season. The returns from the Mackerel fishing were very much less than the preceding year and, although fish were abundant, low prices discouraged the fishermen. There was little demand for salted Herring. Although the Sardine catch was 100,000 barrels less than in the preceding year, owing to competition, the value was greater by about $96,000. The early Lobster fishery was seriously interrupted by the abnormally hard weather conditions of the previous Winter which continued far into the Spring. Conditions improved in the latter part of the season resulting in an aggregate increase for the year of 8,000 cwts.

The production of the Salmon fishery on the Pacific coast resulted successfully, taking British Columbia as a whole. The pack was estimated at 1,341,677 cases of all kinds of Salmon, being 51,341 cases in excess of that of the previous year. The most significant feature of the Salmon industry was the great decline in the production from the once famous Fraser River. In 1922, the Sockeye pack amounted to less than 50,000 cases while, in 1923, it fell to less than 30,000. Halibut were landed in greater volume, the catch in 1923 being 14,000 cwts. in excess of 1922. The Herring catch on the Pacific coast was above the average. Reviewing the fishery year as a whole, the first half of it was exceedingly gloomy. Owing to the unsettled economic conditions of Europe, foreign markets were depressed with stocks of old fish and sales could only be effected at a loss. The coming-into effect of the Fordney Tariff in the United States had also a very discouraging result, so much so that many of the young fishermen went to the United States or drifted into other lines of occupation. Towards the end of the year,

market conditions materially improved, so that the total marketed value for the year did not fall very much short of that of 1922.

The Radio-telegraph Service, under this Department, which dealt with the latest development of aerial communication, showed an active expansion during 1922 and 1923. Its activities included the administration of the Act governing radio activities and the construction and operation of radio stations, the licensing and inspection of all classes of radio stations, and the inspection of all ships fitted with radio. The East Coast system, at the end of 1922, consisted of 29 stations, extending as a chain from Port Arthur to the Atlantic Ocean. On the Pacific Coast, there were 8, extending from Vancouver to Prince Rupert. As evidence of expansion in the service, there were 31,033 receiving stations as compared with 11,-903 twelve months previously. The number of transmitting stations was 1,848, a very large increase during the same period.

As aids to navigation, the Direction Finding Stations were most valuable and of vital interest to the shipping interests of the Dominion. In 1922 there were 4 of these on the East coast; two new stations were installed, one on St. Paul Island, N.S., and one on the West coast of Vancouver Island. A still later development in direction finding was the Radio Beacon Station, the direction finder apparatus being installed on the ship instead of on the shore. Two experimental stations were decided to be installed on the East coast, one at Cape Ray. These stations had a range of approximately fifty miles and, ships fitted with Direction Finding apparatus take their bearings therefrom. A notable development of the year 1922-23 was the application of radio-telephone to broadcasting and a total of 62 licenses were issued. These broadcasting stations varied in range from local stations with a radius of 10 to 250 miles. Paid business amounted to 63,520 messages between ships and 85,262 messages between stations in 1922-23 and the total revenue derived by the Government, for all Canada, was $40,045. It is of interest to note that assistance by means of direction-finding stations was rendered to 16 ships on the West coast and 38 on the East coast.

The Department of Trade and Commerce. This department was under the Hon. J. A. Robb, who had gone to Australia in 1922 to negotiate for a treaty of mutual preference as between Australia and the Dominion. He returned early in the year having sat for a month with the Tariff Board of Australia and discussed with them every detail of the project. Upon his return he was unable to announce anything definite but, *en route*, he explained to the Paris correspondent of the *Times* the origin and aims of his mission. At the end of 1923, however, negotiations were still pending.

Mr. Robb was very enthusiastic as to the outlook of Canadian trade. In an article in the *Financial Post*, May 4, he reviewed the situation in that respect. Examining the map of the globe, one must be convinced of the favourable position which Canada occupies in relation to the markets of the world—the United States with its

population of over 100,000,000, a little over a week's distance from the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, three weeks from Australasia and South Africa and India and two weeks from the Orient. He pointed to the fact that Canada was, *per capita*, the second largest exporting country. Farm products bulked largely in exports, but they were not all. In raw materials her exports were 44·5 per cent. as compared to 39·1 per cent. of those of the United States; in partly manufactured commodities, 14·5 per cent. to 11·1 per cent. and, in manufactured commodities, 41·0 per cent. to 49·8 per cent. There was only one other country that exported more *per capita* than Canada, New Zealand, being $154.54 to Canada's $100.63, Australia's $99.50, the United Kingdom's $69.36 and the United States' $33.95.

He believed that, within a few years, we could double our exports and we could also increase, at least by 20 per cent., the ratio of our manufactured products, and we should provide work for Canadians at home, "where no hostile tariff can prevent our farm products from reaching the breakfast of the industrial consumer." Prosperity, he said, depended upon a policy of give and take. At a dinner given to the Senior British Trade Commissioner for Canada, R. W. Dalton, by the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers, Montreal, May 18, Mr. Robb was present and spoke. Mr. Dalton contended that the War had been a struggle for the economic supremacy of the world and no League would ever stop that struggle. While he hoped the ties of blood and sentiment would never weaken, he was convinced that as trade built the Empire so it would maintain it, and British forces should be united in placing British goods wherever possible but, in respect of Canada, British manufacturers must realize Canadian climatic and other conditions and study its transportation requirements and adapt their methods accordingly. As long, he said, as Canada was an importing country, so long would there be commodities that could be imported from Great Britain and the best must be done to encourage British preference. The Hon. Mr. Robb claimed credit for Canada as being the pioneer in the idea of British preference, nor was it confined to narrow limits, but was also extended to all the sister Dominions and all parts of the Empire. He declared:

> We have stretched out our hands, and they remain stretched out to all parts of the Empire, if they are willing to come in and trade with us, and we are not without hope that all parts of the Empire will come in and deal fairly with Canada as Canada will deal fairly with them. We open our doors to Britishers, as we do to the thrifty and industrious throughout the world, because, in developing us, they are developing and strengthening the Empire.

The Hon. T. A. Low, on assuming office and in discussing his policy with the Canadian Press, laid down the following as the three main lines of action: strict economy in departmental expenditures; aggressive efforts to carry out the policy of his predecessor in stimulation of foreign trade; a close study of conditions in the West, through which he proposed to make a strictly business trip to famil-

iarize himself with western problems and to meet and confer with representative Canadians on the spot. He hoped amongst other things to learn all he could about rural credits as a system to be applied to the relief of the farmers. Mr. Low expressed the view that, for all Canada, active development of a wider foreign trade promised most rapid development in commerce and agriculture. Addressing the members of the Maine Chamber of Commerce, on a Coast to Coast tour through Canada, at a luncheon in Ottawa, Sept. 4, and speaking of Canada's War effort and its toil, he added: "And notwithstanding the unfounded whispers of financial instability, as unpatriotic and cruel as the worst of War-time Prussian gases, we are to-day emerging successfully from the effects of that great world conflict. A glance at our position will convince the most pessimistic person that our position is sound and our outlook the brightest."

Speaking with direct application to the American guests, Mr. Low pointed out:

> In trade and commerce we are your second-best customer, and may soon become your best. Canada is rapidly reviving from the War shock of the world impact. We are young, and to our life two things are essential, men and money. In 1914 we entered the War, where Right led us. To that combat we sent almost one-twelth of our population, 600,000 of our youngest and strongest men; nearly 500,000 went Overseas, and 60,000 will never return. That was the toll of our manhood we gave. Of our capital we poured out to the world's need, until we increased our national debt to eight times its normal volume. That was our price in men and money that the world might be free, that our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters might be safe.

In Victoria, B.C., Mr. Low gave an interview to the Victoria *Daily Colonist* in which he sounded the same note of optimism as was reflected in all his addresses and interviews relating to the future trade of Canada. He stated that Canada was in a most enviable position amongst the nations, doing one-fourth of the volume of trade of the United States with one-twelth of the population of that country. In connection with Canada's trade, the Hon. Frank Carrel, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec and proprietor of the Quebec *Daily Telegraph*, in an interview with the *Canadian Gazette*, London, England, in its issue of May 17, amongst other things which included the subjects of Immigration, Canadian investments and the political situation in Canada, said:

> Canada may possess a large debt and a small population for her vast area of land, but she has such immense resources awaiting development that her future possibilities are amongst the leading commercial attractions of the world to-day. Her exports are larger, *per capita*, than any other country, and they are showing yearly expansion. While her neighbour, the United States, is temporarily raising the tariff wall against her best customer, no one takes this political move, mainly fostered by excited Western senators, as serious. It will all simmer down to the sensible and only practicable outcome. Canada is as indispensable to the United States as the latter to the former. The Americans possess unlimited wealth; the Canadians grit, determination and unlimited natural resources. Already millions are pouring into the different Provinces. It will not be long before the Americans discover that Canada is one of her best natural markets and safest investment centres. The conclusion is reciprocal trade relations.

Of course, our neighbours are demanding high commissions, vast concessions, and taking very little chances in the securities which they are picking up through our lack of capital. It is too bad that more of the British houses of finance, with their shrewd system of operations, do not penetrate into the country to a greater extent and pick up some of the splendid offerings. For every one who goes to London for capital, four go to New York.

In the news and editorial columns in respect of Canada's trade, frequent suggestive headlines such as these appeared "Forty-nine nations buy Canadian flour," "Canada Leading Wheat Exporter," "Canada's Foreign Trade $193 *per capita* for the Year," "Canada Granary of Many Countries," and "United States supplies 67% Canada's Imports." At a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Quebec, Oct. 30, G. Howard Smith, President, stated that there were far too many imports and not enough exports. While our exports had gone back, as compared with Sept. 1922, our imports show the enormous increase of $11,000,000. "A great deal of our exports were made up of irreplaceable raw materials," he added, "and while during times of emergency it may have been necessary to export this raw material, still, it is an unsound policy to follow." During the year the Department of Trade and Commerce established a Canadian Government Exhibition and Salesroom at Shanghai, China, this, although in the way of an experiment, had the support of 73 Canadian manufacturers.

The Hon. Mr. Robb remained Minister of Trade and Commerce until August when he became Minister of Immigration and Colonization. He was succeeded by the Hon. Thomas A. Low, who later went West, in October and November, for the purpose of enquiring into grain and grain conditions generally and, during the period of his visit, he made a number of non-political addresses, received numerous delegations and listened to whatever grievances were presented to him. In September, 1923, the Department handled the Japanese Relief Fund, the result of the great earthquake in Japan. During September and October, Mr. Low had to deal with a very delicate and difficult question, the grain blockade, arising out of the Inland Water Freights Act. Through the action taken by him, the blockade was avoided.

The activities of the Department during the year were of the usual character. To these were added publicity in the way of moving pictures and the modern methods of advertising national resources and industrial development. Figures, as appended, reveal a growing trade and commerce, the record for 1923 being from that point most gratifying:

Main Groups	Twelve Months Ended December		
Imports for Consumption—	**1921**	**1922**	**1923**
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$197,683,617	$159,059,173	$182,648,048
Animal Products	43,793,277	47,657,342	46,423,862
Fibres and Textiles	129,294,178	160,120,572	178,428,036
Wood and Paper	38,239,672	35,038,429	40,017,384
Iron and Its Products	127,470,117	126,467,856	173,720,299
Non-Ferrous Metals	31,516,560	34,952,616	42,431,222
Non-Metallic Minerals	153,017,057	127,434,587	165,114,172
Chemical Products	25,014,118	25,689,052	26,170,557

Main Groups	Twelve Months Ended December		
Imports for Consumption—	**1921**	**1922**	**1923**
Miscellaneous	$ 53,449,887	$ 45,989,682	$ 48,576,935
Total Imports	799,478,483	762,409,309	903,530,515
Dutiable Goods	546,863,395	513,330,771	594,473,478
Free Goods	252,615,088	249,078,538	309,057,037
Duty Collected	122,575,653	132,167,544	136,053,610
Exports (Canadian)—			
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$357,487,816	$397,375,826	$416,210,990
Animal Products	141,335,176	135,444,631	136,858,250
Fibres and Textiles	7,875,525	6,918,006	8,360,906
Wood and Paper	186,092,991	213,145,383	267,553,964
Iron and Its Products	32,620,942	41,800,812	67,035,808
Non-Ferrous Metals	27,214,004	39,549,486	56,814,055
Non-Metallic Minerals	25,034,872	24,140,605	29,505,528
Chemical Products	10,327,538	12,484,006	15,768,412
Miscellaneous	14,710,956	13,503,828	16,626,361
Total Exports (Canadian)	802,699,820	884,362,583	1,014,734,274
Foreign Exports	13,994,461	13,815,268	13,584,849
Total Exports	$816,694,281	$898,177,851	$1,028,319,123

One of the important undertakings of the year was the appointment of an Executive Committee with a view to organize and carry out the proposed Canadian Exhibition in France, provided for by an Order-in-Council dated Jan. 11. Hon. Senator C. P. Beaubien was Chairman of the Committee and Fernand Rinfret, member for St. James, Montreal, in the Federal House, Vice-Chairman. The members were F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, A. W. Tolmie, Exhibition Commissioner, Department of Immigration and Colonization; J. E. Walsh, General Manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a representative of each of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. A grant of $50,000 for the exhibition was made at the 1923 Session of Parliament.

One of the most useful branches of the public service was that of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C., Dominion Statistician, the work of which, under scientific organization, had grown enormously, and the outstanding feature of the year was the marked increase in demands made upon it by the general public and, especially, by experts, economists and writers for journalistic purposes. Two important changes in the organization of the Bureau were carried out during the year. By Order-in-Council, a delimitation of functions, as between the Bureau and the Department of Labour, was arrived at whereby the statistics of employment and prices were carried out in the Bureau, and the statistics of wages, rents, labour organizations, trade disputes and industrial accidents, co-ordinated between the two branches, the effect being a saving in staff and an anticipated improvement in the quality of these statistics. A second change in organization was effected, also by Order-in-Council, whereby the statistician of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, was transferred to the Bureau; the new section covered not only the statistics of operation in the woods, sawmills, pulp and paper mills, but those of all other secondary industries dependent upon the forest for their principal raw materials.

R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, attended the International Statistical Institute, which met at Brussels, for the first time since the War, on Oct. 1st. One of the objects of the Institute was to organize international statistics on a wide and uniform basis. Substantial benefits, it was claimed, would accrue to Canada from representation at the meeting in the way of better understanding of what was most useful in the statistics supplied by other countries and of how the Dominion Bureau could supply the needs of the other member-nations, as well as the requirements of the Canadian people. A very important statement was made by the Bureau of Statistics in December in respect of the wealth of Canada, which was placed at $22,482,841,182 or, on the basis of the 1921 Census, per head of the population at $2,500. The estimate was reached under the inventory method. This consisted of totalling the amounts known to have been invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc. Farm values were the largest item in total. These—which included buildings, machinery, livestock, etc.—accounted for $6,592,351,789. The next largest item was urban real estate property, totalling $5,944,000,000.

The Patents and Copyright Branch was under this department. The Copyright Act of 1921 was regarded by the Imperial Government as containing provision not in conformity with the terms of the Revised Berne Convention of 1908, in that it provided for the granting of compulsory licenses for the printing of books, the authors of which belonged to Union countries. Early in the Session of 1923 the Minister of Trade and Commerce introduced a Bill, providing for the cancellation of the licensing sections of the Act. As a result of representations made to him by printers, who predicted that the licensing provisions would result in a greater proportion of the home requirements being printed in Canada, with a corresponding decrease in importations, the Minister of Trade and Commerce recommended to Parliament that the licensing provisions be retained in so far as the works of Canadian and United States citizens were concerned. Parliament amended the original Bill accordingly and, as amended, the Bill was passed by the Senate.

In the making of regulations under the Copyright Act the Minister of Trade and Commerce met with conflicting interests, one side requesting that royalty payments be made by the affixing of adhesive labels to phonograph records made from copyrighted selections. After going thoroughly into the suggestions, the Governor-in-Council decided that such royalties should be payable quarterly by the record makers who, in addition to furnishing bonds protecting the copyright owners, would be required to have their quarterly accounts certified correct by a chartered accountant.

The Secretary of State: the Hon. A. B. Copp. This Department formed the clearing house, so to speak, for all other Departments. It had to do with records, proclamations, the registration of companies, the naturalization of aliens, appointments and many other matters akin. The most important branch under its

jurisdiction was the Archives. As referred to elsewhere, so congested had become the building on Sussex street, opened by the late Lord Grey, Governor-General, that it was decided, in 1923, to add materially to the accommodation, and provision was made for a wing, at least double the size of the main building and estimated to cost $425,000.

In respect of additions to material, the year was the most notable since the establishment of the Archives. These included a complete set of documents in connection with the voyages of Jacques Cartier, published in a large volume, with translations, notes and appendices by H. B. Biggar, Chief Archivist for Canada in Europe; the Durham Papers; documents relative to Cromwell taking possession of Nova Scotia in 1656, with his signature; original drawings by the artist accompanying Capt. Cook's expeditions, in three large folio volumes; the Monckton Papers; documents relating to Montcalm, Vaudreuil and Lévis; a painting of Louis XV, sent by that Monarch to Canada and, after the Conquest taken to England, painted by Van Loo, famous in England and a friend of Walpole; miscellaneous manuscripts and numerous historical prints, water colours and paintings relating to Canada, and a large collection of early Canadian pamphlets, "real archives," as one expert described them.

The Department of Railways; the Hon. G. P. Graham. The Hon. George P. Graham, played many parts during the year 1923. For the first four months he continued as Minister of National Defence. After the death of the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, he became Acting Minister of Railways, and when the Hon. Charles Murphy was compelled to go South on account of illness he was made Acting Postmaster-General. During the whole of the Session of Parliament he acted in those three ministerial roles, though for the greater part of the time he was Minister of Railways, having been appointed permanently to that post Apr. 28. In this trinal capacity, he had no small responsibility to shoulder and his work throughout was strenuous. As the Government railways had been consolidated under a single Board of Management, of which Sir Henry Thornton was head, the Minister of Railways was no longer as such in an administrative capacity, but,in Parliament,he was the official mouthpiece of the System, and his annual Statement, the piloting through of the estimates and the interpretative duties which fell to him were sufficiently onerous. There was, however, little departmental activitity to deal with.

In the allied branch of the Department, Canals, there was, practically, only the continued construction of the Welland Canal to report and what already appears elsewhere under the head of the Dominion Marine Association. Iron ore traffic through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie showed a marked revival during 1923, aggregating 59,356,943 tons as against 42,227,338 tons during 1922. The 1921 tonnage was the smallest since 1903, and the 1923 tonnage was surpassed only by the records of the War years. Wheat shipments

through the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland and St. Lawrence canal systems passed all previous records. The diversion of United States corn from Montreal caused decreases in corn traffic through the Welland and St. Lawrence channels, but other grains showed substantial increases of 364,493 tons and 221,609, respectively. The Canadian traffic through these three canals was 10 per cent. greater than during 1922, and Canadian vessels also carried 10 per cent. more cargoes. Statistics of Canal traffic for 1923 were as follows:

	Canadian Vessels	U.S. Vessels	Tons Freight Originating in Canada	Tons Freight Originating In U.S.	Total
Welland Canal	4,149	613	2,332,309	1,423,603	3,755,912
St. Lawrence	10,948	652	2,970,200	1,571,328	4,541,528
Chambly	435	842	130,930	82,260	213,190
St. Peter	978	10	46,574	.....	46,574
Murray	636	298	2,530	614	3,144
Ottawa	2,217	211	228,448	4,644	233,092
Trent	2,288	47	31,372	30	31,402
Rideau	1,824	12	79,731	1,568	81,299
St. Andrews'	324	.....	37,364	.....	37,364

The number of Canadian vessels which went through the Canadian lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 3,312, and of American vessels, 654, the former carrying 1,775,872 tons and the latter, 480,057 tons. It is interesting to note that the traffic through both the Canadian and United States locks amounted to 91,376,831, carried in 21,974 vessels.

Apart from Departmental duties the Minister of Railways visited his constituents in South Essex on several occasions and addressed meetings. He spent a week in Halifax during the bye-elections there, and attended the Annual Banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal. The most Important tasks undertaken by him, apart from his ministerial duties, were the attendance at the Geneva Conference and the Economic and Imperial Conferences in London.

The Department of Agriculture; Hon. W. R. Motherwell. As Minister, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, had a busy and responsible year. The depressed agricultural conditions of the Middle West, with which he was confronted in 1922, still continued, only relieved by the crop abundance which exceeded that of all previous years. The arduous Session of Parliament closed on June 30, and, in July, he was in Western Canada and was present at agricultural exhibitions in Saskatoon and Regina, where he delivered addresses. He also paid an official visit to the Experimental Farm at Brandon. In September, he made his first visit to the Maritime Provinces and toured Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. He addressed one public meeting at Charlottetown in the last named Province. In that month, also, he attended the Toronto Exhibition and spoke at one of the luncheons held during the Fair. In October, he was again in Western Canada, accompanying the Hon. Ernest Lapointe and the Hon. T. A. Low, during which time he addressed political meetings, along with his colleagues, as well as holding meetings of his own at a number of the smaller centres. In November, he was a guest of the Royal Agricultural Show in Toronto and spoke

at the luncheon on Farmers' Day. With the exception of a few days, he spent August, November and December at home in his Department.

Since the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, the Federal Department of Agriculture had branched out into several new lines of work, while a number of the activities formerly in operation were extended to cover new fields by the end of 1923. Although no new Experimental Farms had been established the system of Illustration Stations was extended to new districts, and there were some 120 of these Stations in existence for the purpose of demonstrating the methods found to be most suitable by experiment on the Experimental Farm proper. A new Division, the Division of Agricultural Bacteriology, was established at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

The Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, administered jointly by the Entomological Branch and the Division of Botany of the Experimental Farms Branch, were amended and a closer and more effective control placed on plants and plant products entering Canada, in order to reduce to a minimum the possibility of introducing insect pests or plant diseases through importations. A plant permit system was placed in operation by the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, in order to take care of this matter.

The system of grading Dairy produce for export was made compulsory,as from Apr. 1st, 1923 and the Dairy Industry Act was amended during the 1923 Session—one of the chief amendments being the making of provision for the registration of creameries and cheese factories. In this way it was hoped to trace back defective products to the original producer. The Oleomargarine Act, which had been continued on a year to year basis for several years, was not extended in 1923, consequently the manufacture, importation or sale of this product was no longer legal in Canada.

Considerable expansion in that Branch dealing with Live-stock matters was made apparent during the period 1921-23, particularly in connection with the grading of hogs, which was placed under supervision of officers of the Department, stationed at all the principal stockyards and abattoirs in the country. The regulations dealing with the inspection and grading of eggs were also amended in order to cover a wider field, provision being made for the merchandising of eggs strictly according to grade. No serious outbreak of live-stock disease occurred in Canada during the period under consideration, although, in view of the two serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain, the latest of which, at the end of the year, was still raging and of the appearance of the same disease in the Western United States, extraordinary precautions were taken in order to prevent the introduction of this disease into Canada. The fight against bovine tuberculosis continued; a new policy, known as the Restricted Area Plan having been tried out in the Carman area of Manitoba. Under this plan, all the cattle in the area were tested, the re-actors weeded out, and additions to any herds in that

area tested for tuberculosis before being permitted to enter. The other tuberculosis policies, the Accredited Herd Plan and Municipal Testing were continued, the former plan having greatly increased in popularity.

In the Seed Branch which, in addition to seed control, had been given charge of the administration of the laws dealing with Commercial Feeding Stuffs and with Commercial Fertilizers, changes were made in all these Acts, the Seed Control Act being entirely re-modelled. New laboratories for the testing and analysis of seeds, feeds and fertilizers were established at Toronto and Quebec, in addition to the three laboratories already in existence.

Under the Fruits Act, passed in 1923, new standards and grades for fruits and fruit-packages were established, while the Root Vegetables Act of 1922 provided for the control of the sale of potatoes, onions and other vegetables. Under this latter Act vegetables were required to be sold by weight.

One of the most important events, from the point of view of the Live-stock breeder, was the raising of the British Embargo against Canadian cattle as brought about by the Importation of Animals Act, 1922. This matter had been a subject of contention between the British and Canadian Governments for many years but, under the above Act, Canadian stocker cattle were once again admitted into Great Britain for feeding purposes, the Act coming into effect as from Apr. 1, 1923. While, owing to the regulations under the Act, as enforced by the officers of the British Ministry of Agriculture, Canadian shippers had not, up to the end of 1923, enjoyed such a great benefit from this trade as the more optimistic had anticipated, there were a considerable number of stocker cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain, during the year and, on the whole, fairly good prices were realized, especially for the first shipments.*

The Department of Public Works under Hon. J. H. King. The activities of the Hon. J. H. King, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., outside of Parliament during 1923, were entirely non-political. Towards the latter part of June he started on his annual tour of inspection of public works in various parts of the country and, while in the West, was present at the opening of the Banff-Windermere Road. His most important public function was attending the reception of President Harding at Vancouver where, along with the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and and the Hon. Hewitt Bostock Speaker of the Senate, and the Minister of Mines, he represented the Government of Canada on July 26, and where he presented an address from the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.† On the day previous he sent a wireless message to the President on Board U.S.S. *Henderson*, on approaching the waters of British Columbia, welcoming him in the name of the Government and the people of Canada. The Address of welcome from the Prime Minister read as follows:

*NOTE.—See pages 104-7 of this volume, and, also, *The Canadian Annual Review* for previous years.

†NOTE.—See pages 83-4 of this volume on Canadian Relations with the United States.

It is with sentiments of the profoundest gratification and pleasure that I, on behalf of the Government of the people of Canada, extend to you, on the occasion of your visit to the Dominion of Canada, a very warm welcome and most cordial greetings.

For more than a century, the peoples of the great neighbouring Republic of the United States and Canada have enjoyed a period of undisturbed harmony and concord, unique and unprecedented in the history of nations.

Your visit, marking as it does the first visit with which our country has been honoured by a President of the United States during his term of office, comes with particular appropriateness at this time as affording an opportunity of demonstrating to the American people through their illustrious President, our desire that these happy relations shall continue.

We regret that circumstances will not permit you to make a more extended stay in Canada and are confident that the people of British Columbia will, by the earnestness and cordiality of their welcome to you, dispose you to return to Canada in the not too distant future, and thus gratify the hopes of many in other Provinces of the Dominion, who, on the present occasion, must be merely content to associate themselves in spirit with the citizens of Vancouver in welcoming you to our country.

It is of interest to record the message received by the Hon. J. H. King by wireless in reply to his message of welcome to the President on board U.S.S. *Henderson*:

My Dear Mr. Minister,

I am grateful for your note of welcome on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Government and the people of Canada. Our pleasurable anticipation, is akin to your own, and I find happy contemplation, which is shared by all our party, in landing on Canada's hospitable shore on the morrow.

Very cordially

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING.

The total expenditure incurred by the Department, during the fiscal year 1922-23, was $14,283,079 which was apportioned as follows: harbour and river works, $5,042,747; dredging, plant, etc., $1,380,902; roads and bridges, $84,367; public buildings, $6,221,186; telegraphs, $959,889; miscellaneous, $593,988. Revenues from various sources were: graving docks, $105,337; rents, $139,118; telegraphs, $286,037; casual revenue, $251,695; ferries, $2,343. On the whole this meant an increase of $88,311 over the previous year, but there was a decrease of $10,951 arising out of graving docks and telegraphs. The expenditures on harbour and river works, dredging etc., were distributed throughout Canada in the various Provinces. The most important and costly work the Department had in hand was the construction of a graving dock at Skinner's Cove, Esquimalt. Its plans called for 1,150 feet in length, 135 feet in width and 40 feet in depth on the sill at ordinary high water. The estimated cost was $4,950,000. Another large type dock was being completed at St. John, and a floating dry dock of the second class was being constructed at Vancouver. Very considerable reconstruction work was done in connection with the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, both from the exterior as well as from the interior.

Government telegraphs, which came within the jurisdiction of Public Works, had a pole mileage of 11,531; a wire mileage of 14,185; a cable mileage of 363; and 1,342 offices. The messages sent

aggregated 519,561, a decrease of 28,629 from the previous year. A most important undertaking was commenced in the erection of an addition to the Archives building at Ottawa, for which $150,000 was voted. The accommodation for the rapidly increasing collection of documents and books was wholly inadequate. Provision was also made for Parliament Buildings, $700,000; new Departmental Buildings, $500,000 and for new Printing Bureau Building, $500,000. The Vote for Public Works, chargeable to income, was $1,163,000, an increase of $31,100 over previous year, to be apportioned as follows: Graving docks, $145,800; Harbour and River Works, $61,000; Collection of Revenue, $500. The vote for the Marine Department chargeable to capital was $792,800, a decrease of $285,255 from previous year.

The vote for Public Works, was $4,691,000, an increase of $797,000, to be apportioned as follows: public buildings, $1,850,000; harbours and rivers, $2,841,000. The vote for Public Works, chargeable to income,was $10,485,160, to be apportioned as follows: public buildings, $5,135,500; harbours and rivers, $1,763,215; dredging, $1,725,000; roads and bridges, $39,950; telegraph and telephone lines, $37,425; miscellaneous, $931,950; authorized by statute, $243,921.

The National Gallery of Canada, under this Department, was national in a very important sense of the term, as a contribution to one phase of Canadian life, illustrative of the development of the fine arts and, during 1923, pursued actively its mission, as defined in the Act of Parliament giving it corporate existence, namely "the encouragement and cultivation of correct artistic taste and Canadian public interest in the fine arts and the promotion of the interest generally of art in Canada." One of its most important activities was its Loan Exhibition work and, during 1922, nineteen loans were distributed to all the important centres of Canada. The aggregate value of those loans made in the preceding few years was about $1,000,000. At the beginning of the year, the Board of the National Gallery was increased from three to five members, the following constituting the *personnel*: J. Auguste Richard, Montreal; Warren Y. Soper, Ottawa; Newton MacTavish, Toronto; Sir Edmund Walker (Chairman) and Dr. S. J. Shepherd, both of Toronto. The Board was formed into an advisory Council to advise the Minister of Public Works regarding the purchase of pictures, statuary and other works of art. During the year two important additions were made to sculpture collection by the purchase of two Assyrian reliefs dating from 900 B.C. As additions to the paintings were two Florentine panels by Taddeo Gaddi, one by Agnolo Gaddo, and another, a rare and interesting study, by Furini. A valuable collection of modern works, by well known academicians, was also added, while a number of works by Canadian artists were purchased. There were also some rare acquisitions in the print department, including impressions by Durer, Rembrandt and Schongauer, and altogether the number of prints during the year was increased by 893.

Other Federal Administration in 1923.* With regard to the Soldier Settlement Board, in the year 1923, no change was made in the Act. Regulations, however, were adopted fixing Mch. 31, 1924, as the limit of time for receiving new applications, except in cases where the land was owned by the Board or by the settler himself. During the five years since the inception of the Soldier land settlement plan, 67,143 War veterans applied to receive its benefits and 48,037 were accepted as possessing the qualifications laid down in the regulations. There were, therefore, 17,857 applicants who were eligible to apply for loan benefits, a number of whom had gone a certain distance in the direction of ownership and to whom the Soldier Settlement Board was obligated. Some of these were in farm employment, gaining experience necessary to receive loan benefits; others were seeking desirable locations or were making arrangements for the purchase of farms. Undoubtedly, however, a considerable number of the qualified applicants had abandoned the idea of taking up land under the Board and had either bought their farms without assistance from the Board or gone into other occupations. With the prospective settlers in training and others who had been fully qualified but not settled, it was expected that the limit of Soldier Settlement would be within 35,000. The amount of loans to established settlers was $100,025,851.34. There had been returned to the Treasury by the Board $18,763,618.74, a part of which was accounted for by the initial payments of land purchasers and repayments of principal and interest by settlers.

The Civil Service Commission, during the year 1923, conducted 1,513 civil service examinations—an increase of 143 over 1922—at which 16,000 persons competed. 1,579 appointments were made in the various departments of the public service to positions of a continuous or permanent character (exclusive of rural post-masters and seasonal employees) as compared with 1,621 during the previous twelve months; 1,048 separations were reported to the Commission, so that, approximately, 500 appointments were made which resulted in additions to the establishments of the various departments.

During 1923 the Commission, in conjunction with departmental officers, made progress in organization work in the following departments: Customs and Excise, Interior, Marine and Fisheries, National Defence and Post Office. Seven separate branches of the Post Office Department, namely, Expenditure, Money Order, Postage Stamp, Postal Note, Revenue, Salary Warrant, and Savings Bank were consolidated into a major Financial Branch and a Hollerith accounting system installed for the audit of money orders. Establishments were also drawn up for the Secretary's Branch and the Postal Service Branch of the Department, and a complete reorganization of the District Superintendents' offices was effected, the net saving in staff expenditure being approximately $250,000. In the Department of Customs and Excise, staff establishments were effected for that portion of the Department outside of Ottawa. In the Department of Marine and Fisheries, a partial re-organization of the Chief Engineer's Branch was undertaken. In the De-

*NOTE.—Records of the Departments of Labour and Immigration and Colonization are given in the two sections immediately following.

partment of National Defence, establishments were prepared for various branches, effecting a saving of 130 positions and, approximately, $150,000, while minor adjustments were made in other establishments already approved. In the Department of the Interior, an establishment was drawn up for the Secretary's Branch showing a staff saving of $45,000 and work was to proceed in connection with the Survey branches, the Accounts branch, various Land branches and the amalgamation of the Water Power and Reclamation Service.

During the Session of Parliament, a special select Committee was appointed to investigate the workings of the Civil Service Act (Chapter 12, 1918). A voluminous report of the evidence taken and the findings of that Committee was tabled in the Commons towards the close of the Session and at the request of the Government, action thereon was deferred until the ensuing Session. During the year the Regulations of the Commission formulated under the authority of Section 4, sub-Section 2, and Section 37 of the Civil Service Act, were thoroughly revised and received the approval of His Excellency, the Governor-General-in-Council, on Dec. 10. The revision was based upon the experience gained by the five years' operations of the present Act and the changes made were expected to materially increase the efficient and smooth operating of the law.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with headquarters at Ottawa, had, in 1923, activities, numerous and varied, which carried them to every part of Canada. The Northwest Territories contained only a few of their "beats". As described in the Report of the Commissioner last issued, they assisted the Provincial administrations in the maintenance of law and order everywhere; they cooperated with the Dominion Department of Health in putting down the illicit traffic in drugs and the officials of several of the prohibition Provinces in arresting boot-legging. They acted with the Secretary of State in enquiring into the suitability of those making application for citizenship; with the Department of Marine in cases of wrecks and in enforcing fishery regulations; with the Post Office officials in trailing down mail robbers; with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in taking the Census in outlying communities; with the Department of Indian Affairs in the enforcement of the Indian Act; and in doing important patrol work in the Arctic regions.

In Ottawa, where the Force consisted of 79 officers and men, they were the guardians of the Dominion public buildings. The strength of the Force, at the beginning of 1923, was 64 officers, 1,163 non-commissioned officers and constables, 656 horses and 118 dogs, remaining practically unaltered throughout the year. Of the 1,227 members of the R.C.M.P., 89, with 60 dogs, did duty in the vast Northern country, including the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and the Arctic Islands. The rest were distributed throughout the Provinces of Canada, 37 in the Maritime Provinces, 41 in Quebec, 288 in Ontario, 71 in Manitoba, 274 in Saskatchewan, 173 in Alberta, and 175 in British Columbia.

Divorces in Canada showed a slight decrease, in 1923, over the previous year, or from 544 to 505. The surprising increase of divorces during the 11 years, 1913-1923 inclusive, was referred to as follows in a Press release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

In explanation of the surprising increase from the 67 divorces granted in 1916 to 548 in 1921, emphasis may be laid on two main causes—(1) the unsettling psychological effects of the War period, combined with the long separations, and (2) the provisions of new facilities for divorce resulting from a decision of the Imperial Privy Council in 1918, which enabled the courts of the Prairie Provinces to grant divorces where previously an Act of Parliament had been necessary. The slight decrease in divorces granted in 1920 from the previous year, followed by the more marked decline during 1923, may indicate that the wave of divorce due to the War has passed its crest.

The following table is illustrative of the foregoing remarks:

	1913	1923		1913	1923
Ontario	20	105	Manitoba	6	81
Quebec	4	11	Nova Scotia	.....	22
Alberta	4	87	New Brunswick	4	19
Saskatchewan	1	41	British Columbia	20	131
			Prince Edward Island	17	.....
All Canada				76	497

The following Commissions were issued in 1923:

Jan. 17, Simon James McLean, Ottawa, Asst. Chief Commissioner Board of Railway Commissioners, Levi Thompson, Qu'Appelle, Sask., and Brig.-General Thomas L. Tremblay, Quebec, to investigate into the representations made as to the relations between the Steamship companies and interests amalgamated or combining for the purpose of operating or arranging for the transportation and insurance of grain upon vessels traversing Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie, and a number of other matters connected therewith; Jan. 26, T. R. Mayberry, Ingersoll, to investigate charges of political partizanship against Government employees in Ontario; Mch. 13, the Hon. William Pugsley, K.C., LL.D. St. John, to investigate the claims of Canadians against the German Government for Reparation for losses during the War; Mch. 20, Andrew T. Thompson, B.A., Ottawa, to investigate the affairs of the Six Nation Indians including all matters affecting their tribal administration and social economy; Apr. 21, Frederick T. Congdon, Ottawa, to investigate the circumstances incidental to or connected with payment made or authorized by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada to certain directors and officials, subsequently substituted on May 18, by Major Frederick H. Honeywell, Ottawa, owing to Mr. Congdon's disability to act; May 1st, the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Judge of the Court of Appeal, Saskatchewan, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan; Duncan A. McGibbon, PH.D., Edmonton, Professor of Economics, University of Alberta, and James C. Scott, Quebec, to enquire into the subject of handling and marketing of grain in Canda and other questions entering into the grain trade; June 26, Clovis T. Richard, Bathurst, N.B., to investigate charges of political partizanship against Government employees in New Brunswick; Aug. 31, A. S. Williams, Ottawa, Dept. Solicitor of Indian Affairs, R. V. Sinclair, Ottawa, barrister, and Uriah McFadden, Sault Ste. Marie, barrister, to investigate the validity of a claim made by certain Indians of the Chippewa and Mississauga tribes in respect of certain lands to which the Indian title had never been extinguished by surrender or otherwise; Sept. 12, Duncan E. Shaw, Charlottetown, to investigate a report upon charges of political partizanship against Government employees in P.E.I.; Sept. 22, James W. Robertson,

C.M.G., LL.D., Ottawa; James J. Johnston, Charlottetown, barrister, and Fred Bancroft, Toronto, to enquire into the cause of the industrial unrest amongst the steel workers in Sydney, N.S., and the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and retention of Militia in aid of the Civil power in connection therewith; Oct. 2, Bannerman W. Tanton barrister, Summerside, and Stephen R. Burt, Alberton, P.E.I. to investigate into charges of political partizanship against Government employees in P.E.I.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS OF 1923

Privy Councillor	Hon. W. S. Fielding, K.C., LL.D.	Ottawa
Privy Councillor	Edward J. McMurray, M.P.	Winnipeg
Lieut.-Governor of New Bruuswick	William F. Todd	St. Stephen
Lieut.-Governor of Quebec	Hon. L. P. Brodeur, P.C.	Ottawa
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. George P. Graham, M.P.	Ottawa
Minister of National Defence	Hon. E. M. Macdonald, M.P.	Pictou
Minister of Immigration and Colonization	Hon. James A. Robb, M.P.	Ottawa
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. Thomas A. Low, M.P.	Renfrew
Solicitor-General of Canada	Hon. Edward J. McMurray, M.P.	Winnipeg
Puisne Judge of Superior Court of Quebec	Gonzalve Desaulniers	Montreal
Judge of District Court of Provisional Judicial District of Cochrane, Ont.	Jean B. T. Caron	Ottawa
Judge of County Court of Wentworth	Walter T. Evans	Hamilton
Local Judge of High Court Division, Supreme Court of Ontario	Judge Walter T. Evans	Hamilton
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Hon. D. D. McKenzie	Ottawa
Judge of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Walter H. Trueman	Winnipeg
Ex-Officiate Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Walter H. Trueman	Winnipeg
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Quebec	Arthur Trahan	Nicolet
Judge of County Court of St. John	John A. Barry	St. John
Stipendiary Magistrate for N. W. Territories	Louis A. Rivet	Montreal
Chief Judge of Second Divisional Court of Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	Toronto
Ex-Officio Judge of the High Court Division of Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	Toronto
Justices of Appeal of the Second Divisional Court of Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. Francis R. Latchford	Toronto
	Hon. William Middleton	Toronto
	Hon. Cornelius A. Masten	Toronto
	Hon. Robert Smith	Toronto
Ex-Officio Judges of the High Court Division of Supreme Coult of Ontario	Hon. Francis R. Latchford	Toronto
	Hon. William Middleton	Toronto
	Hon. Cornelius A. Masten	Toronto
	Hon. Robert Smith	Toronto
Senior Judge of District Court of Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay	Martin J. Kenny	Port Arthur
Local Judge of High Court Division of Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. Martin J. Kenny	Port Arthur
Chief Justice of the First Divisional Court of SupremeCourt o Ontario	Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	Toronto
Chief Justice of Second Divisional Court of Supreme Courtof Ontario	Hon. Francis R. Latchford	Toronto
Justice of Appeal of Second Divissional Court of Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. John F. Orde	Toronto
Ex-Officio a Judge of the High Court Division of Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. John F. Orde	Toronto
Judge of Supreme Court of Ontario	W. H. Wright	Owen Sound
Ex-Officio a member of Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Ontario	W. H. Wright	Owen Sound
Member of High Court Division Supreme Court of Ontario	W. H. Wright	Owen Sound
President, Exchequer Court of Canada	Hon. A. K. Maclean, P.C.	Halifax

LABOUR IN CANADA DURING 1923

By

R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.

Labour Conditions and Problems; Labour Organizations and Legislation.

By "labour conditions" is usually meant the conditions surrounding employment where the differentiation of employer and employee into classes is sharply marked. A logical survey of "labour" for the year begins with the state of general employment, seeing that the first concern of those having only, or mainly, their labour to dispose of is the securing of continuous work. From the class standpoint, however, the progress of labour organization or trade unionism and the proceedings of the Unions must receive the principal attention, more particularly as to the main objectives of labour policies and the methods adopted in carrying the latter into effect. Many of these objectives fall, in Canada, within Provincial jurisdiction and the plan of this volume calls for the treatment of such questions as Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation in the reviews which are given of administration in the several Provinces. Strikes, which are the weapon with which the regular trade union, in the ultimate resort, enforces its economic demands in the process of collective bargaining and which are also the weapon with which the radical revolutionary unions attempt to enforce their political programmes, are treated hereunder. In addition, such phases as the general wages movement, particularly in relation to the current trend in the cost of living, the progress of labour legislation from a Dominion point of view, important legal decisions of application to labour, etc., are included in this Section.

The Volume of Employment during 1923. The basic condition of labour is well illustrated for Canada by the official monthly index number of employment, the figures of which are submitted in the adjoining table in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1922.

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Districts

(Number employed in January, 1920=100)

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1, 1922	78·1	74·4	78·3	82·8	79·9	77·9
Feb. 1	76·8	74·6	79·5	83·0	84·3	78·9
Mch. 1	80·7	80·6	81·7	84·4	85·3	81·9
Apr. 1	80·6	77·5	81·1	82·1	85·9	80·6
May 1	83·0	81·2	82·4	85·4	91·3	83·3
June 1	87·4	88·1	87·8	92·8	96·6	89·2
July 1	92·6	88·0	89·2	99·7	99·2	91·1
Aug. 1	94·0	90·3	90·8	101·5	99·8	93·1
Sept. 1	90·3	91·6	91·9	101·2	102·0	93·7
Oct. 1	91·8	92·0	93·6	101·9	100·1	94·5
Nov. 1	91·7	92·7	94·9	105·0	100·2	95·8
Dec. 1	92·1	93·9	94·4	101·5	95·6	95·1
Jan. 1, 1923	90·8	83·5	85·6	90·0	88·3	86·3
Feb. 1	90·4	87·7	90·0	91·6	88·4	89·5

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Mch. 1	90·7	87·9	90·8	88·9	92·0	89·9
Apr. 1	90·5	85·5	88·4	83·5	92·8	87·6
May 1	90·0	90·3	91·6	90·4	97·5	91·4
June 1	93·9	99·1	96·8	95·5	100·4	97·3
July 1	101·0	100·5	97·2	101·4	103·9	99·5
Aug. 1	97·8	101·9	97·1	104·3	107·2	100·2
Sept. 1	101·4	100·1	98·1	101·1	106·6	100·0
Oct. 1	97.0	104·0	96·0	100·7	104·2	99·5
Nov. 1	95·2	103·2	96·0	99·2	102·8	98·8
Dec. 1	91·2	98·5	93·4	99·3	97·8	95·7

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	73·2	85·1	.....	.....	85·2	79·9
Feb. 1	73·6	81·8	.....	.....	84·1	88·7
Mch. 1	80·5	81·9	.....	.....	82·6	91·1
Apr. 1	76·0	82·7	.....	.....	83·6	87·8
May 1	82·1	84·9	.....	.....	88·6	95·4
June 1	85·9	86·6	.....	.....	92·9	97·5
July 1	88·0	88·4	.....	.....	92·8	97·4
Aug. 1	88·6	88·1	.....	.....	96·5	98·3
Sept. 1	90·5	88·3	.....	.....	98·9	102·2
Oct. 1	92·3	90·9	.....	.....	98·8	100·7
Nov. 1	92·6	92·2	.....	.....	99·5	94·9
Dec. 1	94·7	92·9	.....	.....	97·8	90·7
Jan. 1, 1923	79·8	84·7	94·4	81·5	92·6	87·7
Feb. 1	86·2	88·5	95·7	86·0	89·0	85·8
Mch. 1	85·9	85·7	92·2	89·2	86·4	90·4
Apr. 1	83·3	86·7	90·6	88·4	85·7	86·9
May 1	88·8	88·1	94·8	92·6	86·3	91·8
June 1	95·4	89·9	109·6	94·6	87·1	94·7
July 1	95·9	89·5	110·2	91·4	87·7	100·3
Aug. 1	97·3	89·1	109·3	93·3	87·5	103·6
Sept. 1	93·6	89·6	107·5	92·2	89·9	104·3
Oct. 1	98·7	90·1	105·5	91·1	89·4	101·6
Nov. 1	99·1	89·9	103·8	89·7	88·6	98·6
Dec. 1	93·6	90·2	94·3	88·5	88·2	98·1

Statistics are derived from returns received, monthly, in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from all employers of over 20 hands in the several industries and trades. General employment showed considerable expansion during 1923; in the first four months of the year, the increase made to pay-rolls amounted to well over 10 per cent. Later, the harvesting of the largest Crop on record, though it absorbed an unusual amount of general labour, somewhat accelerated the Autumn contraction of industrial employment. In August, however, the index number had risen to the highest point since January, 1920 and, in general, the curve was consistently higher than in 1922. Mining, lumbering, construction and manufacturing contributed to the improvement, which was also well distributed amongst the several Provinces and larger cities. The building trades, as measured by the issuing of building permits in the principal cities, were somewhat less active than in 1922, but more than in any year since 1919. The estimated cost of building work, projected in the 56 cities, included in the record, was approximately $130,000,000, compared with $145,000,000 in 1922.

The converse side of the picture, namely, unemployment, illustrated by the figures reported monthly by trade unions to the Department of Labour, was entirely corroborative of the above. The percentage of unemployed amongst trade unionists reached a lower point during the Summer months of 1923 than at any time since 1920, and the average over the year, as a whole, was considerably lower than that for 1922. The figures, in detail, for the years 1922 and 1923 are as follows:

Month		N.S. And P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Jan.	1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Feb.	1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	10·6
Mch.	1922	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
Apr.	1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
May	1922	12·1	3·1	11·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
June	1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
July	1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
Aug.	1922	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Sept.	1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Oct.	1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Nov.	1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	6·2
Dec.	1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Jan.	1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Feb.	1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	6·4
Mch.	1923	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
April	1923	2·2	·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
May	1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
June	1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
July	1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
Aug.	1923	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Sept.	1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Oct.	1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Nov.	1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	6·2
Dec.	1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2

An incident of the year, connected with the problem of unemployment, was a meeting held at Geneva July 31—Aug. 2, under the auspices of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) for the study of methods of finding employment for men disabled in the Great War. Seventeen countries, of which Canada was one, were represented, and a valuable Report and a series of recommendations was the result.

Canadian Labour Organizations during 1923. The trade unions of Canada had somewhat seriously declined in numbers of members since 1919. At the beginning of 1923 the total enrolment stood at 276,621, a decrease of 36,699 from 1922, and of 101,426 compared with 1919. The 1923 decrease represented the disappearance, within the twelve-month, of 156 local branches*. The general decline in employment accompanying the prevailing industrial depression was held largely responsible for these losses, common to the labour movement the world over, though the radical element within the labour ranks attributed them, in part, to what they regarded as out-worn principles.

There were, altogether, 2,512 unions reported in existence during 1923. The preponderant strength of Canadian trade unionism lay in the international organizations, i.e., the large central "craft" unions with headquarters, mainly, in the United States. Of these organizations, 92 had local branches in Canada in 1923 and they accounted for no less than 2,108 of the total above mentioned, whilst their members numbered 206,150, or 75 per cent. of the whole. The remainder were made up of: (1) 272 branches of non-international organizations (25 in number) claiming 22,973 members; (2) 25 independent units with 9,063 members; (3) the so-called "National and Catholic" unions numbering 106, with 38,335 members; whilst (4) the One Big Union laid claim to a single branch of 100 members.

Ontario led the Provinces with 1,045 local unions, Quebec being second with 456, and British Columbia, third with 235. Amongst the

*NOTE.—The final figures for 1923 were not available at the time of publication.

cities, Montreal stood first with 184 unions, Toronto, second with 148, whilst Vancouver and Ottawa stood, respectively, third and fourth. There were 29 cities in Canada having not less than 20 trade union branches each. Amongst these central international unions, the United Mines Workers formed the largest single body, with 22,500 Canadian members; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen the second largest, with 14,093; the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the third, with 12,567; the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen the fourth, with 11,010; and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the fifth, with 10,000 members. Railroad employees recruited 28 per cent. of the strength of Canadian trade unionism; general labour, 19 per cent.; the building trades, 10 per cent. and mining and quarrying, 8 per cent. The Canadian trade unions distributed, in 1922, a total of $535,450 in benefits made up as follows: Death benefits, $121,278; Unemployed benefits, $48,643; Strike benefits, $123,693; Sick benefits, $201,107 and other, $40,729.

The Trades and Labour Congress. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada gave Federal leadership, within the Dominion, to the International unions. It held, in affiliations, 2 Provincial federations; 2 Canadian central organizing bodies; 58 trades and labour councils and 1,771 local unions, many of the latter being chartered *en bloc* from International headquarters.*

In addition, the Congress, itself, held charter-conferring authority and had affiliated 49 "federal labour unions" where "craft" affiliation on the usual basis was not feasible. The Congress occupied, in Canada, a position very analogous to that of the American Federation of Labour in the United States. The International Railway Unions, in Canada as in the United States, stood apart from the general Federal movement, and worked independently in such matters as the presentation of legislative programmes, organization campaigns, etc.

The Annual Meeting of the Congress for 1923 took place at Vancouver, Sept. 10-14, being the 38th in unbroken succession since 1886, and the 39th since the original organization of the Congress in 1882. There were 220 delegates present, not including fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, the International Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labour, The Report of the Executive Council outlined the progress achieved in the legislative programme of the Congress; dealt with the relations of the Congress to other international labour organizations; described current policies with regard to apprenticeship, emigration, peaceful picketing, Sunday observance, old age pensions, international peace and many other subjects. The Secretary-Treasurer reported total receipts of $26,471.97 and expenditures of $22,288.77. Undoubtedly, the most significant and keenly debated topic of the meeting ranged about four Resolutions which proposed to amal-

*NOTE.—For a detailed analysis of these figures and a full account of the general principles of organization which they exemplify, see the annual publications by the Dominion Department of Labour.

gamate the various craft unions into departmentalized industrial organizations and to set up Canadian autonomy for the international unions, the Canadian departments to have the right to authorize strikes and to participate in political activities. Both of these proposals were prompted by the radical element, moving in the direction of the industrial as opposed to the craft basis of organization, and both were decisively negatived after prolonged debate. In like spirit, a Resolution on the part of the district organizations of the United Mine Workers Union, requesting complete national and district autonomy, in legislative and political questions, was negatived by the central authority, as was a Resolution, to condemn the action of the President of the United Mine Workers in ordering the miners back to work in the Sydney strike, involving the same principle.

Other Resolutions of the Meeting covered the following subjects: encouragement of the use of the union label; protection of the health and safety of workers; extension of the fair wages principle on Government contracts; formation of a Dominion Council of action to combat war; protest against military training in schools and the use of military forces during industrial disputes; hours of labour; increased organization machinery for the use of the Congress; political action on the part of Canadian workers; picketing and injunctions; immigration; legislation for the incorporation of co-operative societies; endorsement of women's labour leagues; the strikes of the Nova Scotia steel workers and coal miners; and numerous other matters. Tom Moore, Ottawa, was re-elected President and P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer, whilst London, Ont., was selected as the meeting-place of the Congress for 1924.

Earlier in the year the Congress had held its usual annual interview with the Dominion Government. On Jan. 22 a delegation headed by the President of the Congress waited upon the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Public Works and other representatives of the Cabinet, and made representations, amongst other subjects, with regard to the following: the alleviation of unemployment by carrying on public works and purchasing supplies for the Government during a period of depression; the control of private industry to prevent the flooding of the labour market; the abolition of private employment exchanges; the institution of unemployment insurance; more stringent regulation of immigration; abolition of the Sales Tax; criminal code amendments to establish the right of peaceful picketing; Proportional Representation; amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; the support of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Office.

The legislative representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen similarly presented to the Dominion Government, during February, a programme of proposed legislation on behalf of their respective organizations. The programme included

suggestions with regard to Workmen's Compensation; the Dominion Elections Act; the Immigration Act; the Criminal Code and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Recommendations were also made as to protection at level crossings, unemployment insurance, National Railway employees' pensions, Tariff revision and taxation.

The American Federation of Labour. This organization, from its position in the International Trade Union movement, re-acted powerfully, though not in every instance conclusively, upon labour opinion in Canada. The 43rd Annual Meeting of the Federation held at Portland, Oregon, in October, reflected the loss in membership which had been general throughout the continent and which amounted to upwards of a quarter of a million in the affiliated unions during the preceding twelve-months. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the Convention was the decisive defeat of the radical element in an attempt to change the system of organization in the direction of the "One Big Union"and, on a Resolution, favouring recognition of Russia.

In the United States the idea of industrial unionism had relatively little support, probably because centralization in the regular trade union movement—through the industrial departments of the Federation—had already proceeded further than in most other countries. Certain State Federations of Labour, however, had passed resolutions endorsing industrial unionism, and a sentiment for amalgamation was noticeable in the printing, textile, clothing and railway industries. The Federation also went on record against the Fascisti movement in Italy and against entering the political field through the formation of a separate labour party. Samuel Gompers was re-elected President and a policy of increased organization effort, with special reference to conditions in Canada, was endorsed. It is interesting to note that the Federation opposed affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, though the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was a member of the latter body, following in this respect the lead of organized labour in Great Britain.

Other Labour Conventions in 1923. The Canadian Federation of Labour, which originated in 1902 as a federation of Canadian non-international unions, held its Tenth Annual Convention at Ottawa. The Convention was attended by seventeen delegates and passed various resolutions relating to internal organization and finance. David Giroux, Montreal, was elected President and Charles Whitley, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

The 2nd Annual Convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Quebec, Aug. 11-16, under the presidency of Pierre Beaullé, with 116 delegates, representing 88 unions, present. J. H. A. Poirier, Quebec, was Secretary. Some 48 resolutions were proposed and discussed. In an outline of the Catholic labour movement in Canada, given in a "Souvenir Programme" issued in connection with this Convention, the movement

was considered under three aspects: the religious aspect, under which labour questions were considered as primarily matters of religion; the political aspect, i.e., the national as opposed to the international idea of labour organization; and the industrial aspect, involving the questions of the organization of particular trades. Under the Constitution of the National and Catholic Union, non-Catholics were admitted to membership as joint members and might vote but were not eligible for office. However, when their membership reached fifty they were allowed to form a non-Catholic section and elect their own officers.

Amongst other Meetings of the year were:

The 12th Convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, held at Calgary, Sept. 17-22, with 105 delegates present. Losses in membership during 1921-22 were reported as having been regained in 1923. Gross revenue in 1923 was $55,387 and gross expenditures, $52,437. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, was elected President and M. M. MacLean, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Annual Convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, held in Montreal, the Union voting to create a $100,000 fund for the education and organization of commercial telegraphers.

The 12th Annual Convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, held at Kingston, in June, with J. A. P. Haydon, Ottawa, President.

The 10th Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held at Calgary, Feb. 1st.

The 10th Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, held at Fredericton in April.

The 4th Convention of the Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees held at Toronto, Apr. 6-19, under the Presidency of Allan Paton.

The 4th Annual Convention of the Ontario Federation of Fire Fighters, held at Hamilton, Aug. 16-18.

The 8th Annual Convention of the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario held at Toronto, Aug. 6.

The 3rd Convention of District No. 2 International Association of Machinists held at Winnipeg, Mch. 5-9.

The 2nd Convention of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, held at Hamilton, Aug. 8-10.

Summing up the more general activities of labour organization in Canada, during 1923, a reaction was plainly discernible to the need for a wider interest in economic problems and for informed leadership and counsel. One of the most significant events of recent years in the trade union movement was the holding of an International Conference on workers' education at Brussels, in August, 1922, at which representatives from Australia, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States were present, all the organizations represented being connected with trade unions or co-operative societies. As to the current economic depression—the evils of which were most severely felt by the workers—it was the opinion of the trade unions that the principal cause was to be found in international economic relations. The contribution of labour towards its solution was the programme prepared by the International Federation of Trade Unions and submitted by it to the Genoa Conference of the Powers. Side by side with this programme must be considered the similar proposals

of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions at its Innsbrück Congress. The remedies common to both programmes were: International control of raw material; an International loan for the provision of credits to countries whose currency had depreciated; reciprocal cancellation of War debts; the establishment of Free Trade; the reduction of Reparations and disarmament. The League of Nations is generally regarded by labour as the proper instrument for carrying out these measures.

Canada and the International Labour Office. In view of the extended interests to which reference has just been made, Canada's association with the International Labour Office (League of Nations), set up under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, entered prominently into any chronicle of organized labour activities. The Office is under the direction of a Governing Body of 24 persons elected by an annual International Labour Conference provided for by the scheme of organization, Canada being a member of the Governing Body as one of the eight countries of "chief industrial importance". The Dominion Government was, accordingly, represented at the different sessions which took place during 1923. The Governing Body submitted, during 1923, to the various adhering States, a series of *questionnaires* with reference to items on the agenda of the Sixth Session of the International Labour Convention to be held in June, 1924. Amongst subjects thus dealt with were the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure; equality of treatment as regards Workmen's Compensation; and conditions of labour in glass manufacturing processes and bakeries.

At the Fifth International Labour Conference held under the Labour Office at Geneva in October, Canada was represented by the Hon. Philippe Roy and Miss Carrie E. Carmichael, with Mrs. James Carruthers, W. C. Noxon and Edward McGrath as technical advisors. Altogether 42 countries of the 57 members of the organization sent delegates.

The incident of chief interest in Canada, during the year, in connection with the International Labour Office was the Conference of Dominion and Provincial Government representatives held, Sept. 24-26, at Ottawa for the consideration of the obligations of Canada arising out of the Labour Sections of the Treaties of Peace. In March, 1923, the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, laid before the Dominion Parliament the draft Conventions and recommendations of the Third Session of the International Labour Conference, which took place in November, 1921. Most of the proposals touched upon in these recommendations lay within Provincial jurisdiction and had been duly transmitted to the different Lieutenant-Governors. Consequent upon this action, however, it was considered necessary that a *viva voce* discussion in detail should take place and a conference was accordingly called by the Prime Minister for September. The Meeting was convened by the Minister of Labour who, with the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, represented the Government of Canada. It was attended

by representatives of all the Provincial Governments, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, as follows: Nova Scotia, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Hon. D. A. Cameron, Hon. James C. Tory, W. B. MacCoy, K.C., Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, Hon. C. W. Robinson and J. S. Martin, M.L.A.; Quebec, Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour; Ontario, J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour; Manitoba, Edward McGrath, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour; Saskatchewan, Hon. J. G. Gardiner; Alberta, Hon. Alex. Ross and Walter Smitten, Commissioner of Labour.

Recognition being given in the Labour Sections of the Peace Treaties to representative organizations of employers and workpeople in the different countries, an invitation was extended to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to be represented but without voting power. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa representative of the C.M.A., and M. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Department of the C. M. A., Toronto, participated in the discussion. An opportunity was also given to J. Clark Reilly, Secretary of the Association of Canadian Building and Constructions Industries to present a plan for the training of apprentices proposed by this Association.

In opening the Conference the Minister of Labour expressed the hope that the meeting would serve three useful purposes: (1) To acquaint the Provincial Government more fully with the labour provisions of the Peace Treaties; (2) To assist the Provinces, by consultative conference, in determining their attitude towards the labour principles of the Peace Treaties, to which the Parliament of Canada had already given its assent, and to which our country is plighted in agreement with other nations; (3) To assist the different Provinces, by exchange of information and views, in deciding whether measures should be taken to put into force the proposals of those Draft Conventions and Recommendations which fall within Provincial legislative jurisdiction.

A Memorandum of information was submitted to the Conference showing the existing legislation of the Provinces on the respective subjects, also indicating the action taken on these matters, to date, in other countries. A separate Memorandum was also submitted dealing with the existing position of the eight-hour day movement in Canada and other countries. The discussions of the Conference, briefly summarized, were as follows:

In reference to the Convention respecting hours of labour which called for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week, the Dominion Department of Labour undertook, as a preliminary measure, to make a survey of the eight-hour day movement in Canada and to present the information obtained at the disposal of the Provincial Governments. Concerning unemployment, the recommendation submitted to the Conference contained four articles prohibiting the operation of private employment offices; permitting the recruiting of workers in foreign countries by mutual agreement; providing for the introduction of unemployment insurance and co-ordinating public works, with a view to the avoidance of unemployment. The Conference concurred in articles (1) and (4) and

gave recognition to the intent of the recommendation in article (2), but took no action in article (3).

With respect of certain recommendations regarding employment of women, it was decided that the matter was satisfactorily handled at present in Canada under local regulations. The night employment of women, however, was held to require uniform legislation, as was a draft convention forbidding the employment of children under fourteen in industrial undertakings. It was resolved to make a general survey of the employment of young persons in industry at night as a basis for discussion at a further conference. A proposal to limit the hours of work in the fishing industry was held over, whilst proposals dealing with various phases of unemployment in agriculture were considered to have but slight application to Canada. The use of white lead in painting was to be made the subject of a survey by the Provinces.

Certain proposals relative to the desirability of uniformity and co-ordination amongst the several Provincial Minimum Wage Laws were included in the Conference Agenda, at the request of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario. The Conference also considered the proposals contained in a Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference (1921), providing for a weekly rest in industry and a Recommendation to the same effect, applicable to work in commercial establishments.

Strikes and Lockouts in 1923. The action of labour which chiefly re-acts upon the general public is undoubtedly the strike—the appeal to force in the settlement of differences between employers and employed. There was an improvement in the general strike situation in Canada during 1923 as compared with 1922 and, indeed, as compared with any year since 1918. Though the total number of disputes which arose, namely 91, was greater by six than in 1922, the time-loss in working days was considerably less, namely 768,494, compared with 1,975,276. This was due to the fewer number of employees affected by strikes, namely 32,868, compared with 41,050 in 1922, as well as to the less protracted nature of individual disputes. No single strike for example occurred in 1923 of a magnitude comparable to that of the 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and South-Eastern British Columbia in 1922, which lasted from April to August in that year and resulted in the loss of nearly a million working days. Even the strike of steel workers at Sydney in June-July, 1923, the most outstanding dispute of 1923, involved, with the three strikes of coal miners in sympathy, a loss of not more than 250,000 working days—only a little more than the Nova Scotia miners' strike of August, 1922. The only other dispute, of considerable magnitude during the year, was that of longshoremen in Vancouver, which involved 1,555 employees for 53 days at a time loss of 82,415 days. In percentages, the Sydney strike accounted for 40% of the entire loss, certain strikes in trades for 33%, and the Vancouver and other water transportation strikes for 12·2%.

Amongst the causes of disputes in 1923, according to the official analysis of the Department of Labour, first place was given to demands for increases in wages, which led to 27 stoppages of work. From the standpoint, however, of the number of employees involved and amount of time lost, the sympathetic strike was the most important, the three strikes of Nova Scotia coal miners in June, above mentioned, being the chief factor to this end. In addition there

were 10 strikes for recognition of the Union and 12 against the discharging of employees. Thirty-six of the strikes were settled by negotiations between the parties and, in 19, there was a return to work on the employers' terms.

The Sydney Strike. The Strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, which began on June 28, was the outstanding feature of the strike record of 1923. The immediate cause was a demand on the part of the employees, (being members of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers) for a twenty per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour day, and the "check off", i.e., the deduction of Union dues by the employer on request of the employee, implying recognition of the Union. On July 3, the coal miners employed by the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, in the same Province, also went on strike in protest against the presence of militia and of Provincial police, who had been sent into the district shortly after the Steel workers strike began. Between July 4 and July 16, the miners of Pictou County, N.S., and of Drumheller, Alta., also struck work in support of the position assumed by the Sydney miners, and these were joined later, by the employees of other mines in the latter neighbourhood.

For some time prior to the actual outbreak of this strike, there had been disputes as to wages and alleged anti-union discrimination not only in the steel plant at Sydney but in many of the mines involved, most of which were subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company or the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. In February, a four-days' stoppage of work in the steel plant occurred over the discharge of Sid McNeill, a Union official, but the underlying causes of the later and more serious outbreak were the lowerings of earnings since the active period of 1920 and 1921; the long hours involved in the system of double shifts; and, finally and chiefly, the refusal of the Company to recognize the Union in any way—the whole resulting in an entire lack of confidence between the parties. Undoubtedly, also, the strike represented a movement on the part of a section amongst the employees, influenced, it was alleged, by representations of the Workers' Party of Canada, towards communistic control on the lines of the Soviet, though, from the outset, the Executive of the United Mine Workers of America steadfastly set its face against this section and, in the end, declared open war upon it. Searches in the homes and offices of labour men by Provincial police, for evidence of agitation and sedition, had further aroused antagonism and, for sometime prior to the strike, sporadic demonstrations had occurred and short time in the steel plants had been worked. The unrest amongst the miners was chiefly in evidence in the sections which had been involved in the troubles of 1922 arising out of the wages reduction of that year, though acceptance of the reduction had been formally ratified by the Union.

In the Steel plant, about 2,700 of some 3,800 employees ceased work on June 28. The strike was attended, from its inception, with

obstruction of the streets and other disorders. In particular, the plant was raided and maintenance-men were forcibly removed by gangs of strikers, several of whom wore masks. The gates of the Steel plant were attacked on the opening day, whilst a magistrate, in the act of reading the Riot Act, was knocked unconscious by a stone. About midnight, a requisition for troops was despatched to Halifax by the County Judge, the first detachment of 250 men reaching Sydney on June 30, others following until, by the middle of July, the number had reached 2,000. The aid of the Provincial Police was also invoked by the County Sheriff and the Chief of Police of Sydney on the second day of the strike.

In the Coal mines—where the strike originated as a protest against the employment of the Militia and Provincial Police and where upwards of 11,000 miners were affected—the result of the strike was a serious flooding of certain colleries. Bitterness was added by the arrest, on July 6, of the President and Secretary of District 26 of the Mine Workers Union for the circulation of false information. On July 12, the Premier of Nova Scotia visited Sydney and met a Committee of the steel workers, including the international Vice-President for Canada of the Union and, later, interviewed the officials of the Steel Company. A proposal to establish a joint council was discussed at these meetings, but the negotiations failed of results. By this time the Steel plant was again working in some departments and the officials stated that more men were applying for work than could be taken on. On July 16 the blast furnace and some open hearth furnaces were started.

A significant and dramatic incident at this juncture was the intervention of the President of the United Mine Workers of America who, in a letter given to the Press on July 17, summarily suspended Messrs. McLachlan and Livingstone, the leading officers of District 25 of the Mine Workers Union. He declared the strike of coal miners illegal and in violation of contract, and ordered an immediate return of the miners to work. The reason for this action was declared to be the revolutionary projects of the local union leaders and their association with the doctrines of communism and the overthrow of Dominion Governmental institutions by force. The President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, though at an earlier stage associated with a demand for the withdrawal of the Militia, supported the order of the Mine Workers' head-quarters and, within a few days, the various locals voted to call off the strike, which had cost $1,500,000 in wages and 350,000 tons of coal. Meanwhile, the Steel Company had continuously increased operations; on July 20 reported 1,825 men at work, and, by the end of the month, conditions were reported to be but little affected. On Aug. 1, the Steel Workers Union formally called the strike off. The Provincial Police force had been reduced on July 26; on July 28, the Militia began to move away and, by Aug. 15, all troops had been released from strike duty. Thus terminated a dispute which, at one stage, threatened to have far-reaching consequences in the relations of Capital and Labour in Canada. It

indicated official Trade Union policy in Canada to be emphatically opposed to "red" influences.

In September, 1923, the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the causes of this dispute, with particular reference to the circumstances which occasioned the calling out and retention of the Militia. The Commission consisted of James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., Chairman, J. J. Johnston, K.C., and Fred Bancroft and their Report, given in February, 1924, was reprinted as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* of that month. Altogether 147 witnesses were examined. Nine fundamental causes of the recurring industrial unrest amongst the steel workers were cited by the Commission, namely (1) the rate of wages; (2) the long hours of labour; (3) refusal by the Company to recognize the Union; (4) denial of collective bargaining; (5) belief that there was discrimination against members of the Union; (6) the absence of any recognized means through which representatives of the men could confer with representatives of the management; (7) irregular employment and the fact of unemployment; (8) the high cost of living; (9) agitation stirring up hostile class feeling by speakers and writers who denounced those in positions of authority, including the judiciary; called capitalists and employers by such names as "slave drivers," "labour exploiters," "common enemy," etc.; and urged workmen to seek redress for their grievances by hostile and violent action.

In expressing its final opinions and recommendations the Commission deplored the absence of any organized means of conference between the Company and its employees; condemned the two shift system as involving excessively long hours; recommended the application of surplus profits in prosperous times towards tiding over workmen as well as shareholders in lean years; and suggested that the Militia should be requisitioned in aid of the civil power only by a judge and the attorney general of a Province acting jointly, subject further to enquiry within one week of all the circumstances and report thereon to the Minister of National Defence.

The Printing Trades, Longshoremen and Other Strikes. From the standpoint of working time lost, the various strikes which affected the printing trades during the year stood second to those which have just been described. They represented, for the most part, a carrying forward of the protracted struggle for the 44-hour week, which began in 1921. At Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the striking compositors remained out throughout the year, except at Vancouver where the dispute was ended by negotiations.

The strike of longshoremen at Vancouver in October, which was followed by sympathetic strikes at Victoria and Prince Rupert, lasted almost two months and was terminated by the mediation of the Department of Labour. Some 1,555 workmen in the employ of the Shipping Federation of British Columbia were affected, their demands being for increased wages and alterations in working con-

ditions. The strike, which was in contravention of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and which was characterized by several resorts to violence, resulted, after negotiations initiated by the Dominion Fair Wages Officer, in a settlement under which the strikers registered for employment in the Employment Service Office, whilst the Shipping company agreed to secure their men from the Employment Service Office at the same rate of pay and under the same conditions as before the strike.

Other disputes of the year, involving 300 or more employees, were as follows:

Coal miners (300), February, Cardiff and Edmonton coal fields, Alta., for recognition of the union and improved working conditions; strikers gradually replaced.

Coal miners (670), January, Michel, B.C., dispute as to working conditions; referred to Joint Committee under existing agreement.

Asbestos Miners, (500) April, Thetford Mines, Que., against alleged unfair dismissals; settled by negotiations.

Lumber workers (460), Kootenay District, B.C., for increased wages; men returned to work on unchanged conditions.

Coal miners, puncher men (1,103), May, Glace Bay, N.S., for installation of new machinery; work resumed at increased wages pending installation.

Sawmill workers, (380), May, St. Romuald, Que., for increased wages; settled by negotiations, increase granted in part.

Coal miners, (1,900), Sydney Mines, N.S., June, against laying off of employees; employees reinstated.

Intimately connected with labour disputes and their settlement was the administration by the Federal Department of Labour of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, constituting the most outstanding machinery in Canada for the maintenance of industrial peace. To attempt to give a list of the Reports submitted by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under its provisions would be impossible in the space available. In addition to settlements by these Boards, numerous disputes were arranged through negotiation between the parties involved.*

Communism and Bolshevism: the Canadian Labour Party. The varied relations of the Labour movement to Communism had been followed closely, by the general public in Canada, since the activities of the One Big Union in Western Canada and the Winnipeg outbreak of 1919. Political as well as purely economic issues were involved in the chief labour disturbance of 1923—that of the Steel Workers and Coal miners of Nova Scotia—and the most keenly debated question before the Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress concerned the industrial and communistic as opposed to the craft principle of organization. In both of these contests the forces of unrest met decisive defeat. Apart from these incidents little remains to chronicle for 1923. The One Big Union had declined to a merely nominal existence, and the rank and file of labour in general had steadfastly adhered to the settled order of social and economic relations.

*NOTE.—Detailed records of actions under this Act are available from the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

The Red International Labour Union, with its headquarters at Moscow, Russia, and the accredited International leader of the Communistic Labour movement, differed in working method from the One Big Union in that it did not strive to create one organization in place of another, but advised its adherents to remain within their unions and secure the adherence of the latter to the International from within. Early in 1923, the Executive of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America had applied to the International Executive Board of the Union for permission to affiliate with the Red Trade Union International. A Committee of twenty-seven members, to which the matter was referred by the Executive, submitted a Report in January which contained an unanimous and emphatic pronouncement in the negative. Upon examination of the programme and Constitution of the Red International, the Committee declared the latter's objects to be destructive of the *bona fide* Trade Union movement. It further pointed out that the Constitution of the U.M.W.A. deprived of membership and provided other penalties for members joining in any dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. The Executive accordingly required District 26 to withdraw their application for affiliation with the Red International under threat that the autonomy of the District be suspended and the International organization assume control of the affairs of the District. A heated debate with the Nova Scotia leaders, who had advocated the affiliation, followed, the latter repudiating the destructive tendencies on unionism of the Red International, but the decision from head quarters was eventually acquiesced in and the Nova Scotia miners withdrew their application to Moscow. They reserved, however, the right to appeal from the ruling of the President to the next United Mine Workers International Convention.

Amongst the political organizations of Labour, various conventions were held during 1923. The Second Annual Convention of the Workers' Party of Canada, founded in 1921 and representing the extreme Communist wing in alliance with the Third Communist International, was held, during March, at Toronto. The Party re-affirmed its resolution to work inside the Labour Party, though without sinking its distinctive aims as a Communist Party. The common programme of action was declared to be: (a) the fight against unemployment; (b) against the open shop; (c) for the eight-hour day; (d) against espionage, whether by government or employers; (e) for free speech; (f) for the freedom to picket; (g) against injunctions as a means of intervening in labour struggles; (h) against the intervention of the police and military forces of the State in labour struggles; (i) for the establishment of complete political and economic relations with Soviet Russia. The Convention also re-affirmed its Trade Union policy, which recognized the labour unions as the basic organizations of the working class.

Closely associated with the Workers' Party, the first Convention of the Young Communists League of Canada was held on Feb. 25, the objects of this organization being to penetrate the mass of the

working class youth with Communist agitation and education; to combat such organizations as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church clubs, Y.M.C.A., etc.; and to assist in the evolution of industrial from craft unionism. A Convention was held by the Trade Union Educational League, Eastern Sub-district, Canadian section, being an organization for the spreading of militancy throughout the Trade Union movement.

Coming to the political organizations sponsored by the regular Trade Unionists of Canada, it may be recalled that, as early as 1900, the Trades and Labour Congress went on record in favour of independent political action on the part of Labour. It was not, however, until 1917 that, following British precedent, a Labour party on a Dominion-wide basis was projected and not until 1921, that the "Canadian Labour Party" was formally constituted. The regular Annual Meeting of this organization took place in Vancouver, in 1923, but no business of outstanding importance was transacted. Affiliated with the Canadian Labour Party were the Independent Labour Parties of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, the Ontario Section of the Labour Party, the Labour Party of Quebec, the Labour Representation League and the Federated Labour Party in Saskatchewan, the Dominion Labour Parties in Manitoba and Alberta, and the Federated Labour Party in British Columbia. Thus all the Provinces had Labour party organizations with the exception of Prince Edward Island.

At the Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party, held at London, the application of the Workers' Party for affiliation was granted. Resolutions were adopted against Imperialist wars; against the rise of Fascistism (calling upon the Canadian Government to refuse to recognize the dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy); in favour of a capital levy; for reduction in armaments; and for the payment of War debts. The Seventh Annual Convention of the Quebec Labour Party passed a Resolution demanding the opening of trade relations with Soviet Russia, and expressing the sympathy of the Convention with the workers of Germany. It may be noted that, in organizing a branch of the Canadian Labour Party at Halifax, clauses were incorporated in the Constitution banning the discussion of Communism or extreme Socialism on the floor of that body.

Labour Legislation in Canada, 1923. The Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the several Provinces passed various Acts during 1923 which directly affected Labour conditions. Amongst Dominion acts, prominence was given to the subject of Immigration. The Head Tax on immigrants of Chinese origin was abolished, but the right of entry to Chinese was, at the same time, restricted to certain classes, namely children born in Canada who had subsequently left the country, *bona fide* merchants and students in actual pursuit of their studies. The Act further required the registration of all Chinese in Canada—the whole implementing the undertaking of the Government in 1922 to further restrict the immigration of Orientals into Canada. The Japanese Government, it may be

added, expressed its readiness to increase the restrictions upon emigration of Japanese labourers to Canada. A Bill to amend the general Immigration Act, passed by the Commons in reference to deportations as allowed by the legislation of 1919, was negatived by the Senate. Passing to other subjects, a Bill to amend certain sections of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (being designed to facilitate applications by workers' committees for boards of investigation, and to place clearly upon one of the parties to a dispute the reponsibility for applying for a Board) was introduced by the Minister of Labour and was passed unanimously by the House of Commons; the Senate, however, insisted upon Amendments which, in the opinion of the House, were inconsistent with its purposes and the Bill was accordingly dropped.

The Act, sponsored by the Prime Minister, for the Investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers may also be classed as legislation of interest to Labour, in view of its bearing on the cost of living, though it was, of course, of wider import as well. A grant of $25,000 was made by special legislation to the Canadian National Safety League. A proposal to disband the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the ground that members of this Force were alleged to be employed in *espionage* in connection with labour organizations, was defeated, on division, in the House of Commons by 156 votes to 23.

With regard to Provincial legislation, which may also be passed in hasty review for the purpose merely of a general *coup d'oeil*, one of the most outstanding measures of the year was the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia which gave unqualified effect to the eight-hour day Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919. The new Act provided for administration by a Board of Adjustment with authority to grant exemptions after full enquiry and within well defined limits. The Act was to take effect from Jan. 1, 1925. British Columbia also added certain safety provisions to the Mines Act, and raised the age for the employment of boys in factories from 14 to 15 years. In Nova Scotia important amendments along lines similar to the latter were made in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, whereby the age limit for the employment of boys in mines was raised from 12 to 16 years; increased protection in certain respects for workmen employed in mines was also provided for.

In the "wages" group of legislation, an important act was the revision and consolidation of the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act of Ontario in the direction of increased protection. No important changes were made during the year in any of the Workmen's Compensation or Minimum Wage Acts, though some important regulations were issued under the latter, in particular an order of the Alberta Minimum Wage Board limiting the hours of work, in all employments covered by the Board, to 48 in the week. In Manitoba, the Winnipeg City Charter was amended to give the City Council power to prohibit the employment of women in Chinese restaurants. On the same subject, the British Columbia Legislature rejected a

Bill prohibiting the employment of women by Orientals and passed, instead, an Act giving police officials authority to prohibit the employment of female labour by a person of questionable character of whatever race. Several Provincial Acts were passed during 1923 for the furtherance of technical or vocational education and manual training (e.g. in New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta) and to improve the standard of teachers. No legislative Session was completed in the Province of Quebec, but the Royal Commission to investigate labour matters with special reference to Workmen's Compensation, which was provided for by Act of 1922, began its sessions towards the close of 1923.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour, 1923. The Canadian Courts, during 1923, handed out a number of judgments which were of special interest from a labour standpoint. A brief *résumé* of the more important of these is given below:

False Representations. A case, which has been already mentioned in passing in connection with the Sydney strike, was that involving the well-known strike leader, J. B. McLachlan, which may be summarized as follows: On July 4 a circular letter signed by McLachlan, Secretary of District No. 26, U.M.W.A., was addressed to the local unions of District 26, certain of whom were then on strike. The letter charged the Provincial Police of Nova Scotia with brutality during the strike of steel-workers and exhorted the mine workers of Nova Scotia to join in a general strike. In view of the allegations in the letter, warrants were issued by the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia for the arrest of McLachlan and, also, of the President of District 26, on a charge of unlawfully publishing a false tale whereby injury was likely to be occasioned to a public interest, namely, the Government and Provincial Police of Nova Scotia. At Halifax, in October, in the Supreme Court of the Province, the charge of seditious libel was laid against McLachlan. . . . Evidence was submitted by witnesses of the Crown denying the statements in the letter and, on Oct. 18, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, the prisoner being later sentenced to two years' imprisonment.*

In a somewhat similar case at Peterborough, Ont., the writer of an article in *The Worker*, bringing accusations against a number of employing companies at Peterborough, was arrested on the charge of spreading false news and was later condemned, at the Peterborough Assizes, to two and a half months imprisonment. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the article did not affect any public interest but was merely a matter of local concern. It was claimed by the prosecution, on the other hand, that the article affected public concern inasmuch as it might tend to keep immigrants away from Peterborough.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was ruled by Mr. Justice Orde, in the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, during September, 1923, that boards for the settlement of strikes under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had no power to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of books and papers. The decision was on the ground that the Act was, in this respect, beyond the competence of the Parliament of Canada. The case arose out of a dispute between the Toronto Electric Commission and its employees, for the settlement of which a Board had been appointed. The effect of the judgment would have been to reduce investigations under the Act to a purely voluntary character, and it accordingly created widespread interest. Applica-

*NOTE.—This decision was appealed early in 1924; still later, leave to appeal the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England was granted by the Supreme Court of the Province.

tion, however, by the Toronto Electric Commissioners for the issuing of a permanent injunction against the Board, in place of the interim injunction which followed Mr. Justice Orde's decision, was refused on Dec. 15 by Mr. Justice Mowat, who found the Act within the powers of the Dominion Parliament and referred the case to one of the Appellate Divisions of the High Court, which subsequently confirmed his decision.

Legality of Trade Unions. A decision of Mr. Justice Galt in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg, in March, raised a point respecting the legal status of Trade Union of fundamental interest to Labour since the original repeal of the Combination laws. The action in question was brought by the General Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the Canadian Division of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers against a former Secretary of the same organization, to compel him to give an accounting of funds in his possession when he was relieved from office. The latter refused to surrender his office, claiming that he had not received notification that his services were dispensed with. He also attacked the legal status of the organization claiming that it was operating in restraint of trade and moved for non-suit. The case came to trial in December 1922, but was adjourned until January, 1923, judgment being delivered in March. Mr. Justice Galt allowed the defendant's counter claim with costs. In effect, the decision was to declare the ordinary Trade Union an illegal organization and enable as such to come to a court of Law to adjust differences between itself and its members. The Judge added that it was unnecessary to decide whether or to what extent the Union could have enforced its claim if it had registered under the Trade Union Act. An appeal was immediately taken by the plaintiffs against the judgment and, in the following September, the Manitoba Court of Appeal reversed the decision with one judge dissenting, judgment being entered against the defendant for $3,743.63.

Picketing by a Union Declared Legal. The proprietor of a restaurant, at Calgary, brought an action against members of the local branch of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance for $2,000 damages for injury to his business through picketing his restaurant. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the Province and from there to the Appellate Division. The Appellate Court judges failed to agree and recommended that it be sent back to the the trial division of the Supreme Court for another hearing. By the judgment delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ives it was held that the members of the Union did what they were legally entitled to do.

At Montreal Chief Justice Martin granted a perpetual injunction against strike picketing in the case of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of that city, but a jury in the King's Bench Division decided that the picketing was legal.

Wages and the Cost of Living, 1923. There were a number of wages agreements in 1923 which affected considerable numbers of employees. Amongst these mention may be made of the following: Various agreements entered into between the Railway Association of Canada and certain organizations of railway shopmen; various rulings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustments affecting Canadian National Railway trainmen, conductors, etc.; agreements between electric railway companies and their employees at Vancouver and Toronto; agreements between the Western Canada Coal Operators Association and the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation; agreements between the proprietors of printing companies at Vancouver, and Prince Albert, and the local typographical unions; an agreement between various Steamship companies doing business at Halifax and the local Longshoremen's Association;

agreements between the Building Contractors' Association at Toronto and local painters and paper-hangers, stone-cutters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers' unions; and various agreements affecting hotel and restaurant employees at Calgary, laundry workers at Ottawa, stone-cutters, masons and bricklayers at Ottawa, carpenters and joiners at Peterborough, St. Catharines and Guelph, plumbers and steam-fitters at Hamilton, etc. Improved wages scales were the general result of these arangements.

A more comprehensive measure of wages fluctuations is afforded by the index number of the Dominion Department of Labour for various typical classes at important points throughout the Dominion. It will be seen, from the annexed table, that the trend of wages was generally upward in 1923, though not to the point that had been reached in 1920 and 1921.

In each group, except in the printing trades and coal mining, the highest point was reached in 1920. In the printing trades a large number of employees were working under agreements for terms of five years or less, many of which expired in 1921 and 1922 and although these were in many cases amended to provide for cost of living bonuses the total wages received did not show, on the avcrage, as great increases as appeared in other industries. On the other hand, in 1921 and 1922, when new agreements were effected, increases in wages or shorter hours were frequently secured when, in other trades, reductions in wages were being made. The slight decrease in the average for 1923 was due to a number of reductions in wages in Western cities.

In coal mining the peak appears to have been reached in 1921 but the wage schedules for 1921, which came into effect toward the end of 1920, were not reduced in Nova Scotia until January, 1922, but had not, in 1923, been reduced in Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia. In Vancouver Island, in 1918, a system of adjusting a cost of living bonus every three months according to changes in the cost of living was adopted and was still in use. Under this arrangement the peak was reached in 1920 and decreases occurred during 1921, 1922 and 1923, with occasional slight increases. The slight decreases made in Vancouver Island in 1923 were offset in the index number for the group by increases in the average earnings per shift or day of contract miners in both Nova Scotia and Alberta.

In the other industries substantial reductions in wages were made in 1921 and 1922, with slight upward changes in 1923, the average for all groups in 1923 being 178·4, as compared with 176·8 for 1922, 186·1 for 1921 and 192·1 for 1920. These averages do not include the index numbers for factory labour and lumbering in which the same tendencies appeared, except that common labour in factories was not up in 1923.

Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1901-1923.

(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Average*	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Lumbering
1901....	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	70·8	82·8	67·8	.....	.....	.....
1902....	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	73·6	83·8	70·2	.....	.....	.....
1903....	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	76·7	85·3	72·7	.....	.....	.....
1904....	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	78·6	85·1	74·8	.....	.....	.....
1905....	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	78·9	86·3	76·5	.....	.....	.....
1906....	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	80·2	87·4	78·7	.....	.....	.....
1907....	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	85·5	93·6	83·6	.....	.....	.....
1908....	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·7	94·8	85·0	.....	.....	.....
1909....	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·7	95·1	85·9	.....	.....	.....
1910....	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	91·2	94·2	89·1	.....	.....	.....
1911....	90·2	91·0	91·6	88·1	96·4	97·5	92·5	94·9	95·4	93·3
1912....	96·0	95·3	96·0	92·3	98·3	98·3	96·0	98·1	97·1	98·8

*NOTE.—Simple average of six preceding columns.

Year	Building Trades	Metal Trades	Printing Trades	Electric Railways	Steam Railways	Coal Mining	Average	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades	Lumbering
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·7	101·9	101·4	101·0	103·2	94·7
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·0	106·2	89·1
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	104·9	111·7	105·7	110·4	115·1	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	110·1	130·8	117·5	129·2	128·0	130·2
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	133·2	157·8	139·8	152·3	146·8	150·5
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·3	154·2	170·5	100·4	180·2	180·2	169·8
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	186·6	197·7	192·1	215·3	216·8	202·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	165·3	208·3	186·1	190·6	202·0	152·6
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	155·1	197·8	176·8	183·0	189·1	158·7
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	157·4	197·8	178·4	181·7	196·1	170·4

Turning to the subject of prices and the cost of living, the feature of the year was a general stability of prices throughout the world with which the movement in Canada was in fairly close accord. What movement there was, however, was in the direction of buoyancy. The index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and weighted according to the commercial importance of 238 commodities which it includes, showed a rise of one point for 1923 as a whole, namely from 153·0 in 1922 to 153·0 in 1923 (base year, 1913=100). Prices were higher for textiles, wood products, iron and its products, but lower for grains, animal products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals. A budget, calculated at retail prices by the Department of Labour (including foods, fuel, lighting and rentals) rose in August from 148·0 in 1922 to 149·4 in 1923, the rises being fairly well distributed over the various articles included.

An interesting incident of the year was when, by Order-in-Council dated Aug. 27, F. A. Acland, who had been Deputy Minister of Labour since 1908 and King's Printer since June, 1921, was relieved of the duties of the former office in order that he might be free to apply himself to those of the latter. By the same Order-in-Council, H. H. Ward, formerly Head Clerk in the Office of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, was appointed Deputy Minister of Labour.

Another event was the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services held at Toronto, Sept. 4-7. There were, in attendance, representatives of the Federal and State employment services of the United States of America, as well as of the Employment Service of Canada, Federal and Provincial.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION and COLONIZATION

By

Robert J. C. Stead

General Conditions; Policy of the Immigration Department.

In order to understand the important place which Immigration occupies in Canadian affairs, it is necessary to glance for a moment at Canada's position in relationship to other countries of the Old and New World, in matters of area and population. The density of population in different countries differs very greatly and appears to bear no fixed relationship to natural resources. Thus, Belgium supports a population of 666 to the square mile, while the population of Canada amounts to only 2.4 per square mile. Other countries which may be noted, are Denmark, with 197 per square mile; France, with 195; Germany, with 332; Italy, with 326; The Netherlands, with 542; United Kingdom, 385·9; United States of America (exclusive of Alaska) 34·9. Canada's position amongst the nations is almost the extreme example of a great area inadequately populated. The situation presents delicate as well as far-reaching problems, and occupied much attention of the Canadian people during the year 1923.

The high-water mark in the tide of immigration toward Canada was reached in the fiscal year ending Mch. 31, 1913, when a total of 402,432 persons entered Canada as immigrants. Of this total 150,542 were from the British Isles, 139,009 from the United States and 112,881 from other countries. Immigration was, to a large extent, suspended during the War, and the anticipated flood of new settlers, with the return of peace, was, for a number of reasons, not realized. A sharp upward movement recorded in the fiscal years ending Mch. 31, 1920, and Mch. 31, 1921, with 117,336 and 148,477 immigrants respectively, was not maintained. The following year dropped to 89,999, and the movement in the year ending Mch. 31, 1923, fell to 72,887—the lowest for any peace year since 1902. It remains to be said that the figures showing the falling-off in immigration reveal only one side of a difficult situation. The other side represents immigration—an exodus from Canada to other lands, particularly to the United States of America, which is referred to later on in this Section.

Such was the situation at the opening of the year 1923. A stream of immigration to Canada showed indications of drying up at its source, for reasons which need not here be discussed; (e.g. the impoverishment of European peoples through war and the collapse of their monetary systems; high costs of transportation; and severity of Canadian regulations in the exclusion of undesirables). In addition there was an out-going stream which, notwithstanding the challenges levelled at the accuracy of United States' statistics, was obviously of serious proportions. The year

opened with the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, as Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Dr. W. J. Black as Deputy Minister of the Department. At the very threshold of the year (Jan. 3, 1923), Mr. Stewart, in conference with representatives of the Canadian Pacific, White Star-Dominion, Cunard and other Atlantic steamship companies, interested in immigration traffic, outlined a system of inspection, designed to assist immigration into Canada from portions of Europe. The proposals included the sending of experienced representatives of the Department of Immigation and Colonization to Paris, Antwerp, The Hague, Libau, Warsaw and Budapest, to act in the capacity of inspectors and see that prospective immigrants were able to comply with Canada's requirements before they left their native countries. The following day announcement was made that the Dominion Government had approved plans submitted by Commissioner David C. Lamb, International Secretary of the Salvation Army, for the settlement in Canada of 25,000 young women, youths and children, to be selected from the British Isles. From the first week in January it became apparent that the year was to be one of activity in Canadian immigration affairs.

Speaking at Port Arthur, on Jan. 7, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, urged that a cry for more immigrants should go up from one end of Canada to the other. On Jan. 17, a Canadian Press cablegram from London announced that 2,000 single men, a limited number of married men and a number of boys and girls over 16 years of age, would emigrate to Ontario during the season under a plan initiated by W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario in London, according to an agreement which had been approved between the Overseas Settlement Committee and the Ontario Government. The agreement provided for a co-operative plan whereby the money advanced would be equally divided between the Imperial Government and the Ontario Government.

Other despatches from England about this time indicated surprise on the part of the British public that the Canadian Government had not yet entered into agreement with the Overseas Settlement Committee, providing financial assistance for the transportation of emigrants. But, as evidence of the diversity of opinion with which the whole Canadian immigration problem was regarded, it was noted that the Great War Veterans' Association, in the Manitoba Provincial Convention at Winnipeg, on Feb. 8, adopted a Resolution, expressing opposition to the Government's immigration policy and urging the suspension of immigration from foreign countries.

Addressing a Rotary convention at Montreal, on Mch. 2, E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, declared that "if we believe in this country, we must believe in the immediate urgency of securing both capital and population for its development." Almost at the same date, Sir Clifford

Sifton, speaking also in Montreal, was quoted as denouncing "the dangerous absurdity of the objection of the Labour leaders to lowering the bars to immigration."

On Mch. 5, a statement was submitted in the British House of Commons by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Secretary for Overseas Trade, showing the destination of migrants from Great Britain to the Dominions, during the year 1922, as follows: Canada, 42,606; Australia, 37,773; New Zealand, 11,651; South Africa, 8,396. Dr. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration, who was in England at the time this statement was made, took occasion to announce that his mission to Great Britian was to lay before the Empire Settlement Committee proposals for assisting suitable settlers to come to Canada, the Government of Canada having placed $600,000 in the Immigration estimates for that purpose. The Immigration estimates, it may be noted, were the occasion of a long and bitter fight in the House of Commons, every point of view, from that of the exclusionist to the advocate of the "open door" being presented. Finally, with certain modifications and some assurances, the Hon. Charles Stewart was able to carry the essential parts of his financial programme. The Estimates included $200,000 to encourage Child Settlement from Great Britain; $200,000 to secure British domestics; $200,000 to enable British settlers already in Canada, or about to come, to bring out dependents willing to go on the land, and $100,000 in aid of the Canada Colonization Association. It was about this last item that the opposition in Parliament had particularly centred.

An opinion that Canada could absorb at least 300,000 people annually for an indefinite period was expressed by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Government, in an interview given at Montreal and appearing in the Montreal *Star*, on Apr. 5. Conditions in the West, he said, were never better. He pointed out that the population of British Columbia had trebled in twenty years, and that agricultural production had increased from less than ten millions a year to over sixty millions. The *quota* restrictions by the United States Government became the occasion of editorials in Canadian papers, emphasizing the exceptional opportunity afforded to increase the stream of European immigration to Canada. In a statement issued by Thomas Gelley, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, on Apr. 10, it was pointed out that many Canadians who had been attracted to the United States by activity in the building and allied trades were returning to Canada. The movement to Canada in March had included 866 new agricultural settlers, who brought with them $119,000 in cash and $54,000 worth of stock, implements, and effects. About this time announcement was made by the Government of the removal of the ban upon citizens of former enemy countries (Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey), an action which permitted citizens of those countries to enter Canada as immigrants on the same conditions as those of other nationalities.

In a statement made to the British Press, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, outlined the co-operation which had been agreed upon between the Imperial and Canadian Governments. This dealt with three classes of immigrants—children, female household workers and nominated persons. During the previous year the Canadian authorities had received ten applications for every child that arrived in Canada and, in the first of the agreements now concluded, the Canadian Government undertook to receive and place, during the current year, 5,000 such children and to make, jointly with the British Government, a grant towards their transportation. Under certain conditions financial assistance was also provided by way of a loan to female household workers who could not otherwise pay the cost of their transportation. Provision was also made that any British subject established in Canada might nominate relatives or friends in Great Britain who would go to work upon the land in Canada and the persons, so nominated, should receive loans in order to assist in their transportation. These three forms of assistance were provided for under three distinct agreements, negotiated on behalf of Canada by Dr. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and concluded between the Duke of Devonshire, on behalf of the British Government, and the High Commissioner, on behalf of Canada. The Superintendent for Immigration pointed out that never before in the history of the Dominion had there been State aid by the Government of Canada toward migration to that country.

As early as the middle of April, evidence of a shortage of farm labour in Western Canada began to be apparent. The Prairies usually drew, to some extent, on British Columbia for farm labour during the Crop season, but the movement from that source threatened to be unusually small. A despatch from Winnipeg, dated Apr. 25, announced a shortage of 2,000 farm workers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and a further shortage in Alberta. Rates of wages offered in the Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon districts were said to be from $50 to $55 a month, with an increase during harvest. Other districts offered wages ranging from $40 to $45 a month. The London *Times* announced good chances for settlers in Canada, notwithstanding "a few discouraged farmers who seem to oppose all projects of immigration." On May 15, Sir Henry Thornton, in an Address at the Annual Banquet of the Quebec Division and Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, emphasized four salient points with regard to the immigration problems of Canada as follows: first, there was needed a Minister of Immigration to co-ordinate the efforts of all organizations engaged in immigration work; second, an effective propaganda abroad; third, an organization to follow up the immigrants when they settled in Canada; and fourth, encouragement of the immigration of capital.

In an Empire Day pronouncement, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the High Commissioner for Canada declared that the Government of Canada wished to encourage immigration and no settlers would receive a warmer welcome than the people of the Mother Country. Increased activities were announced on the part of the Soldier Settlement Board in settling retired Imperial Indian Army officers in the Maritime Provinces. By this time, indications that the tide of immigration had again started toward the flood, were multiplying. Immigration to Canada for the first five months of the year amounted to 39,909, compared with 27,973 for the corresponding months of the previous year. The increase in British immigration was most marked, amounting to 106 per cent. Continental immigration had increased 66%, but there had been a falling-off in immigration from the United States amounting to 43%. It was noted, in connection with this movement, that the trend to the Eastern Provinces was as great as that to the West. For the month of June an increase of 88% over the previous June was recorded, and the figures for the first quarter of the fiscal year reached 40,952 as compared with 25,092 for the corresponding period in 1922.

By the middle of July it was apparent that a particularly bountiful harvest might be anticipated in Western Canada and that the ordinary sources of supply of harvest labour would be insufficient to garner the crops. To meet this situation the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways decided upon the experiment of seeking temporary harvest labour in Great Britain and, toward the end of July, announcements appeared in that country offering a rate of £12 from port of embarkation to Winnipeg to men who would engage in harvest work. A sailing limit of Aug. 11 was set as the latest date on which men might sail from Great Britain under this arrangement. An announcement, which appeared in London on July 26, stated that "while no guaranteed rate of wages can be specified, the cabled information is that the rate of pay will be at least $4 a day and board. The harvesters must all be booked to Winnipeg and must sign an undertaking, before embarkation, that they agree to work in the harvest for at least a month. Harvesters who will be required to go beyond Winnipeg to their place of work will be issued rail tickets from Winnipeg to their destination at a reduced rail fare of half-one-cent per mile." To those wishing to make the return journey, the rate offered was half-one-cent a mile from place of work to Winnipeg, $20 from Winnipeg to Canadian port of embarkation, and 25% reduction from the ordinary ocean rate, contingent upon the production of a farmer's certificate to the effect that the applicant for such rates had worked on a farm for at least thirty days.

The immediate effect of the special rates offered was a literal swamping of the Old Country offices of the transportation companies, and the Canadian Department of Immigration

and Colonization. A cabled despatch from London to the Montreal *Star*, on July 27, said that "every part of the British Isles is contributing its *quota*. Many army officers, public school men, and several ordained ministers are taking advantage of the special through rate of £12 from port of embarkation to Winnipeg. Some are going more for a holiday than for the sake of the wages they will earn . . . some of them look too weakened by prolonged unemployment in England to be capable of hard labour and, though there is medical examination on embarkation these enfeebled men are likely to pass because there is nothing organically wrong with them." On the other hand, many tributes to the quality of the men were recorded. "In my nineteen years at sea I have never brought across the Atlantic such a fine looking set of men," was the comment attributed to Purser W. J. O'Hagen, of the White Star Liner *Doric*, in an interview at Montreal. Before the time limit expired, on Aug. 11, some 11,700 passengers had taken ship for Canada as harvest labourers.

That interest in emigration to Canada was, however, by no means confined to the British Isles, was evidenced by the fact that on Aug. 15, Christian Reventlow, a journalist, and Marius Gormsen, an agriculturist, arrived at Montreal from Denmark, for the purpose of reporting on immigration opportunities in Canada to the Danish Government.

Recognition, by the Canadian Government, of the growing importance of immigration matters came in August, in the appointment of the Hon. James Alexander Robb as Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Previous to this, during the administration of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Department had functioned without a Minister, assigned exclusively to its problems, and had been under the direction of the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, the Department in itself presenting heavy demands upon its chief Executive. Mr. Robb, representing the constituency of Chateauguay and Huntingdon in the House of Commons, had previously been Minister of Trade and Commerce in the King Government. A successful business man and one of broad parliamentary and executive experience, he lost little time in announcing forward-looking policies.

On Sept. 11, a statement was issued that "it is believed the time has come to extend operations with a view to encouraging the immigration of the largest possible number of those classes that Canada can now absorb." An adequate immigration policy, it was pointed out by Mr. Robb, must recognize that, while Canada requires increased population, quality rather than quantity must count; that British immigration must hold first place in the programme; and that the selection of Canada's new settlers must have due regard to physical, industrial and financial fitness and the Dominion's power of absorption. It was announced that the "open door" policy would prevail for those classes likely to succeed and for whom there was a demand, and

that determination of fitness would, as far as possible, take place before the immigrant left his own country. It was intimated that the chief effort would be toward obtaining settlers from the British Isles, but activities would also be directed toward certain areas of the Continent of Europe and the United States. The important information was added that "with a view to placing farm workers and settlers to the best advantage, the Soldier Settlement Board has been allied with the Department of Immigration and Colonization."

Early in October, announcement was made of the appointment of Dr. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, to be Manager of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian National Railways, with headquarters in London, England, and with accompanying intimation of increased activities on the part of the C. N. R. in immigration matters. Dr. Black's resignation, as Deputy Minister, became effective on Oct. 9. He was immediately succeeded in this position by W. J. Egan who, previous to this appointment, had been connected with the Department of Trade and Commerce as Inspector of Trade Commissioners' Offices. Mr. Egan brought into his new position an intimate knowledge of Canada's resources and opportunities, combined with a broad experience in commercial life.

During October a problem developed as the result of a movement of Italians to Canada by way of New York and, on Oct. 23, Mr. Robb announced that the Canadian officials at that city reported 182 Italians who were being held there pending examination. These immigrants were found to be supplied with affidavits purporting to have been signed by farmers in Canada, offering them employment. But the extent of the movement gave rise to the suspicion that the affidavits were bogus and that the secret intention of the immigrants, acting, apparently, under some well organized and centralized plan, was to become quietly absorbed in the United States population in defiance of the *quota* regulations of that country. Investigation by the Canadian Department revealed that hundreds of affidavits had been fraudulently prepared, although many of them were signed by Canadian farmers in good faith. In other cases farmers had been paid from ten dollars upward for signing affidavits. Announcement was made that "the policy of the Department has been to co-operate consistently with United States immigration officials, and Canadian officials would pass only *bona fide* immigrants to the Dominion."

In anticipation that many of the British harvesters already referred to would remain in Canada if they could find permanent employment, the Department of Immigration and Colonization conducted a campaign, by advertisement in the Farm Press and by personal canvass on the part of the Soldier Settlement Board, to secure Winter employment for such men. Before the end of October, Hon. Mr. Robb was able to announce that the Soldier Settlement Board had listed 15,074 such positions,

of which 7,846 were farm jobs, 6,334 lumbering and bush work, 460 railway construction, and a variety of others. October returns showed immigration from all countries, for six months, amounting to 94,333 as compared with 46,331 for the same period in 1922. The increase in British immigration amounted to 133%, but there was a falling-off in immigration from the United States.

At the call of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, a Federal-Provincial Conference on Immigration and Colonization was held at Ottawa, on Nov. 14 and 15. Alberta was represented by Hon. George Hoadley; Saskatchewan by Premier C. A. Dunning; Manitoba by R. A. Hoey, M.P.; Ontario by Hon. J. S. Martin and Hon. James Lyons; Quebec by Hon J. E. Perrault; New Brunswick by Hon. D. W. Mersereau and Hon. J. E. Michaud; Nova Scotia by Hon. D. A. Cameron and W. B. MacCoy; and Prince Edward Island by Hon. John H. Myres. The Department of Immigration and Colonization was represented by Hon. James A. Robb, Deputy Minister W. J. Egan, and other departmental officials. Other interests represented were the Soldier Settlement Board, the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the White Star-Dominion Line, the Robert Reford Company Limited, the Baltic-America Line and the Holland-American Line. After a two-days' conference the Minister announced a policy described in the Toronto *Globe*, on Nov. 18, as "an open door, with a firm hand on the knob." During the Conference, and continuing thereafter, pressure was exerted upon the representatives of the Ocean Transportation companies for a reduction in the fares of immigrants as an essential to a successful movement of immigrants from Great Britain and continental Europe.

With the beginning of December, an advertising campaign was launched in the United States, by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, which began to have immediate results in a flood of enquiries concerning settlement opportunities in Canada. Evidence taken before the United States Tariff Commission, establishing the cost of producing wheat in Canada to be much lower than in the United States and widely published in the news columns of American papers, as well as the generally unprofitable condition of agriculture in the United States, contributed to the interest in Canada. Representative Anderson asserted before the Commission that "yields considered, on no conceivable basis can the difference in the cost of production in this country and in Canada be less than fifty cents per bushel in favour of the Canadian producer." On the other hand, difficulties, more or less acute, developed as the result of the unemployment of certain numbers of British harvesters who had flocked to the Canadian cities, and whose grievances were widely aired in the British Press.

The immediate effect of this publicity was to some extent offset by reports of British harvesters, who had been well satisfied with their experiences in Canada, and by the sending of a

number of Canadian farmers to Great Britain to give first-hand information on the conditions prevailing in Canada. On the whole, it may be stated that the end of the year 1923 saw Immigration activity on a scale not attained since before the War period, with the prospect of increasing numbers of settlers, not only from Great Britain and Northern Europe, but from the United States. Total immigration for the calendar year amounted to 137,320, compared with 70,423 for 1922, an increase of 95%. The immigration to Canada in these two years is shown in detail in the following table:

COMPARISON OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA,

Month	1922				1923				Per Cent. of Inc.
	British	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals	British	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals	
January	467	1,003	975	2,445	1,057	642	903	2,602	6%
February	509	1,078	596	2,183	1,356	722	1,212	3,290	51%
March	1,504	2,670	1,374	5,548	3,570	1,661	1,517	6,748	22%
April	2,048	3,268	1,282	6,598	4,671	2,140	2,689	9,500	44%
May	5,972	2,866	2,361	11,199	10,971	2,149	4,647	17,767	59%
June	3,675	2,291	1,329	7,295	6,911	2,084	4,690	13,685	88%
July	4,305	2,024	1,428	7,757	7,040	1,848	5,072	13,960	80%
August	2,833	2,559	1,236	6,628	15,970	2,692	6,587	25,249	281%
September	3,508	2,032	1,314	6,854	6,398	2,142	5,632	14,172	107%
October	3,212	1,741	1,367	6,320	5,651	1,845	4,679	12,175	93%
November	1,709	1,259	1,263	4,231	4,881	1,307	5,395	11,583	174%
December	1,263	942	1,160	3,365	1,634	1,075	3,880	6,589	96%
Totals	31,005	23,733	15,685	70,423	70,110	20,307	46,903	137,320	95%

British.....126% increase
U.S.A..... 14% decrease
Other countries.....199% increase.

Oriental Immigration.* The Oriental Immigration problem which, for years, had commanded much attention in British Columbia, assumed, during 1923, something approaching national significance. The Census of 1921 revealed the following population in Canada of Asiatic origin: Chinese, 39,587, of whom 23,533 were in British Columbia; Japanese, 15,868, of whom 15,006 were in British Columbia; Hindus, 1,016, of whom 951 were in British Columbia. These figures disclosed clearly the special interest of the Coast Province in Oriental immigration. A report from Victoria which appeared in *The Financial Post* (Feb. 9) stated that, from figures given out by Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General of British Columbia, the proportion of Asiatics employed in various industries in British Columbia, aside from agriculture, was logging camps, 7½%; lumber mills, 41%; saw mills, 39%; shingle mills, 54%; baking establishments, 16%; fishing, 39%, fruit canning, 15%; coal mining, 15%; and pulp and paper, 37%.

In Parliament, on Feb. 22, the British Columbia members united in a warning against Oriental immigration and a counter-protest was raised by Hon. Chilien Tsur, Chinese Consul-General at Ottawa, against the alleged ill-treatment of Chinese in Canada. Government proposals to restrict Chinese Immigration to Canada were contained in a Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization which, as finally passed, abolished

*NOTE.—See, also, Pages 45-7 in this volume.

the Head Tax on Chinese entering Canada and limited the entry of Chinese, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, to merchants and students; in addition, all Chinese in Canada were required to register with the Department of Immigration and Colonization before June 30, 1924. Provision was made for Chinese travelling through Canada *en route* to other countries, and for the entry of members of the Diplomatic Corps and other Government representatives, their wives and their servants. J. E. Featherston, Secretary to the Hon. Charles Stewart, was appointed Commissioner of Immigration, under the Chinese Immigration Act, with headquarters at Hong Kong.

Illicit Entry to United States. The Immigration Regulations of the United States, which limited the number of European Immigrants to that Country, in any one year, to three per cent. of the population of any given nationality already in that Country, occasioned a situation in which it was alleged that European Immigrants were entering Canada with a view to subsequently effecting entry to the United States. In its efforts to combat this situation, it was suggested that the United States Government might extend its *quota* regulation to apply to Canada. This, however, was not done. Canadian officials declared their anxiety to co-operate with American officials in promoting observance of the American regulations, but pointed out that as the American *quota* became exhausted, there was a natural tendency for additional numbers of Europeans to turn toward Canada, and that some of these might have subsequently tried to effect entry into the United States, and this could not have been altogether avoided.

Exodus to the United States. The exodus of population to the United States, already referred to, attracted much attention in the Press and by public speakers. It was frequently attributed to Canada's Tariff policies, it being charged on one hand that the Customs duties were too high and, on the other, that they were too low. The immediate cause of the movement may be said to have been an industrial and building boom in the United States, coupled with the fact that the *quota* regulations of that country—which did not apply to Canada—had created an artificial shortage of labour. Government officials were disposed to challenge the accuracy of the American figures concerning the movement of Canadians to the United States. Regarding the exact dimensions of this exodus there were no accurate statistics, as the Canadian Government had kept no record of the number of persons leaving Canada; all statistics showing the number of Canadians entering the United States were those of the United States Government, the accuracy of which was challenged by Canadian officials.* That a serious exodus from Canada had been in progress was, however, demonstrated by the returns from the Census of 1921, which disclosed, in a ten-year period, a balance of population unaccounted for, amounting

*NOTE.—See page 263 in this volume.

to 1,767,403.* The movement from Canada to the United States, as tabulated by United States' officials, from the fiscal year 1908-09 to the fiscal year 1922-23, both inclusive, accounted for 769,634 Canadian citizens and 403,422 others, and even these figures did not include the movement through ports west of the western border of North Dakota since July 1, 1917. For the United States fiscal year 1922-23, the exodus from Canada to the United States, according to the American tabulations, was 88,460 Canadian citizens and 16,384 others—a total of 104,844 or 31,967 in excess of the total Immigration to Canada during the corresponding fiscal year. These American figures again did not include the exodus through ports west of the Western boundary of North Dakota.

In a review of the situation, J. Bruce Walker, Director of Information and Publicity for the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg, pointed out that Canadians entering the United States with a view to taking employment were recorded by the United States officials as immigrants, but when these same Canadians, perhaps a few months later, returned to Canada, they were treated by the Canadian Immigration Inspectors as Canadian citizens, and consequently did not appear in the Canadian Immigration returns; in short, they were recorded when going out, but not when coming back. "When they go to the United States the Government regards them as additions to the population of the United States," said Mr. Walker, "but when they come back to Canada they are Canadians returning. Returning Canadians are not recorded in the Canadian Immigration books, consequently, no matter how many of them come back, we have no official record of their return. Thousands of the young men who left our country between January and June are coming back to Canada."

On Mch. 14, Sir John Willison, speaking before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, stated that Canada's greatest need was population; that the movement of workers, both industrial and agricultural, to the United States, already had been felt seriously and gave, as an instance, the 10 per cent. increase in building costs during the previous twelve months, which he based upon this cause.

Hebridean Settlers. A considerable movement of settlers from the Hebrides took place in the Spring, most of them locating in Ontario or Alberta. A moving spirit in this phase of immigration was Rev. Father McDonnell, and it followed a visit to Canada by Rev. Father MacIntyre and four other delegates from the Hebrides. On Apr. 29, a party of 300 arrived at St. John, and these were followed by other groups during the Summer.

These immigrants, of sturdy stock, promised to be a valuable addition to the Canadian population and, although some initial difficulties were experienced, the movement seems to have been quite successful—due, in considerable degree, to the co-

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* 1922, page 269.

operation of the Soldier Settlement Board, through which farms were purchased on terms extending over twenty-year periods. In the House of Commons, Alfred Speakman, M.P. for Red Deer, in whose constituency many of the new settlers had located, asserted, on June 8, that many of them were without funds and dependent upon the charity of individuals. But before the end of July it was stated by the Toronto *Saturday Night* that all the Hebrideans who had gone to Alberta were satisfactorily and happily settled. Later in the year they were found to be harvesting good crops, and well pleased with the opportunities in Alberta—so much so that further considerable movements of settlers from the Hebrides were predicted.

Canada Colonization Association. The year proved to be an eventful one for the Canada Colonization Association, which had succeeded the Western Canada Colonization Association, an organzation of private interests formed to promote, on a public-spirited basis, the colonization of privately-owned unoccupied lands in Western Canada.* In the first days of the year, Sir John Willison, President of the Association, resigned, pleading the pressure of other interests. Almost immediately, his resignation was followed by that of A. E. Mackenzie, of Brandon, from the Board of Directors. A proposal by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting-Minister of Immigration and Colonization, to subsidize the Association to the extent of $100,000 became the occasion of a determined filibuster in the House of Commons. The vote was finally passed on the understanding that monthly payments, of $10,000 each, to the Association would be contingent upon the Minister being assured that satisfactory progress was being made by the Association.

On June 8, the Association was re-organized with Sir Augustus Nanton as President, and a Board of Directors consisting of Dr. W. J. Black and F. C. Blair, of the Department of Immigration and Colonization; George F. Chipman, Editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide*; Col. J. S. Dennis, D. C. Coleman and P. L. Naismith, of the C.P.R.; and W. D. Robb, A. E. Warren, E. A. Field and A. A. Tisdale, of the C.N.R. After the re-organization, it was announced, and reported in the Toronto *Saturday Night*, "that the two transportation companies represented had agreed to contribute $100,000 a year for five years," and that there were, "in addition, unexpended private subscriptions aggregating approximately $1,000,000." Under the direction of Howard Everett, Manager of the Association, an extensive land-selling organization was effected in the United States, but the Summer months passed by without any marked movement of settlers traceable to the activities of the Association. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Winnipeg, on Nov. 20, the situation was reviewed, and it was decided that the Association should discontinue its activities in the United States and confine itself to Canada, specializing on welfare work amongst new

*Note—See *Canadian Annual Review*, 1922, page 278.

colonists. The decision to withdraw from the United States field was followed shortly afterward by the resignation of Mr. Everett from the position of Manager of the Association.

Provincial Activities. While control of immigration to Canada is vested in the hands of the Federal authorities and the chief immigration machine is the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, several of the Provinces have also departments or branches devoted to immigration and they carry on active compaigns for the peopling of their own territories. In March, it was announced by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Government, that arrangements had been made with the Salvation Army in England to send out a number of domestic servants and carefully selected boys, agriculturally trained, to be placed in British Columbia. The Quebec Government made provision to pay colonists at the rate of $4 per acre for land cleared on their colonization lots, and announced that no limit would be set to the help to be offered to new settlers in the agricultural sections of the Province. In October, the Maritime Colonization and Development Association was organized, with representation from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island under the Chairmanship of A. E. McMahon, President of the Maritime Board of Trade, to promote immigration to the Maritime Provinces. Saskatchewan was active in bringing out young women from Great Britain for domestic service, passage money being advanced as loans for this purpose. An intensive campaign was instituted by Ontario to secure domestic helpers, farmers and farm labourers from Great Britain. Just at the close of the year, Alberta despatched James Colley, Secretary of the Land Settlement Branch of the Irrigation Council of Alberta, and Edward Blettler, a Swiss Colonization agent, as special Commissioners to England and Continental Europe, in search of desirable settlers for irrigated lands in Southern Alberta.

Other matters relating to immigration which engaged public matters during the year were: an emigration of Mennonites from Western Canada to points in the United States, Mexico and South America, the movement arising out of social and religious rather than financial causes, and a counter-balancing immigration of Mennonites to Canada from Southern Russia; an undertaking by the Armenian Relief Association to bring one hundred Armenian boys to Canada and to train them on a farm near Georgetown, Ontario, for agricultural life in the Dominion; the visit to Canada of Fritz Beck, on behalf of the Colonization Branch of the Swiss Government, and the arrival of a number of farm settlers from that country; and the series of lectures and addresses given in Great Britain by Hon. Mary Ellen Smith, of British Columbia, the first woman Cabinet Minister in the British Empire, who conducted an aggressive speaking campaign in Great Britain for the promotion of emigration to Canada.

BANKING AND FINANCE IN CANADA

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Canadian Banks in 1923; Financial Conditions and Banking Policy.

The year 1923 stood forth as presenting the rather curious anomaly of uncertainties and upheavals in Canadian banking, co-incident with a fairly orderly movement toward normal conditions in other financial activities—in manufacturing and trade and commerce. It appeared almost as if the troubles from which Canadian Banks had been almost uniformly excluded in the post-War inflation and deflation periods, had become concentrated into the one year and, particularly the last six or seven months. As the retiring President of the Canadian Bankers' Association declared at the Annual Meeting in Montreal, in November: "We have had, since the Bank Act became law (in June), probably the most difficult and trying conditions in the history of the Association, if not in the history of Banking in this country since Confederation." But he added this timely reservation lest his words might be misconstrued: "In saying this, I am not suggesting that our Banks are not essentially sound and as well, or better, prepared to meet any emergencies that may arise, as they have been at any time in the past." Reference to the peculiar contrast in the banking and commercial situations was made by Sir John Aird, the new President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, in a statement at the close of 1923: "The task of adjustment was, in the course of the year, shifted largely from the shoulders of commerce to those of finance and, to a large extent, the experience undergone by business houses from 1920 to 1922 has, during 1923, been shared by the chartered Banks of Canada."

Outstanding amongst the banking events of the year were: (1) the decennial revision of the Bank Act (the first since 1913), with Progressives—a new element not in Parliament at the earlier date—demanding various amendments more or less radical and fundamental in the existing structure of the Act and the Banking system; (2) the failure of the Home Bank, the first crash of a chartered bank in twelve years, since 1911, when the Farmers Bank closed its doors.

Heavy commercial losses on loans, which forced the Home Bank into liquidation, compelled a re-adjustment of the public position of two other banks:—the Union, reducing its Rest account from $6,000,000 to $1,750,000, and cutting its dividend rate from 10 to 8 per cent., and the Standard, wiping out $2,250,000 of its Reserve of $5,000,000 and decreasing the dividend rate from 14 to 12 per cent. For months the wildest of rumours spread, in which none but a few of the most powerful banks escaped, and "runs" by

depositors created uneasiness on several occasions before the panicky conditions were allayed. Savings deposits were withdrawn by the millions and only in the last few months was a tendency to slight increases evident. The year ended with two further specific indications of weakened financial conditions: the Bank of Hamilton decided to seek absorption with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and La Banque Nationale was forced—to save itself from following the Home Bank's crash—to seek the help of the Bank of Hochelaga in a merger; and it was so weakened financially that a very substantial Provincial (Quebec)Government loan had to be placed at the disposal of the rescuing Bank to render the union palatable, and build up adequate working capital.

Not only on savings deposits did untoward events re-act unfavourably. Aided by diminishing totals in commercial loans, and interest rates failing to meet costs which remained high, the profits of the banks, with only a couple of exceptions, fell below the previous year's figures, the total decline running between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000—indeed, below any year back to 1918. No increases in capital stock or additions to reserve went into effect; dividends were $1,500,000 less; paid-up capital through the Home Bank closing fell from $121,902,415 to $117,587,383; capital and reserves, from $251,375,578 to $239,387,383, and average per cent. of profit on paid-up capital from 18·99% to 17·67%. The movement towards a reduction in bank branches, after the rapid expansions of 1919 and 1920, continued and there was a net loss of 150 branches, apart from 71 offices of the Home Bank which were closed down in one day.

Passing to other activities of the year, the records denoted a contrast almost invariably favourable. Bank clearings, as representative of business and financial movements, amounted to $18,342,025,284 as compared with $16,260,327,704 in 1922 and $17,440,523,190 in 1921. Canada absorbed a larger volume of her own bond offerings—over $400,000,000 out of $518,000,000—than ever before in peace time; 82·21 per cent. of the total as against 46 per cent. the previous year. The net gain in Life insurance was $548,640,800 as compared with $502,279,331 in 1922, greater than any previous year except 1920; exports of merchandise were $1,014,734,274 compared with $884,362,583 in 1922, and total trade was $1,918,264,789 as against $1,646,771,892; the Wheat crop created a new high record for Canada with 469,761,000 bushels, as compared with 399,786,400 in 1922, although the total value of Field Crops was down from $962,293,200 in 1922 to $892,572,300. The employment index number was: high, 100·2, and low, 86·3, as compared with 95·8 and 77·9 respectively in 1922; gross Railway earnings were up from $423,495,672 in 1922 to $450,499,536; Hydro-electric installation increased from 2,973,759 to 3,228,000 horse-power; Pig Iron output was up from 383,057 tons to 880,018 tons, and Steel from 485,643 to 884,770 tons; Automotive exports increased from $24,080,191 to $37,359,067; Wheat Flour exports rose from $56,277,992 to $62,462,853; Fire losses were down from $43,285,005 to $34,619,250; Business failures decreased from 3,695 to

3,245 and the Liabilities were down from $78,068,959 to $65,810,382; Newsprint output rose from 1,080,333 tons to 1,261,951 with exports up from $68,362,817 to $85,611,258; Pulp exports increased from $41,037,849 to $47,027,496; Immigration was up from 70,423 to well over 150,000; Mineral production was $214,102,000, a gain of 12 per cent. over 1922, and exceeded only by the 1920 total of $227,-859,665; New Building with a total of $314,254,300 showed a gain, also, over 1922 total of $311,843,800. Added to this long list of improved statistical records, employment records, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicated that much of the slack caused by the depression which set in during 1921 and continued through 1922, was taken up in 1923. The betterment beginning early in the year met a brief lull in April and soon after resumed its course, reaching the peak in August, followed in turn by a decline in November and December. The August level, it should be noted, was slightly above the base level of 100, the first time this had been attained since 1920.

To offset this rather remarkable category of positive results, the Stock market operated, to some extent, in sympathy with the trend of the Banking barometer, although not coinciding closely in the element of time. Taking the year as a whole, losses predominated, ranging as high as 36½ points while comparatively few stocks registered substantial gains. Early in the year the market was buoyant, followed by a sharp break; then came a period of dullness, and a closing rally in November and December. Public Utilities and Pulp and Paper securities maintained market leadership in the matter of sales and strength. Amongst 13 Bank stocks on the list, 8 registered a loss in the year, 2 were unchanged, and 3 showed gains.

Bank Act Revision.* Consideration of the revision of the Bank Act of 1913, by Parliament, was preceded by demands from a number of influential newspapers, particularly in Western Canada, for radical changes in order, as most declared, to make a repetition of the Merchants Bank case impossible. The *Manitoba Free Press* rather favoured Government inspection of banks, asking in an editorial on Jan. 23, 1923: "Does it not seem reasonable to suppose that Government inspection would have saved that Bank (Merchants) from being wrecked at headquarters?" A widely held view was also expressed in the same editorial: "Advocates of the Banking system as we have it in Canada would be well advised to think out some practical safeguards against the recurrence of such a scandal as that of the Merchants Bank collapse instead of insisting that everything is all right and that the law is perfect. The law is not all right when a bank can be destroyed by the most wanton recklessness without anybody being responsible to the betrayed shareholders or to the law; and Parliament will be expected to put into the new Act effective provisions against similar performances in the future, including means by which careless directors and reckless managers can be punished for breach of the trust reposed in them."

*NOTE.—See also pages 178-85 in this Volume.

The general attitude of the Government towards the impending revision was made clear by the Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, in introducing the first draft of the Act on Mch. 20. Government inspection, it was evident, had been rejected. With the present branch system such an inspection could only be undertaken at tremendous cost, he declared. Furthermore, such inspection would have a tendency to induce people to hold the Government responsible for the Bank. In general, no drastic change was contemplated by the Government, as this would be "unwise and disturbing to business." The general framework of the existing Act was good. Auditing, however, would be made more "rigid". Mergers, while unpopular, would be permitted where a "dangerous situation" could be saved only by amalgamation.

The re-action, throughout the country, to the initial draft was rather favourable, although there was a general and natural tendency to withhold judgment until the clauses were explained before the "Committee on Banking and Commerce" to which they were to be referred. The *Morning Leader*, Regina, an influential Liberal paper, agreed with Mr. Fielding in his assumption "that the country does not want, at this time, any radical innovations introduced into its fundamental banking law." His objection to Government inspection it considered "sound". It believed it, however, a debatable question "whether the demand of the agricultural population of the West for a system of loans, intermediate between short term commercial loans and long term mortgage, can justly be regarded as too radical for consideration." The strengthening of the auditing system was strongly approved as a general policy. The *Financial Post*, Toronto, on the other hand, urged Government inspection as a means towards "protecting the public". It urged, further, "more banks and the decentralization of the control of the Association (Canadian Bankers')", as well as a clause limiting the amount loaned by a bank "to any individual firm or corporation to 10 per cent. of the bank's capital or surplus."

The Committee on Banking and Commerce, under Hon. A. K. Maclean, M.P., of Halifax, Chairman, was entrusted with the investigation of the whole situation bearing on the revision of the Bank Act, with authority to establish facts and develop suggestions through the examination of witnesses having a wide range of qualifications. Co-incident with this work, the Committee was instructed, as well, to consider a motion of William Irvine, of Winnipeg, "to investigate the basis, the function and the control of financial credit, and the relation of credit to the industrial problems."

Amongst the bankers who appeared before the Committee, Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, supported the practice of Canadian banks lending money on "call" in New York, as the Banks "time and again had been saved in times of crisis" by the ability to withdraw funds from New York for use in Canada. Sir John Aird suggested, on behalf of Rural credits, that the Government borrow on long term bonds and lend to the farmers on a five-year basis. Government inspection he condemned, as

involving Government guarantee. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, declared a scheme of a Federal Reserve Bank, as proposed by L. J. Ladner, M.P., for Vancouver South, was "premature" and that present discounting facilities were adequate. Sir Frederick also declared that of the branch Banks in the West numbering 1,219, no less than 419 were operating at a loss. C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal Bank, declared his Bank had not a "speculative loan" on its books in the Cuban crisis, and that the Banks had not been responsible for the rise in sugar prices. H. O. Powell, General Manager of the Weyburn Security Bank, claimed that his Bank would be forced out of business if a maximum of 7 per cent. interest was enforced.

Provisions in the original draft, to which the Banks offered most determined opposition, called for returns showing "appropriation accounts", and "contingent reserves, including undistributed profits". The latter item, commonly referred to as "hidden reserves", covered amounts set aside to meet unexpected losses, which otherwise would come out of Rest Accounts or Reserves, and these had not been shown, hitherto, in the Banks' reports.

In a statement prepared by the Executive Committee of the Canadian Bankers' Association and presented to the Committee on Banking and Commerce by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President of the Association, on Apr. 19, 1923, it was pointed out that "Appropriation Account" covered specific appropriations set aside to meet "definitely ascertained losses", while "Contingent Reserve" applied to "unseen bad debts", and was a fund "not earmarked for any particular item." There could be no standard as between Banks in such cases; large balances might be criticized, on the one hand, as reflecting anticipated heavy losses, the result of bad banking, or, on the other hand, as reflecting a policy of excessive prudence. Similarly, small balances might be considered either as a reflection of sound banking and small losses, or as showing only a small margin of safety.

In the final draft, the two items were omitted from the schedule of returns. In supporting the wiping out of these clauses Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, on May 18, explained that these new provisions had been regarded as an extra check but the Banks had urged—"with some reason"—that if a return disclosed a large amount to cover losses, "this news may be proclaimed by Tom, Dick and Harry, and get abroad, and people may begin to demand their money, because Capital is very sensitive and a run may be started." The bank might, without real warrant, be put in peril." After some opposition the clauses were struck out.

Changes Made in the Act. The outstanding revisions in the Act, as finally passed, covered the selection, powers and responsibilities of the shareholders' auditors; the responsibility of directors and other officials; extension of penalties for making false or deceptive statements, and variations in the form of the monthly statements submitted to the Department of Finance at Ottawa, and of

the yearly reports. As to shareholders' auditors, in future, two, not members of the same firm, must be chosen, in place of one being re-appointed year after year as had been the usual practice. It was further stipulated, in order to avoid two auditors working together for years, that "if the same two persons, or members respectively of the same two firms, have been appointed for two years in succession to audit the affairs of any one bank, one such person, or any member of one such firm, shall not be again appointed to audit the affairs of such bank during the period of two years next following the term for which he was last appointed." The clause, as originally drafted, required each to drop out at the end of three years; the final wording permitted continuity of service on the part of one of the two.

The responsibilities of the auditors were extended so that they were required not only to report to the directors any transactions or conditions that were not satisfactory to them, and which, in their opinion, "require rectification", but were required to report both to the general manager and the directors any loans exceeding 1 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank which, in their judgment, were not adequately secured. This clause brought the auditors into closer relation with the Board of the Bank, instead of limiting their contact chiefly to the general manager and, at the same time, ensured that directors should be kept in touch with unfavourable conditions which might arise from time to time. It was also provided—in order to maintain the independence of the auditor—that he should not be permitted to accept any retainer or undertake any employment on behalf of or at the instance of the bank. The clauses covering responsibility of directors were a compromise between the loosely-worded and ineffective clauses of the old Act, and the drastic and unfair clause in the original draft of the new Act.

The old Act of 1913 seemed to permit returns to be made, without penalty, provided they were "according to the books of the bank". The new clause stipulated that the returns must set forth the true financial position of the bank "according to the latest information possessed by, or reasonably available, to the officers or any of them who sign the return." The "penalty" clause provided that "every president, vice-president, director, auditor, general manager or other officer of the bank or trustee who knowingly prepares, signs, approves or concurs in any account, statement, return, report or document respecting the affairs of the bank containing any false or deceptive statement, or any return which does not set forth the true financial position of the bank, including all the information required by Section 113 of this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefore, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years".

Based on the premise that, in the case of the Merchants Bank, the monthly returns required to be made to the Department of Finance at Ottawa did not compel the preparation of a "true" statement, a variety of amendments was offered. One of the most

important sought to force into the open the class of loans commonly termed "frozen credits", where the principal was at least tied up, if not partly dissipated in the equity held, and the interest far in arrears. The first suggestion was to change the item from "overdue debts" to "non-current loans", and included under the latter designation—instead of under "current loans and discounts"—all loans on which cash interest had not been paid for one year. The final draft accepted the change in name and excluded the following loans from the "current loan" column, and listed them as "non-current loans":

(a) If the borrower has not paid interest for two years;
(b) If the bank has taken possession of a property covered by any security given in connection with the loan;
(c) If the bank has commenced an action to recover the amount of the loan;
(d) If the borrower has abandoned his estate for the benefit of his creditors;
(e) If there is any other cause in the opinion of the local manager of the bank why such loan should not be called a "current loan."

There was a proviso, however, that any loan falling within this sub-section might be included amongst "current loans," if the directors, after due enquiry, declared that they had approved of such loan as "current".

"Advances under the Finance Acts," was a new heading to be filled in for the Annual Statement as distinct from monthly returns. It was held advisable that the amount any bank was borrowing from the Government should be shown. Hitherto deposits by the Government and advances by the Government could not be distinguished in the Report.

Other amendments provided as follows: that "call" and "short" loans as reported must be amply secured by collateral "of a sufficient marketable nature to cover"; after "current loans" the words were added, "after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts"; a liability was imposed on directors for any amount paid as dividend exceeding rate of 8 per cent., unless, after making same, bank has Rest or Reserve fund equal to at least 30 per cent. of paid-up Capital; no bank could lend more than $1,000 to any officer or upon his security without approval of directors, and not more than $10,000 with their approval; no agent or manager of a bank might act as agent for any insurance company with the exception of Weyburn Security Bank in connection with Hail insurance; Section 88A—under which loans were made on security of merchandise—was amended by compelling any one intending to give a bank security under this section to register such intention, before loan was made, with the Assistant Receiver General of the Province—change made to answer criticism of borrowing being done under "secret" liens; by an increase from $500 to $2,000 in amount receivable by bank on deposit from persons not qualified "by Provincial law to enter into contracts", attaching or garnishee order or summons shall only affect or bind moneys to credit of debtor at branch or office of bank where such order is served; by extending the time within which a bank

must send its monthly return to the Minister of Finance from 20 to 28 days after the first of month; by enlarging the powers of a Minister to call for special returns from banks; by rendering farmer or rancher liable to indictment for making false statement to a bank in getting loan on security of grain or live stock.

Amendments in the House. Following failure to have the subject of additional agricultural credits finally settled, the Progressives, before the House, moved in amendment, through Alfred Speakman, Red Deer, to limit the extension of charters to a single year instead of ten. One purpose was to secure a thorough consideration of the Act next Session. In the debate T. W. Bird, Progressive (Nelson), declared—in reference to the Merchants Bank—that "an Act of Parliament which has a hole in it big enough to let $10,000,000 fall through, needs over-hauling through and through." H. E. Spencer, Progressive (Battle River), declared some members of the Committee had constituted themselves "a gramophone of the Canadian Bankers' Association". W. C. Good, Progressive, (Brant) called for delay until the Federal Reserve Bank question had been settled, and William Irvine, Labour, (Calgary), declared the evidence taken before the Committee had been merely "a gesture to appease the public." W. T. Lucas, Progressive (Victoria, Alberta), read a letter from Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, asking that revision be postponed until the next Session of Parliament. Robert Forke, Progressive leader, declared farmers, as a class, were neither radical nor Bolshevik. He was disappointed that the Minister of Finance had given no promise that the Government would look into some system of rural credit. Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, claimed the measure had received more thorough consideration than any other put before Parliament. "In my opinion," he said, "one good crop in the West will remove much of the irritation amongst farmers." Hon. A. K. Maclean maintained that the Canadian Banking system was a "pretty solid one". As for rural credits, there might be a field between the banks and mortgage corporations for some form of financial institutions to handle this need. Finally the clause covering the ten-year extension carried 65 to 27, Liberals and Conservatives giving support and Progressives and Labour voting solidly against. The vote in Committee had been 36 to 17. This question constituted the real fighting ground.

On the third reading, a short but sharp struggle ensued, in which five major Amendments offered by Progressive and Labour members were defeated decisively, all of them having previously met defeat in Committee. These were: 1. Providing extension of charters for one year only (W. C. Good, Brant), lost 95 to 46; 2. Fixing maximum interest rate at 7 per cent. (Joseph T. Shaw, Independent, Calgary), lost 95 to 46; 3. Fixing maximum rate at 8 per cent. (G. G. Coote), lost 89 to 46; 4. Providing for re-opening of Enquiry into Merchants Bank case, (T. W. Bird, Nelson), lost 92 to 45 and 5. For formation, where desired, of unions amongst bank employees (J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg), lost 79 to 46.

During this last Debate, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Meighen, who had taken little part in the discussion, declared that "the fewer mergers (of banks) we have the better. A merger should come only as a last resort." He opposed extension for twelve months only as adding to business instability and seriously re-acting upon bank borrowers. Dealing with the demand for a probe into the Merchants Bank, Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, said there was no mystery "about so much as 10 cents in the Merchants Bank case". Two men had been tried in the Courts of the country and acquitted. On June 19, the Bill finally passed its third reading in the Commons and was sent on to the Senate and ultimately became law.

The Home Bank Failure. The announcement that the Home Bank was forced to close its doors was made on the afternoon of Aug. 17, 1923, after a failure to induce the Canadian Bankers' Association or any individual bank to take it over. "Bank closed—payment suspended" was the sign placed on all the doors, covering 71 branches: 47 in Ontario; 3 in Quebec; 9 each in Saskatchewan and Manitoba; 2 in Alberta and 1 in British Columbia. Savings deposits, according to the last Report, were $12,087,454, and Demand deposits, $7,208,281. Capital Stock outstanding was slightly under $2,000,000 with Reserves of $550,000. Total Assets were $27,434,709, and Commercial loans in Canada $15,677,286. The Board consisted of H. J. Daly, President, R. P. Gough, Vice-President and other Directors: F. J. B. Russill, J. F. M. Stewart, S. Casey Wood, K.C., of Toronto; C. A. Barnard, K.C., and Lieut.-Col. Clarence F. Smith of Montreal, and P. Mitchell, London, Eng. In accordance with the Bank Act, A. B. Barker, Manager of the Toronto Clearing House, was appointed Curator, and the Association added three well-known Canadian bankers in an advisory capacity: Clarence A. Bogert, General Manager, Dominion Bank; A. E. Phipps, General Manager, Imperial Bank; and H. V. F. Jones, assistant General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The decision of the Directors to seek outside help had resulted from a Report of A. E. Calvert, who had been assistant General Manager in the absence by illness of Lieut-Col. Cooper Mason, the General Manager and, on his death, had been placed in full control. The official Statement issued by the Directors when the Bank closed declared that they had received from Mr. Calvert an official Report "of a serious character as to the amount of bad and doubtful debts amongst the Assets of the Bank." It was added that the resources of the Bank had been seriously impaired, and "as no readjustment of Capital or Reserve could meet the situation disclosed," an attempt had been made to have the Bank taken over by some other bank or banks but this had been found impracticable.

The failure was all the more unexpected as less than two months before, on June 26, the Report presented to the shareholders had shown net Profits of $232,539 for the fiscal year, and a Surplus for the year, after dividends, of $72,761, while the President, in his Report, declared that "this Institution has maintained its position

in spite of the general adverse conditions" and, also, that "the affairs of the Bank may be considered very satisfactory." When the late General Manager, Lieut.-Col. James Cooper Mason, died early in August—a few days before the suspension—assurances were given to the Press that the Bank was in "a splendid financial condition." While official announcement was made at once that note-holders were protected fully under the Bank Act, it soon became evident that not only would the shareholders be called on to meet the "double liability," but even the depositors would lose—a very rare result in Canadian banking history. Later on, an initial payment of 25 cents on the dollar was made the depositors through the co-operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association, but the estimate generally accepted was that the Assets of the Bank would net a total of only 35 to 40 cents on the dollar for the depositors.

The tying up of the Deposits, it was at once evident, would cause great distress, particularly as the depositors were in the main wage earners. A large number of Roman Catholic institutions were affected—churches, school boards, the Catholic Order of Foresters, Knights of Columbus, etc. Any hope that the Canadian Bankers' Association might assume responsibility on behalf of the grouped Banks was dissipated at once by a statement by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association: "The Association is not prepared to assume any such liability in this case or the case of any bank."

Varied newspaper comments followed the failure. The Toronto *Mail and Empire*, referring to "Canada's fine Bank record," declared: "Canadians are now deploring the first Bank failure their country has had since the War, the first, indeed, since the Farmers' Bank went under. What other country has got off so well in the matter of Bank failures?" The *Manitoba Free Press* came out once more with a demand for Government inspection and, in a rather hostile tone towards the Minister of Finance, said: "It was a fortunate thing for Mr. Fielding and his merry company of standpatters who fixed up the Bank Act and passed it at the last Session of Parliament, that some of the things that have happened since did not antedate the meeting of Parliament. If they had, Mr. Fielding and his following in the Committee, with the banking cohorts that were in attendance, would have found it very difficult to resist the demand for Government inspection of banks." It goes on to declare that it is very evident that "the safeguards of the Bank Act are no protection to the public, to shareholders or to depositors, if the management of the Banks is incompetent or worse, as was the case with the Home Bank." Such events created "distrust in our Banking institutions," and the only safeguard was Government inspection. The Ottawa *Journal*, while taking the general view that "the Banking business of Canada on the whole has been conducted in a way that precludes the possibility of failure," goes on to declare that the failure "demonstrates the need of further Federal safeguards in Banking." The *Financial Times*, Montreal, in an editorial defending the existence of the smaller Banks, condemned

what it called "top-heavy" loans and declared that "Loans running into the millions, covered by a single risk, should have no place amongst the liabilities of any but the largest Banks". In the same issue, Aug. 25, it referred to the shareholders' audit as "flimsy red tape", adding: "Any feeling of security that still existed from the shareholders' audit has received a rude shock." The Kingston *Standard* held it was "imperative that Canada shall have better and more careful supervision and examination of the Banks of the country." The Montreal *Star*, in a heated editorial, called for "the most fearless and the most searching investigation", and added: "It ought to be impossible for a bank to fail calamitously and no one go to jail."

At this stage it became clear that the failure had stirred up a lack of confidence in the Banks amongst a number of shareholders and there were large withdrawals of deposits, particularly from the smaller Banks. In August, alone, Savings deposits decreased $10,063,480. In several instances incipient "runs" were made on individual Bank branches in Ontario and Quebec, and the Ontario Government, to restore confidence at one point, announced that it had made a large deposit in the Dominion Bank. The Ontario Government Provincial Savings Banks saw a rapid growth in their Deposits, and the Toronto *Globe*—usually favourable to forms of "Government ownership"—on Aug. 28, warned the Government against the solicitation of Deposits if carried on "in such a way as to sap the confidence of the public in chartered Banks generally." It went on: "The unrest and nervous tension on the part of bank depositors resulting from the Home Bank suspension are subsiding, in view of the reassuring statements of representative Bankers. It would be most unfortunate were the restoration of confidence to be retarded by the circulation of injudicious or mischievous statements of interested solicitors for deposits for the Provincial treasury."

A Report was published on Oct. 13, afterwards confirmed, that back in 1914 W. N. Machaffie, Manager of the Bank's Western business, had urged Western directors, T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy and John Persse, to get in touch with the Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White. This was done but Sir Thomas was reassured, on enquiry, that conditions were becoming more satisfactory. Sir Thomas White, in a letter to the Press on Oct. 16, claimed that if he had sent in an outside auditor, following Mr. Machaffie's complaints in 1918, the probable effect would have been of grave consequence and a particularly grave responsibility in time of War. "All that any Minister of Finance could fairly do was to exercise his judgment honestly, having regard to the circumstances in each particular case," Sir Thomas declared.

On Oct. 3, events took a rather sensational turn in the arrest, through Provincial as well as Federal action, of the President, Vice-President, five Directors, General Manager, chief Accountant and chief Auditor: H. J. Daly, R. P. Gough, S. Casey Wood, K.C., J. F. M. Stewart, F. J. B. Russill, C. A. Barnard, K.C., Lieut.-Col.

C. F. Smith, A. E. Calvert, O. G. Smith and Sydney Jones. The charges laid were: Against Messrs. Daly, Gough, Calvert, and O. G. Smith, that they did "negligently sign a false or deceptive statement respecting the returns of the Bank." Against Messrs. Barnard, Stewart, Russill, Smith and Wood it was charged that they did "negligently approve or concur in a false or deceptive statement respecting the returns of the Bank." Against the Auditor, it was charged that he did "negligently prepare a false or deceptive statement respecting the returns of the Bank."

Premier Ferguson made the following statement in explanation of the action of the Provincial Government: "The broad allegation, which is the basis of the Government's prosecution, is that of fraud upon the public. The Directors have apparently manipulated the books of the Bank so as to mislead the public as to its solvency and induce them to continue to deposit their money, thereby committing a deliberate fraud. Moreover, to make matters worse, they have padded out their accounts to try and make it appear that they were justified in paying dividends when the dividends were actually being paid out of depositors' cash. The only way to secure a thorough and exhaustive investigation is by a prosecution."

Bail was granted ranging from $50,000 to $100,000 each, but a long delay in bringing the accused to trial ensued. Simultaneously there was published a voluminous Report of the Curator, A. B. Barker, placing the Liabilities of the Bank at $15,551,552 and Assets at $15,848,400. Cash and readily realizable items were set down at $5,643,051; book values of others not immediately collectible, $9,229,997.

Amongst the estimates of the Curator as to probable losses on loans were:—King Company and Canadian Shoes, Limited; advances, $577,558, loss $517,558; advances of $275,347 on security of South African War Veterans' Scrip, loss $250,347; loss on Mason estates, $97,214; Arnprior Cabinet Company, a Daly company, advances $120,410, probably total loss; British Dominion Holding & Investment Corporation, Limited, Montreal, advances through C. A. Barnard, Director, $1,409,845, loss estimated at $1,100,000; False Creek Timber Co., Vancouver, advances $126,394, total loss; advances to Sir Henry Pellatt for three real estate companies, $1,700,000, loss uncertain; advances to New Orleans Southern & Grand Isle Railway Co., $1,143,334, with loss uncertain; advances to A. C. Frost & Co., Chicago, $1,856,301, loss uncertain. The purchase of the Banque Internationale, Montreal, in 1913, also proved costly. For the paid-up Capital stock of $1,316,970 the Home Bank agreed to pay $128 a share.

Gradually, details of the causes behind the failure were unfolded by the Curator and from other sources, and these drew forth sharp criticism from the Press. It became known that the President, H. J. Daly, had, early in the year, 1923, instructed a Toronto broker to dispose of 1,000 shares of Home Bank stock he held, assuring him the Bank was sound.

Two comments which might be regarded as of a specialized nature were made public in October. One of these was an editorial in the *Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association.* The failure was said to be "largely due to the extraordinary nature of the business transacted by the Bank, the character of the Assets rendering it impossible for any other Bank or the associated Banks to consider favourably the proposal to assist, to the extent of enabling the creditors to be paid in full, as was done in the case of the Sovereign Bank, the Ontario Bank and the Federal Bank." Answering the demand that the Association make itself responsible for the obligations of member banks, the *Journal* said: "That would be tantamount to making every bank in Canada responsible for the debts of every other bank. Under such circumstances Banking could not be carried on, for no one would be willing to invest in bank stock if there were any such obligation." In the *U.F.A.*, official organ of the United Farmers of Alberta, H. W. Wood, President of the Association, recalled an Amendment, strongly supported by the Progressives at the Session of Parliament of 1923, calling for Government inspection of Banks, which he said, was opposed by bankers on the ground that "it was unnecessary because of the perfection of the system, and the high efficiency under which it was operated." "This," he declared, "constituted the strongest possible assurance on the part of the Government and the Banks that depositors' interests were fully protected." He argued that, whether the Banks or Government knew of the impending crash of the Home Bank or not, neither could afford to consent to anything less than indemnification of the Home Bank depositors."

On Oct. 11, a delegation of depositors had an interview with officials of the Canadian Bankers' Association in Montreal, with J. McLaughlin, K.C., of Toronto, as chief spokesman. For the Association there were present Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President; H. T. Ross, Secretary; C. E. Neill, Royal Bank and E. C. Pratt, Molsons Bank. Sir Frederick declared that while sympathizing with the depositors in their losses he did not see how the Bankers' Association could make good the deposits. At this meeting, G. T. Clarkson, permanent liquidator, in a Report, declared the Home Bank was never, at any time in its career, headed by an experienced and trained banker. In many years deficits should have been shown instead of net profits, as the latter were secured by counting in unpaid interest on loans, on many of which no interest had ever been paid, and large portions of the principal were to prove a total loss. The analysis of the financial Statement for the year ending May 31, 1923, will serve as an illustration: in place of profits shown on $232,500 the real condition was a loss of $558,681. For the year 1922, included in the profits were "interest additions of $469,194 in respect of accounts which now show serious losses."

On Dec. 14, in connection with a winding-up order for the Bank, G. T. Clarkson and I. E. Weldon, provisional liquidators, were appointed by the Court as permanent liquidators. Eleven inspectors were appointed: A. G. Browne, K.C., Hamilton, representing

Sir John Aird, K.B.
Elected President of the Canadian Bankers' Association in 1923.

Charles E. Mitchell
President, National City Company, Limited, Montreal, and National City Bank of New York.

the Government of Alberta; U. A. Buchner, London; A. B. Campbell Toronto; E. A. Cleary, Windsor; G. G. Henderson, Mayor of Fernie; W. T. Kernahan, Toronto; J. H. Mitchell, Mayor of Alliston; John O'Reilly, Lindsay; Edgar C. Sanders, St. Thomas; H. Weinfield, Montreal and Fred Martin, Sintaluta, Sask. D. L. McCarthy K.C., Toronto, was chosen by the Government as prosecutor of the accused officials.

Towards the close of the year the Home Bank crash appeared to have drawn opinion, in some banking circles as well as outside, in many directions, towards a favourable view of Government inspection. G. W. MacKimmie, assistant General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, in an interview in Winnipeg, stated that "the bankers favour stricter Government supervision and have always done so." C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal Bank, at the Annual Meeting of shareholders said, in this connection, a few weeks later: "While we have a highly developed system of internal inspection and, in addition, a thorough audit by efficient and experienced public auditors appointed by the shareholders, we shall be only too glad to submit to any further reasonable form of audit or inspection required, be it Government or otherwise, provided such inspection be efficient." On the other hand, the Montreal *Gazette* declared that the call for Government inspection was already fully answered in the new provision for two auditors. The Toronto *Globe* retorted that the Home Bank case revealed the "inherent weakness" of a shareholders' audit.

Late in the year, organizations had been developed in most of the Home Bank branch centres, looking towards a demand on the Federal Government for full compensation of depositors—"one hundred cents on the dollar." At a meeting held in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Dec. 19, a Resolution of this nature was passed based on "the fact that on more than one occasion the condition of the Home Bank had been brought to the attention of the Department of Finance and that steps were not taken to see that proper precautions were provided." Dean Hand, of Toronto, told of a number of pathetic instances of suffering amongst depositors in his parish—cases of "widows and old men and women, sufferers from sickness, lack of employment and other causes, whose whole savings had been wiped out by the Bank's failure." The year closed with the Crown opposing a determined effort of the Defence to secure a trial before a County Judge without a jury, the first judge refusing the application, but being amended by Mr. Justice Middleton on appeal. Finally, an appeal was taken by the Crown to the Privy Council which action threw over the trial into the year 1924.

The Union Bank Adjustment. Rumours that the Union Bank had suffered losses were confirmed by an official announcement on June 20 that, in order to cover losses arising out of "certain unauthorized transactions in foreign exchange," as well as "ordinary losses inseparable from Commercial and Agricultural Banking," it had been deemed advisable to transfer from the Rest Account to

Contingent Reserve Account the sum of $4,250,000. The former thus was reduced from $6,000,000 to $1,750,000, while Capital remained unchanged at $8,000,000 and Profit and Loss Account amounted to $159,360 as compared with $483,000 in the last financial statement. At the same time it was decided to reduce the dividend rate from 10 to 8 per cent. per annum. R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg, who had been for many years a Director and Vice-President, again joined the Board, and was appointed Chairman of the newly constituted Executive Committee of the Board, where it was declared "his wide experience and sound judgment" would be of invaluable assistance. This latter appointment the Winnipeg *Tribune* considered "a guarantee of the Bank's stability."

This announcement had been preceded by important changes in the management of the Bank a few months before (in February) when H. B. Shaw retired as Vice-President and General Manager, and was succeeded,as General Manager,by J. W. Hamilton, who had been assistant General Manager. Later on, the resignation of F. W. Ashe, the assistant General Manager, with headquarters in London, England, had been announced in conjunction with the retirement of the Manager of the London office, J. Wilson. The President, W. R. Allan, was at the latter time in England.

The financial re-adjustment on the whole was well received. The official statement, declaring that the appropriations made from the Reserve to meet bad and doubtful accounts were considered more than ample, was accepted as a true account of the Bank's position. Comments ran chiefly along the line that the re-adjustment was a more courageous and better advised solution to the existing difficulties than a merger. The Regina *Leader* pointed out that the "Union Bank was the first of the great chartered banks to develop the Western field," and "at the present time it is the only one of the large chartered banks that has its headquarters West of Hamilton, Ont. The West has received excellent service from the Union Bank and would deeply regret anything that might impair its usefulness." The Winnipeg *Free Press* remarked that the absorption of the Union by another bank "would have meant one less bank for Canada and what is of special importance to Western Canada, the disappearance of the last of the large banks with headquarters in the West." The action of the Directors was referred to as indicating "candour and courage". The Montreal *Star*, which had condemned the absorption of the Merchants Bank, took occasion to remark that "the difference in value of funk and fearlessness has been forcibly demonstrated." The Union suffered from "indiscretion of its officers and laxity of its inspectors;" its representatives "met the crisis with courage and determination to save the institution," and the prophecy was made that the Bank would "survive strengthened."

The cut in Dividend and Rest Account was reflected in the stock market quotations of the Bank's shares. The "high" for 1923 was $139 compared with $140 in 1922. After re-adjustment the stock held fairly steady around $106 to $110 a share.

The Union Bank, at this time, was nearly 58 years old, having been incorporated in 1865 with Capital of $2,000,000. The Head Office had been in Quebec City until 1912 when it was removed to Winnipeg. This development in the Union Bank's affairs coming only a few days after the revised Bank Act had passed Parliament, it was evident that many of the Progressives, with a certain amount of resentment, felt that the announcement had been deferred deliberately until the Bank Act revision was over. Indeed, Mr. Forke, the leader, asked in Parliament whether Mr. Fielding (Minister of Finance) had "any knowledge of the condition of this during the time the Bank Act was before the Committee on Banking." Mr. Forke added that he thought overhead and operating expenses of the Banks were "much too extravagant." Mr. Fielding's reply was that he had been aware of the Bank's condition. He commended the action of the Directors, declared that he believed they had won the confidence of the country, and added that "I have no reason to doubt that the Union Bank is in a sound and strong position."

The Standard Bank Reorganization. Some six weeks later, on July 31, 1923, the Standard Bank made a somewhat similar announcement which, coming after the other, attracted far less attention in the country: that the Reserve funds had been reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,750,000 with an inside Contingent fund of $1,000,000 and Capital left intact at $4,000,000. The dividend rate was reduced from 14 to 12 per cent. At the same time important changes were announced in the Executive: C. H. Easson, General Manager, retiring; N. L. McLeod succeeding him, and Norman C. Stephens and G. N. Brown, being appointed assistant General Managers. It was explained by the President, Wellington Francis, that losses of about $1,250,000 had occurred—or were in prospect—since the annual Statement of Jan. 31, 1923. The $1,000,000 contingency fund was set up "merely as a protection to the business of the Bank and not as a provision for any known or expected losses, as all such have been provided for." The Bank's Statement for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1923, had shown profits of $728,074, as compared with $725,014 the previous year. Early in November it was announced that the Directors had increased their holdings of stock to "over 5,000 shares," and that the Bank's position was "undoubted."

Absorption of Bank of Hamilton. Within one month a further suggestion of Banking troubles came—on Aug. 27, 1923—when announcement was made from Ottawa by the Minister of Finance that he had given his assent to an agreement for the sale of the Assets of the Bank of Hamilton to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In his Statement, Mr. Fielding declared that the Bank of Hamilton was "entirely solvent" and, in some respects was "in a strong position." Like some of the other banks, "it had experienced severe losses which give its management anxiety as to the future. Its Directors feel that in these days of large transactions and keen competition the Bank of Hamilton, if continued as an independent organization, would have a difficult task." The

Minister said he concurred with the Bank's Directors that "at this moment when there is considerable anxiety in financial circles, the announcement of the merger will strengthen the Banking situation of the Dominion." He added: "Bank mergers are not popular with the public, and the Minister of Finance is naturally not inclined to give his consent to such unless there are urgent reasons for the merger."

The basis of purchase of the Assets, as was announced later, was an even exchange of the shares of the Bank of Hamilton for those of the Bank of Commerce. The merger placed the Bank of Commerce close to the Royal Bank in Capital, Deposits, etc., with the Bank of Montreal maintaining a substantial lead established when it absorbed the Merchants Bank. The paid-up Capital of the three stood, after giving effect to the Commerce-Hamilton merger, as follows: Paid-up Capital—Montreal, $27,250,000; Royal, $20,400,000; Commerce-Hamilton, $20,000,000. Number of branches, (including those outside Canada)—Montreal, 560; Royal, 695; Commerce-Hamilton, 623. The absorption of the Bank of Hamilton increased the paid-up Capital of the Bank of Commerce from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000; Rest Account from $15,000,000 to $19,850,000; Notes in circulation from $23,308,479 to $28,589,041; demand Deposits from $100,675,269 to $115,664,689, Savings from $159,661,364 to $199,232,876, and total Assets from $383,262,078 to $455,643,890, besides its 154 branches, of which 71 were located in Ontario, and 72 in the three Prairie Provinces. The merger was to go into effect on Jan. 1, 1924.

The Bank of Hamilton started 51 years before and had an unbroken dividend record. For some years it had paid 12 per cent. dividend, adding a bonus of 1 per cent. in 1920. It had absorbed the Traders Bank and took over with it a Head office building in Toronto which, at the time, was the "highest office building in the British Empire." On Aug. 29, Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, said, in an interview, that "the announcement had created a good deal of favourable comment throughout the business world," and added that further mergers were a probability of the immediate future. This prophecy was at once challenged in financial circles in Montreal.

The merger recalled an attempt several years previous of the Royal Bank to take over the Bank of Hamilton, but permission was refused at Ottawa at the time. The Commerce-Hamilton merger reduced the number of chartered Banks to 15. On Nov. 19, shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton voted unanimously to accept the terms of amalgamation. The next day Commerce shareholders likewise expressed approval. This was the sixth merger in which the Canadian Bank of Commerce was concerned since it started operations in 1867. In 1870 it purchased the Assets of the Gore Bank, Hamilton; in 1900 it took over the Bank of British Columbia; in 1903, the Halifax Banking Company; in 1906, the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island; and in 1911, the Eastern Townships Bank with Head office in Sherbrooke, Que.

Naturally the announcement of the coming merger drew forth some protests. The *Manitaba Free Press* pointed out that "if the smaller Banks find themselves unable to compete with the larger Banks in their appeal for deposits, owing to a public feeling that the larger Banks are safer, there will be inevitably a succession of mergers which will result in the capital of this country being centred in the control of a group of banking magnates so limited in number that it could meet in conclave and settle the business policies of this country around an ordinary table in a club." The Regina *Leader* observed: "The process of Bank merging has already been carried to a point that justifies the alarm that is felt in the West." The Edmonton *Journal*, however, was of opinion that "under the circumstances the step was undoubtedly a wise one."

La Banque Nationale Purchase. The other merger that was arranged for, although not fully consummated, in 1923, was that of the Bank of Hochelaga, Montreal, with La Banque Nationale, Quebec. The chief cause of this was a heavy loss sustained by La Banque Nationale in financing La Machine Agricole, an agricultural implement plant of Montmagny, Que. A reorganization of the Bank had taken place a couple of years previously when Hon. George E. Amyot was chosen President, but the effort to resuscitate the Bank by realizing sufficiently on "frozen" Assets failed, and the Quebec Government was forced to come to the rescue or allow the Bank to go into liquidation. Announcement was made that the Quebec Government would place $15,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and redeemable in forty years, at the disposal of the Bank of Hochelaga to be used in whole or in part, in order to maintain adequate working capital. Shareholders of La Banque Nationale were to receive one share of Hochelaga stock in return for two of their own. One of the conditions of the merger was a guarantee by the Bank of Hochelaga of refunding at par $680,000 of bonds of La Machine Agricole as these had, to a certain extent, been guaranteed by La Banque Nationale.

La Banque Nationale which, like the Bank of Hochelaga, operated chiefly in Quebec Province, was founded in 1860 with authorized Capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,999,050 was fully paid up. The Rest account was comparatively small, $400,000. The Bank of Hochelaga was incorporated in 1874 and had paid-up Capital of $4,000,000. The President was J. A. Vaillancourt, with Senator F. L. Beique, K.C., Vice-President.

"Runs" on Banks by Depositors. One other incident will illustrate the uncertain and unfavourable conditions to which Banking in Canada was subjected in 1923—a "run" on the Dominion Bank on Oct. 13 and 15, in Toronto and district. It probably was as near an approach to a "panic" on a small scale as any development of the year. Supposing it to be merely a temporary phase which would spend its course in a day, no official notice was taken until more serious developments were threatened. Then energetic measures were adopted—re-assuring statement by the management,

and a deposit of $1,500,000 from the Ontario Government with an announcement from Premier Ferguson: "We have every confidence in the soundness of the Dominion Bank." In another statement, Mr. Ferguson declared that the Provincial Government was satisfied that there was "evidence of a concerted plan of some kind emanating from some evilly disposed people who desire to destroy the stability of finance in the country."

The President of the Canadian Bankers' Association declared that: "The Canadian Bankers' Association feels satisfied that the Dominion Bank is in an absolutely sound and strong position, and able to meet without difficulty all demands likely to be made upon it, and I know that all other banks comprising the Association would, without doubt, stand behind the Dominion Bank if it were necessary." The run was met by keeping open the branches, hours after the usual closing period, to meet depositors' claims. To the Toronto *Globe* the "lesson of the run" was the advantage of more publicity as to a bank's position. "It will not do to make of them financial secret societies," it said.

The Canadian Bankers' Association. The annual General Meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held in Montreal on Nov. 8, 1923. The Committee on Educational work reported the successful conclusion of the ninth year of courses of instruction in Banking and allied subjects conducted by Queen's University and Shaw Schools, Limited. At the examinations in June and September, 119 passed the Associates' Course, and 34 the Fellows' Course, 34 and 6 respectively with honours. To date, Associates' diplomas awarded, numbered 668 (honours 248) and Fellows' 318 (honours 80). Number of students enrolled, for 1923-24, reported was: Associates, 391 and Fellows, 190. The Toronto Bankers' Educational Association completed its fourth successful year's work. W. L. Aiken, the Molsons Bank, Toronto, won the D. R. Willkie Scholarship Competition of $100 offered by the Imperial Bank, with James H. Simpson, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, second and N. S. Mackie, Imperial Bank, Fernie, third.

The Western Sub-section provided a summary of the Report of the Alberta Government Banking Commission with Dr. D. A. McGibbon, Edmonton, as Commissioner. The scope of the enquiry was to examine into the relation of the Bank Act to the farming industry of Alberta; the difficulties of farmers owing to the lack of credit facilities; "long term" loans for improving these facilities. In regard to discounting notes of farmers in place of charging interest the Commissioner recommended 8 per cent. as the maximum legal rate of interest; privilege of discounting, limited to rates under this maximum; punishment for offences against such a regulation; a review quinquennially, at least, into maximum legal rate; appointment of a Credit Commission to decide grievances.

He also reported that his belief that there was a lack of *liaison* between the Banks and the farmers due to the failure of the Banks to keep in touch with the Western situation, was not manifest. His

conclusion was that there would be a demand, for many years, for vast sums of capital to enable Alberta to reach the full measure of its resources; that one of the greatest agencies at present were the chartered Banks; that presently the difficulties of farmers with the Banks would entirely disappear. The great problem in revising the Bank Act should be to enable the Banks "to become as convenient and flexible agencies for the dispensing of credit to the farming as to the mercantile and industrial side of our economic life."

In Manitoba, a Commission appointed to enquire into the operations of the Rural Credits Act—W. T. Jackman and F. J. Collyer being Commissioners—stated that "the credit problem of the farmer can best be met by the development of existing banking agencies to agricultural requirements rather than by establishing independent machinery."

The Address of the President, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, referred to an "important addition" to the year's legislation in the enactment of a measure to supplement the Finance Act of 1914 for re-discounting purposes. Chartered banks were empowered, until June 30, 1926, to make payments in their own notes, instead of in gold or Dominion notes, to the limit of their authorized circulation. The redemption in gold of Dominion notes was also suspended for the like period, subject only to Order-in-Council. The main purpose of the Bankers' Association was to establish a fund to redeem the notes of any insolvent bank provided its own assets were not available in cash. The President condemned the proposal for the Banks collectively to guarantee Bank deposits. The operations of such a law in several States had not been such as to inspire confidence. There were, he held, "material remedial measures in the Bank Act of 1923." The Banks agreed to lend the liquidators of the Home Bank "against security to be furnished by them a sum sufficient to pay the depositors in that Bank 25 per cent. of the amounts due."

Election of officers resulted thus: Honourary Presidents: Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O.; Sir Vincent Meredith, BART.; Sir George Burn and E. L. Pease. President, Sir John Aird, (Canadian Bank of Commerce); Vice-President, Messrs. C. E. Neill, (Royal); E. C. Pratt (Molsons); A. E. Phipps (Imperial) and Beaudry Leman (Hochelaga). Executive Council: the President, the Vice-Presidents and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, J. A. McLeod, John R. Lamb, H. des Rivières, Tancrede Bienvenu, J. W. Hamilton, C. A. Bogert, J. P. Bell, N. L. McLeod, A. H. Walker, H. O. Powell. Auditor, G. T. Clarkson, C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross.

Canadian Banking Statistics in 1923. While the closing of the Home Bank reduced the number of branches, temporarily, by 71 at once, nearly all the Banks reduced the number in operation. The Bank of Montreal led with 5 opened and 70 closed, and the Royal was second with 19 opened and 30 closed. The records of the rest were: Commerce, 2 opened, 16 closed; Dominion, 1 opened, 21

closed; Hamilton, none opened, 8 closed; Hochelaga, 10 opened, 21 closed; Imperial, 3 opened, 5 closed; Molsons, 1 opened, 5 closed; Nova Scotia, 2 opened, 18 closed; Nationale, 5 opened, 1 closed; Provinciale, 10 opened, none closed; Standard, 3 opened, 4 closed; Sterling, 1 opened, 3 closed; Toronto, 11 opened, 4 closed; Union, 1 opened, 21 closed; and Weyburn Security Bank, 2 opened and none closed. The total opened were 76 and closed 290, a net decrease of 214. Total bank branches and sub-agencies, at Dec. 31, 1923, in Canada were 4,389 as follows: Commerce, 499, (after taking in Bank of Hamilton on Jan. 1, 1924, total would be 623 branches); Dominion, 118; Hamilton 124; Hochelaga, 346; Imperial, 192; Molsons, 124; Montreal, 560; Nationale, 341; Nova Scotia, 305; Provinciale, 315; Royal, 695,; Standard, 160; Sterling, 77; Toronto, 165; Union, 340; Weyburn Security Bank, 28. Bank branches in Canada reached their peak in number in 1920 with 4,676.

The Bank Clearings totals for 1923 reflected the improvement in business, exceeding the two previous years, and being the largest of any year except 1920, records for the past 10 years being: 1923, $18,342,025,284; 1922, $16,260,327,704; 1921, $17,440,523,190; 1920, $20,241,602,646; 1919, $16,702,946,096; 1918, $13,719,435,008; 1917, $12,556,727,489; 1916, $10,548,108,883; 1915, $7,799,720,989; 1914, $8,079,170,119.

Banking profits, in 1923, fell considerably below those of 1922 or, indeed, of the four previous years. According to a summary compiled by *The Chronicle*, Montreal, the total for 1923, omitting the Weyburn Security Bank, was $20,776,614 compared with $23,143,707 or, after making adjustments for larger periods in two cases and no figures for the Bank of Hamilton available as a result of the merger, the decrease for 1923 would be from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000. The following table shows net profits and dividends declared for the past two years:

Bank	Profits		Earned on Capital Stock		Dividends Paid	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922*
Montreal	$4,496,417	$4,756,668	16.50	18.98	12+2	12+2
Nova Scotia	2,104,532	2,122,682	21.04	21.83	16	16
Toronto	948,669	878,762	19.69	17.57	12	12
Molsons	614,357	682,104	15.36	17.05	12	12
Nationale	327,238	401,922	12.10	20.10	6	10½
Provinciale	(a)583,696	415,251	19.46	13.84	9	9
Union	1,033,432	1,131,660	12.92	14.14	9	10
Commerce	2,913,419	3,002,435	19.42	20.02	12+1	12+1
Royal	3,909,317	3,958,469	19.16	19.36	12+2	12+2
Dominion	1,219,370	1,175,478	18.82	19.59	12+1	12+1
Hamilton	no report	797,898	.....	15.96	12	12
Standard	695,095	728,074	17.38	18.20	13	14
Hochelaga	600,122	604,829	15.00	15.12	10	10
Imperial	1,141,600	(b)1,903,842	16.31	18.13	12+1	12+1
Home	Failed	275,112	.....	14.04	7	7
Sterling	243,350	260,694	19.74	21.15	8	8
Weyburn	40,270	48,427	7.7	9.3	7	7
	$20,816,884	$23,143,707				

(a) 17 months; (b) 18 months.

The statement of the chartered Banks as of Dec. 31, 1923, submitted to the Department of Finance at Ottawa, showed the following changes for the year: Circulation, $180,246,825, up $4,-

*NOTE.—+ indicates bonus.

045,474 for year; Savings Deposits, $1,180,037,130, down $4,666,-466 compared with Dec. 31, 1922; Demand Deposits, $559,839,758, up $22,226,702; Current (Commercial) Loans, $1,011,612,518, down $53,614,376 for the year; Current Loans Abroad, $171,299,479, up $13,642,396; Call Loans in Canada, $115,527,321, up $17,143,741; Call Loans Abroad, $175,696,780, down $9,957,111; Total Assets, $2,700,424,103, up $81,785,999 as compared with Dec. 31, 1922.

Other Canadian Banking Incidents and Developments. Other Banking developments during the year were: the organization, in July, but not to operating stage, of a new Bank in Quebec Province—La Banque Rurale—to offer special opportunities of loans to farmers, with Napoleon Lavoie, formerly General Manager of La Banque Nationale, as General Manager; United Farmers of Manitoba Convention declared for the establishment of a National Bank in Canada (January); a Conference of 10 leading Bankers of the United States and Canada in Montreal (Feb. 6) to arrange for co-operation in mutual problems; the failure, with heavy losses to depositors, of the Dominion Ticket and Financial Corporation, and Max Hoffman and Co., private Banking concerns of Winnipeg; Jackman-Collyer Commission condemned rural credits system of Manitoba (February); Prof. McGibbon's Report declaring against a Provincial Bank for Alberta; as a result of first 12 months in operation (April), Ontario's Provincial Savings Bank's Report showing Deposits of $6,000,000 and 20,000 depositors; the passing of the Bank Act in the Commons and Senate (June); the several successful hold-ups of Banks which, later on, led to some Head offices securing "armoured" cars for transferring cash and securities; the attendance of a number of Canadian bankers at the Convention of the American Bankers' Association late in September.

Developments amongst Canadian Banks in their "foreign" business were usually favourable during the year. Few new branches were opened, these including one by the Bank of Montreal at Puebla, Mexico; Bank of Nova Scotia in Santiago, Cuba and Havana; and the acquirement of a well-known private Bank by the Royal Bank of Canada, also in Havana. In an article in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, G. F. Towers, Superintendent of the Foreign Trade Department of the Royal Bank, declared that "most of the 169 foreign branches of Canadian Banks are acting as unofficial representatives of Canada abroad, familiarizing the countries concerned with the name of the Dominion, and offering facilities for the development of mutual trade which could be provided for in no other way so effectively."

The Banking world of Canada saw a number of important changes during the year 1923, including the following: Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Chairman of Board, Bank of Montreal, who died Sept. 10; H. B. Shaw, General Manager, Union Bank, resigned; Hon. W. H. Thorne, Director, Royal Bank, died; Sir Mortimer B. Davis, Director, Royal Bank, resigned; James Manchester, Director, Bank of Nova Scotia, died; Sir Henry K. Egan, Director, Bank of Nova Scotia, resigned; C. H. Easson, General Manager, and J. S.

Loudon, Assistant General Manager, Standard Bank, resigned; Herbert Langlois, Vice-President, Standard Bank, died; S. H. Ewing, Vice-President, Molsons Bank, died; Sir Alexandre Lacoste, President, Board of Censors, Provincial Bank, died.

Banking Appointments in 1923

Bank	Position	Name	Place
Bank of Montreal	Director	F. E. Meredith, K.C.	Montreal
Bank of Montreal	District Superintendent	C. W. Chesterton	Calgary
Bank of Montreal	District Superintendent	J. W. Spears	Regina
Union Bank	Vice-President	Manlius Bull	Winnipeg
Union Bank	General Manager	J. W. Hamilton	Winnipeg
Union Bank	Assistant General Manager	R. H. Baird	Winnipeg
Bank of Nova Scotia	President	George S. Campbell	Halifax
Bank of Nova Scotia	Director	Francis P. Starr	St. John
Bank of Hamilton	Manager, Hamilton District	J. P. Bell	Hamilton
Molsons Bank	Director	A. O. Dawson	Montreal
Provincial Bank	President, Board of Censors	Hon. N. Perodeau	Quebec
Provincial Bank	Board of Control	Hon. E. L. Patenaude	Montreal
Canadian Bank of Commerce	First Agent, New York Office	S. H. Logan	Toronto
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Supervisor, Foreign Dept.	H. P. vanGelder	New York
Standard Bank	Vice-President	Thomas H. Wood	Toronto
Standard Bank	Vice-President	Arthur F. White	Toronto
Standard Bank	Chairman, Executive Committee	Thomas Bradshaw	Toronto
Standard Bank	General Manager	N. L. McLeod	Toronto
Standard Bank	Assistant General Manager	N. C. Stephens	Toronto
Standard Bank	Assistant General Manager	George N. Brown	Toronto
Standard Bank	Director	J. S. Loudon	Toronto
Royal Bank	Director	G. MacGregor Mitchell	Halifax
Imperial Bank of Canada	Vice-President	Sir James Woods	Toronto
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	C. A. Birge*	Hamilton
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	H. S. Ambrose	Hamilton
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	W. E. Phin	Hamilton
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	W. A. Wood	Hamilton
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	Robert Hobson	Hamilton
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	A. U. Young	Hamilton
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	I. Pitblado, K.C.	Winnipeg
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Director	W. P. Riley	Winnipeg

Bond Markets in Canada. In spite of unsettling factors, the year 1923 was notable for the absorption in Canada of a larger volume of bonds than ever before in peace time, over $400,000,000. This result was exceeded only by the drives in the Victory bond campaigns, and these latter issues were not underwritten. The United States market, in 1923, in contrast to the previous year, took little more than 20 per cent. of the total. According to an analysis of A. E. Ames and Co., the sales worked out thus:

	Government	Municipal	Corporation	Railroad	Total
Sold in Canada	$249,326,500	$62,641,185	$70,014,075	$22,500,000	$404,481,760
Sold in U.S.A.	57,555,000	28,194,000	20,025,000	5,000,000	110,774,000
Sold in Gt. Britain	.....	.....	2,450,000	.....	2,450,000
Sold Elsewhere	.....	.....	500,000	.....	500,000
Totals	$306,881,501	$90,835,185	$92,989,075	$27,500,000	$518,205,760
Total for 1922					$501,732,288

This table emphasized the almost negligible participation, during the year, by London in Canadian financing—far less than one per cent. of the total. This condition had continued since the beginning of 1916 and, from 1917 to 1923, the London markets had been closed practically, to Canadian offerings. The discount in sterling, latterly, proved an insuperable barrier since prohibitions compelled by the War and post-War domestic requirements were removed. A table, compiled by Dominion Securities Corporation, indicated how

*NOTE.—The following added to represent Board of Directors of Bank of Hamilton in connection with merger.

the load was shifted by 1916 to the United States but was borne by Canada in the three subsequent—Victory Loan—years:

Per Centage Sales of Canadian Bonds

Year	Placed in Canada	Placed in United States	Placed in Gt. Britain
1913	12·20	13·56	74·24
1914	12·09	19·77	68·14
1915	43·71	42·11	14·18
1916	33·56	64·89	1·55
1917	74·63	24·71	·66
1918	94·87	4·70	·43
1919	76·89	22·54	·57
1920	32·82	67·18	.....
1921	50·36	45·49	4·15
1922	46·04	53·52	·44
1923	82·21	17·16	·63

The outstanding issue of the year 1923 was $200,000,000 Dominion of Canada 5 per cent. bonds, a taxable issue to refund the 5½ per cent. Victory bond, tax-exempt, issue of 1918 of $172,000,000. This $200,000,000 was the largest bond issue ever underwritten in Canada. The next in size in 1923 was the $40,000,000 issue of Ontario, 20-year 5 per cent. bonds, offered to yield 5·14 per cent. This was the largest Provincial issue ever made in Canada. The third in size, and one also unique, was a $22,500,000 Canadian National Railway equipment issue, the first ever offered in Canada, 15-year 5 per cent., to yield 5·30 per cent. Forty-three cities carried out financial operations for some $60,000,000, of which the largest was a Toronto offering of $10,053,000 5 per cent. serials, with Montreal's $8,100,000 in February second. Montreal and Toronto together called for over $30,000,000.

Bond prices, which strengthened in the first quarter, fell off the next six months, but closed stronger. The previous three years had witnessed higher prices for bonds and corresponding lower yields, coincident with the decline in interest rates. Province of Ontario bonds which sold in 1920 to yield 6·40 per cent. and, in 1921 yielded 5·70 per cent. and, in 1922, 5·25 per cent., yielded only 5·14 in 1923. This same trend applied to Government, Municipal and Industrial bonds generally.

Victory Bonds		Dec. 1920		Dec. 1921		Dec. 1922		Dec. 1923	
Due	Interest	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield
1937	5½%	97.00	5·78%	103.70	5·20%	105.00	5·02%	107.25	4·78%
1933	5½%	95.00	6·05%	100.80	5·40%	103.05	5·14%	105.10	4·78%
1934	5½%	92.50	6·31%	97.70	5·75%	100.60	5·42%	102.10	5·25%
				War Loan					
1925	5%	91.50	7·04%	96.25	6·07%	99.00	5·36%	100.20	4·90%
1931	5%	89.75	6.30%	96.30	5·48%	98.60	5·18%	100.45	4·93%

Funded Debts. The following estimate has been made of the gross funded debts of Canadians outside of individuals and firms as on Dec. 31, 1923:

	Held in Canada	Held Outside	Total
Dominion	$1,969,995,236	$546,934,469	$2,516,929,705
Provinces	361,650,000	324,000,000	685,650,000
Municipalities	460,788,196	358,194,000	818,982,196
Corporations	223,604,075	103,975,000	327,579,075
Totals	$3,016,037,507	$1,333,103,469	$4,349,140,976

A broader basis in the sense of money invested was adopted by the Bankers Trust Co., in a publication issued late in 1923. This estimated foreign capital invested in Canada as $5,250,000,000, of which the United States had supplied $2,500,000,000 (all but $750,000,000 since 1914), and Great Britain $2,000,000,000 to $2,500,000,000. Of Government and Municipal issues outstanding it estimated Canada held 68·7%, United States 18·5%, and Great Britain 12·8% as follows:

	Dominion Govt. Issues	Provincial	Municipal	Total	Per Cent.
Canada	$1,936,000,000	$326,500,000	$462,000,000	$2,724,500,000	68·7
United States	211,000,000	200,000,000	290,000,000	701,000,000	18·5
Great Britain	336,000,000	100,000,000	75,000,000	511,000,000	12·8
	$2,483,000,000	$626,500,000	$827,000,000	$3,936,500,000	100·00

Bond Dealers' Association. The Bond Dealers' Association of Canada at its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, June, 1923, elected the following officers: President, J. W. Mitchell, Toronto; Vice-Presidents: J. A. Eccles, Montreal; F. J. Coombs, Toronto; Edmund Taylor, Calgary; Honourary Treasurer, A. H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal; General Secretary, J. A. Kingsmill.

At this Meeting the President, A. L. Crossin, declared that "during the past year Canada has made steady progress towards that financial balance which is essential to orderly prosperity. The notable reduction in the amount of outstanding Dominion notes not covered by gold, encourages the hope that it will shortly be possible for Canada to place her currency on a gold basis. . . . Concurrently with these movements there has been a constant tendency towards lower investment rates of interest." Mr. Crossin condemned the multiplication of public services resulting in excessive overhead and taxation, and went on to call for "Blue Sky" legislation in a manner which attracted widespread attention throughout the country. His statement, in part, was as follows: "The heavy losses sustained during the last year by people of modest means, who placed their money in unsound ventures, appears to justify the supporters of "blue sky" legislation. While recognizing the limits of beneficial restrictions by law, I am satisfied that governments should exercise a measure of supervision of the public offering of shares."

An important review of municipal financial conditions was supplied by Mackenzie Williams of A. E. Ames and Co., Toronto, who declared that "The credit and financial condition of our Canadian municipalities as a whole is thoroughly sound." In Western Canada there was noted a recovery from the Single Tax experiences in many cities—"a trend towards saner and more conservative assessment." Many difficulties over debenture liabilities had been adjusted, although results in Saskatchewan had been disappointing.

The Lending Corporations. Protest continued to be made in 1923, by the lending corporations against their treatment by some of the Provincial Governments. In an address before the Annual Convention of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, J. B. McKechnie, the President, referred to efforts

"which have been expended for some years in combating false theories in regard to our business, held by legislators and the public, and which have been put into actual operation by legislation. One has but to refer to the legislation in some of the Western Provinces which distinctly interferes with the contractual rights of mortgagees and other creditors, and to the various banking and rural credit schemes launched by Ontario and other Provincial Governments, all based on what appeared to us to be incorrect theories of the principles underlying the operations of lending institutions."

Referring to the Manitoba Government's scheme of Rural Credits Societies, Mr. McKechnie said: "Actual experience over many years had shown that certain rates of interest were necessary to carry these loans, and all that was asked for was that, if there was to be a Government competition, it should be carried on in a business way, bear the same taxation as is imposed on the companies, and generally be self-supporting." In a review of 1923 conditions in the Toronto *Globe*, John Appleton, Secretary of the Association, declared that institutions which lend on the security of land had not had "a wholly satisfactory year", and went on to state that "under the cover of taxation there is a growing volume of charges against land, and fixed improvements on it, which, by specific statutory enactments, rank ahead of registered charges." This tendency was most marked in the West—but East of the Great Lakes "there is a steady growing volume of municipal taxation which, if not checked, will have a tendency to limit the amount of money which will seek investment in mortgages."

National City Company Merger. One of the events in bond circles of the year was the absorption of the United Financial Corportation of Montreal by The National City Company, Limited, as announced on June 5. In connection with this amalgamation a Canadian Advisory Board was chosen which brought together a powerful group of banking and industrial leaders. This Board was headed by Lord Shaughnessy as Chairman, with the following as members: Sir John Aird, Toronto; A. J. Brown, K.C., Sir Charles Gordon, Sir Lomer Gouin; Charles R. Hosmer, Montreal; W. L. Matthews, Toronto; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson; F. W. Molson, Montreal; Sir Augustus Nanton, Winnipeg; Edson L. Pease, Montreal; W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto; Senator J. M. Wilson, Montreal. At the same time Norman L. C. Mather was appointed Managing Director of The National City Company, Limited, the Canadian branch of The National City Company of New York, which constitutes the bond department of the National City Bank, New York.

Other Financial Incidents of the Year. Reports, by R. G. Dun and Company of Commercial Failures for 1923, showed a condition much improved over 1922 and 1921; total failures being 3,247 against 3,695 in 1922, and 2,451 in 1921, with liabilities of $65,810,382, $78,068,959 and $73,299,111 for the three years respectively

in order. Manufacturing failures were 793, with $31,791,332 liabilities, and trading failures 2,319, with liabilities of $31,339,263. The year 1923 in nearly all respects, while below the totals of 1921 and 1922, was higher in failures, however, than any other year in the history of the country. Quebec showed the largest number of failures and of liabilities; Ontario was second, with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island following in order.

Canadian dollars averaged slightly below 1922 in terms of United States currency, the high of 98·4 comparing with 99·2 in 1922, and low of 97·6 with 97·8. In 1922 Canadian currency was at a premium in October and November, 100·6 and 100·3. The highest level of 1923 was 99·7 in January with low of 97·1 recorded in July and August. The low of 1921 was 85 and of 1920, 84. The heaviest discount in 1923 was 2·9%, in 1922, 6·5%, 1921, 15% and in 1920, 16 per cent.,

On June 1, *The Financial Post*, Toronto, gave the following summary of growth of investments of Trust Companies:

	1920	1921	1922
Capital Account	$49,482,917	$50,345,073	$50,615,590
Guaranteed Account	43,960,372	42,521,248	43,769,114
Estates, Trusts	653,906,579	715,441,716	809,037,878
Total	$747,349,793	$808,308,068	$903,402,598

L. R. Steel and Riordon Losses. Two outstanding instances of losses to investors were provided in the failure of an attempted re-organization of the Riordon Company, Ltd., on a contributory basis for the preferred and common shareholders, and the failure of the L. R. Steel enterprises, consisting of chain stores in Canada and the United States, real estate companies, etc. The Riordon re-organization planned to reduce the funded debt by $15,000,000 and the capitalization by some $25,000,000. Shareholders, however, failed to subscribe for new preferred stock in sufficient volume and the Company, long in liquidation, continued in the Receiver's hands. The L. R. Steel Corporations secured over $9,000,000 from Canadian investors, and established 12 stores in Canada. What the shareholders would receive was still problematical by the end of the year. In Ontario, alone, there were 3,000 shareholders. G. T. Clarkson was appointed Receiver of the L. R. Steel Company for Canada. Shortly after the failure, L. R. Steel died suddenly of heart failure. The whole case was under review by the Attorney-General of Ontario, and formed the chief argument for the necessity of "Blue Sky" enactments for the protection of investors. The Company operated in 16 States besides Canada and secured $22,000,000 in the two countries.

Financial Appointments in 1923.

Association	Office	Name	Place
Alberta Mortgage Association	President	W. T. Creighton	Edmonton
British Columbia Bond Dealers' Association	Chairman	Stanley Burke	Vancouver
Mortgage & Trust Companies Association, B.C.	President	Lieut.-Col. G. H. Dorell	Vancouver

Association	Office	Name	Place
Institute of Chartered Accounts of Saskatchewan	President	George C. Rooke	Regina
Royal Trust Company	Director	Eugene Lafleur, K.C.	Montreal
Investment Bankers' Association of America	Vice-President for Canada	J. A. Fraser	Winnipeg
National Trust Company, Limited	Superintendent of Western Branches	D. H. Cooper	Winnipeg
National Trust Company, Limited	Manager at Winnipeg	A. S. Bond	Winnipeg
Toronto Mortgage Corporation	Vice-President	Thos. H. Wood	Toronto
Toronto Mortgage Corporation	Director	Arthur F. White	Toronto
Canada Landed & Investment Company	President	F. W. Harcourt, K.C.	Toronto
Canada Landed & Investment Company	Vice-President	G. Tower Fergusson, K.C.	Toronto
Canada Landed & Investment Company	Director	John Watt	Toronto
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	Director	Norman Mackenzie, K.C.	Regina
Institute of Chartered Accounts of Manitoba	President	E. S. Read	Winnipeg

Insurance Operations in Canada During the Year 1923

Insurance business in Canada, in 1923, Life, Fire and Casualty, was conducted under more favourable conditions than in 1922, and the year stands as one of the most active and prosperous on record. New Life assurances written covered 691,909 policies representing a gross of $561,182,427 compared with 664,899 policies for $513,850,912 in 1922. Net business in 1923 was $548,640,800 as compared with $502,-279,331. In only one other year, 1920, were the 1923 records exceeded, when 655,176 policies were written with gross value of $641,778,095 and net value of $630,110,900.

The aggregate of Life insurance in force in Canada at Dec. 31, 1923, was $3,433,337,268 covering no less than 4,442,876 individual policies, to which must be added 556 group policies for $85,768,952, making a grand total of $3,519,105,860, a net increase over 1922, allowing for maturities, lapses, etc., of $203,797,072. Net premium income from purely Canadian business was $117,847,950, compared with $106,886,700 in 1912, an increase of $10,961,250. There were paid out for claims on ordinary policies $28,-994,411 and $486,664 on group policies, compared with $26,850,000 and $420,490 respectively in 1922.

Canadian companies—as indeed had been the case since Confederation —continued to lead the other groups. Their new business in Canada reached a total of $347,244,855, as against $309,165,308 in 1922, a gain of $38,079,547. In addition, they did business outside of Canada to a total of $128,784,792 against $100,461,774 one year before, a gain of $28,323,018. Thus their total new business was $476,029,647, up from $409,627,082 in 1922, a gain of $66,402,565. Total business of Canadian Companies in Canada at end of 1923 was $2,187,404,947, up from $2,013,722,848; and business outside of Canada was $680,592,787, up from $573,648,291; making a grand total of $2,867,997,734, as against $2,587,371,139, a gain of over $280,000,000 during the year. That Canadian Companies far more than held their own in competition is indicated by following figures:

(Canada Only)

Companies	Business
Increase Canadian Companies	$173,682,099
Increase British Companies	4,069,635
Increase Foreign Companies	84,196,538

Comparative figures of new assurances, total in force, premiums and claims paid, are as follows:

Companies	New Assurances		Assurances in Force	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Canadian	$347,244,855	$309,165,308	$2,187,404,947	$2,013,722,847
British	19,049,051	23,535,310	97,850,815	93,791,180
Foreign	182,346,894	169,578,715	1,148,071,506	1,063,874,968

	Net Premium Income		Net Claims Paid	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Canadian	$74,857,814	$67,881,717	$17,159,852	$16,067,831
British	3,310,674	2,914,378	1,708,841	1,762,359
Foreign	39,679,462	36,090,605	10,125,718	9,020,710

Below is a record of the ten leading Companies in value of assurances in force at the end of 1923. Of these seven are Canadian and three have headquarters in New York. The latter write Industrial assurance as well as Life and this is included in the totals:

	New Assurance	In Force at End of 1923	
Company	1923	Number	Value
Metropolitan Life	$88,408,219	1,921,652	$525,604,435
Sun Life	45,588,502	157,995	329,353,901
Great West Life	49,132,485	147,061	328,244,085
Mutual Life of Canada	33,555,572	125,264	258,981,797
Prudential	46,502,022	956,648	239,061,138
Canada Life	30,611,013	89,407	231,205,948
Manufacturers Life	26,514,534	83,182	162,421,665
New York Life	15,617,621	60,346	134,119,665
Imperial Life	21,740,783	57,868	133,528,241
Confederation Life	18,707,796	66,604	132,981,876

The steady growth of Life insurance in force in Canada has been impressive. In 1875 the total was only $85,009,264 for all companies; by 1900 this had increased to $431,069,846; this total had been trebled by 1914, and almost trebled again by 1923. Records of three classes of insurance companies with net amount of insurance in force have been as follows:*

	Canadian Co's. Ord. & Indus.	British Co's. Ord. & Indus.	Foreign Co's. Ord. & Indus.	Total Ord. & Indus.
1875	$ 21,957,296	$19,455,607	$ 43,596,361	$ 85,009,264
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567
1900	267,151,086	39,485,334	124,433,416	431,069,846
1910	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	756,113,059
1920	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,651,025,493
1921	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989.875,958	2,934,843,848
1922	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,255,308,782
1923	2,187,404,947	97,860,815	1,148,071,506	3,433,337,268

Fire Insurance in Canada. The year 1923 was notable for a very heavy increase in Fire insurance and a decline in the loss ratio. The percentage for 1923 was 63·4 per cent., compared with 68·2 per cent. in 1922, but was still over 5 per cent. higher than in 1921 when the ratio was 58·3. Increase in insurance in force was $365,112,369, the total at end of 1923 of $6,713,749,805 comparing with $6,348,637,436 at end of 1922, and $6,020,513,832 for 1921, a gain of over $700,000,000 in two years.

Premiums earned were $50,218,192 compared with $48,168,310, while gross premiums were up from $68,435,026 to $72,019,929. Net losses dropped from $32,848,020 to $31,860,107.

While Canadian Companies led in Life assurance and British were third, the latter group led in fire with Canadian third. Three groups compared thus:

Companies	Net Premiums	Gross Premiums	Net Amount At Risk	Net Losses Incurred
41 Canadian	$ 6,288,749	$13,694,927	$ 984,705,131	$ 4,153,242
51 British	24,475,163	31,416,906	3,366,391,166	15,237,731
76 Foreign	19,454,280	26,908,096	2,362,654,508	12,469,134
Totals for 1923	$50,218,192	$72,019,929	$6,713,750,805	$31,860,107
Totals for 1922	$48,168,310	$68,435,026	$6,348,637,436	$32,848,020

Canadian Companies' business actually declined in 1923, premiums falling from $6,736,410 to $6,288,749; and net amount at risk being down from $1,012,544,962 to $984,705,131. British Companies increased their net premiums from $23,681,866 to $24,475,163 and net amount at risk from $3,197,190,744 to $3,366,391,166, and Foreign Companies from $2,138,-901,730 to $2,362,654,508, an increase of over $223,000,000 as compared

*NOTE.—Since 1920 totals include "Group" insurance.

with the British Companies' gain of $170,000,000 and Canadian Companies' loss of nearly $27,000,000.

Records by Provinces were: Alberta, net premiums, $3,635,717, losses $2,394,806; British Columbia, premiums, $5,240,656, losses, $3,254,514; Manitoba, $3,932,148 and $2,791,945: New Brunswick, $2,288,531 and $1,456,787; Nova Scotia, $2,514,147 and $1,085,334; Ontario, $18,348,110 and $11,855,919; Prince Edward Island, $225,656 and $97,629; Quebec, $12,611,832 and $8,726,314; Saskatchewan, $4,075,353 and $2,254,779; Yukon, $9,963 with no losses.

Other Insurance Incidents in Canada. Automobile insurance, in 1923, ranked next to Life and Fire in volume of premium income, and ahead of Liability and Accident. In "A" group—fire and theft—premiums were $2,647,045 in 1923 compared with $2,481,982 in 1922, and losses $1,477,751 as against $1,417,966. In "B" group—other than fire and theft alone—premiums were $3,814,033 as against $3,634,340, and losses $1,537,048 compared with $1,322,579. In the nine years covering separate Government records for automobile insurance, total premiums in both classes were $29,455,133, and losses $14,589,778, a ratio of 49·6 per cent.

A new type of insurance was licensed officially in 1923, "Credit" insurance, with two United States Companies operating. In one case premiums were $89,052 and losses $2,429, and in the other, $99,247 and $37,479 respectively.

Keen interest was felt in Canada and the United States over an arrangement by which the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada agreed to take over the British policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. The Sun Life also absorbed the China Mutual Life Assurance Company. The Sun Life, in 1923, had become the most widely organized Life company in the world, and was writing business in forty countries. R. T. Riley, founder, organizer and Managing Director of the Canadian Fire Insurance Company retired during the year. Julius H. Roos, Treasurer, Mutual Life Assurance Co., Waterloo, retired. R. E. Patterson resigned as General Manager and Secretary of Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada.

The controlling interest in the stock of the British Colonial Fire Insurance Co. was acquired by interests connected with Rossia Insurance Co. of America; American Fire Insurance Corporation of New York and Fire Reassurance Co. of New York. Public Accounts of Ontario showed $722,842.17 paid to Provincial Treasurer by Insurance companies: $428,275.70 by Life; $211,019.19 by Fire; and $83,547.28 by miscellaneous companies. Re-organization of the management of the British America and Western Assurance Companies followed the retirement, late in December, of W. B. Meikle, President and General Manager. To succeed him, the Directors appointed Wilfrid M. Cox, who had for some time been Vice-President; Herbert C. Cox, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and George A. Morrow, President of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, became Vice-Presidents, and C. S. Wainwright, formerly Secretary, was appointed assistant General Manager of the two companies. T. G. McConkey, General Superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Company, was elected to the seat on the Board rendered vacant by Mr. Meikle's retirement. Geoffrey Stubington was appointed Secretary of both companies. E. F. Garrow, assistant General Manager, went to the Montreal office as assistant General Manager in charge of Eastern Provinces. Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, who was a Director of both companies, and had represented them for a long period, was chosen to act as consulting Director for the same territory.

Representatives of the Canadian Order of Foresters appeared before the Commission appointed by the Ontario Government, to enquire into the financing of fraternal insurance companies, and discussed the best methods for reaching actuarial solvency. It was found that the actual reserve of $6,936,000 left a deficiency of $15,449,000. A plan to go into

effect, June 1924, to secure solvency, was adopted. The Commission consisted of G. T. Clarkson, Prof. M. A. Mackenzie, Toronto University, and Lyman Lee, Hamilton.

The Maritime Life Assurance Co. was organized with Head office at Halifax, N.S., and made initial offering of $500,000 of Capital Stock at $125 a share or 25 per cent. premium. J. T. Wilson was elected President and Managing Director—formerly Nova Scotia Manager of Canada Life F. G. Taylor, Halifax, formerly Maritime Manager of Mutual Life of New York, was chosen Secretary-Treasurer.

A re-organization of the Zenith Company, Winnipeg, took place with L. M. Fingard elected President. The Union Fire & Casualty Co., which made an assignment early in 1923, was controlled by the Zenith Company. The Great American Insurance Co. of New York purchased the majority stock and control of the Mount Royal Assurance Co. of Montreal.

The Empire Life Insurance Co., with Head office in Toronto, organized in January, 1923, with Capital stock of $1,000,000. The President and Managing Director appointed was M. P. Langstaff; Vice-Presidents, W. B Pearce and S. Casey Wood, K.C.; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Vanderburgh.

Appointments in the Insurance Field. The following appointments were made by various Insurance groups throughout Canada during 1923:

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada at Convention in Montreal, Aug. 29, 30 and 31—President, Edward Morwick, Mutual Life; Honourary Secretary, William May, Sun Life, Toronto; Treasurer, H. W. Manning, North American Life, Toronto.

Western Canada Insurance Club of Winnipeg—President, N. J. Black; Vice-President, J. A. Dowler.

New Brunswick Branch of Life Underwriters of Canada— President, M. L. McPhail, Imperial Life.

Ontario Fire and Casualty Agents' Association—President, Cecil A. Bethune, Ottawa.

Life Underwriters' Association appointed J. A. McCamus as General Secretary of the Association and Managing Editor of the *Life Underwriters' News* to succeed J. H. Castle Graham. L. W. Dunstall was appointed Assistant-Secretary.

Insurance Federation of British Columbia—President, W. Wyllie Johnston, Vancouver; Vice-President, A. W. Blake; District Vice-Presidents, Samuel Clegg, Victoria, and Harold Hutton, New Westminster.

British Columbia Fire Underwriters' Association—President, Charles H. Macaulay, Vancouver; Vice-President, Harry T. Barnes, Victoria.

Canadian Board of Marine Underwriters—President, R. J. Dale, Montreal.

Saskatchewan Insurance Agents' Association—President, W. J. Patterson, M.L.A., Windthorst, Sask.

Canadian Life Underwriters' Association, Montreal section—President, W. J. Brown, of Mutual Life of Canada.

Toronto Casualty Fire and Marine Insurance Co., added W. W. Evans, Winnipeg, to Board.

J. St. Clair Blackett was elected Chairman of the Edmonton Committee, Western Canada Fire Underwirters' Association in February; R. L. Greene was elected Vice-Chairman.

Vancouver Life Underwriters' Association—President, D. M. Cowan, Sun Life Assurance Co.

Dominion Fire Prevention Association, at Annual Meeting held in Ottawa, Feb. 8 and 9—President, Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster; Secretary, George D. Finlayson.

Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, at Toronto, Nov. 17—President, D. E. Kilgour; Honourary Secretary-Treasurer, T. A. Dark, Toronto.

Life Underwriters' Association of Toronto—President, S. C. Vinen, Canada Life Assurance Co.

Insurance Appointments of 1923

Company	Appointment	Name	Address
Sun Life	Vice-President, Director and Actuary	Arthur B. Wood	Montreal
Sun Life	Secretary	H. Warren K. Hale	Montreal
Mutual Life	Comptroller	A. E. Pequegnat	Waterloo
Canadian Fire	Managing Director	C. S. Riley	Winnipeg
Canadian Fire	Manager	A. L. Denison	Winnipeg
Empire Life	Vice-President	S. Casey Wood	Toronto
Empire Life	Director	G. R. Geary	Toronto
Sun Life	Assistant Treasurer	H. P. Thornhill	Montreal
Sun Life	Investment Secretary	J. W. Brown	Montreal
Sun Life	Assistant Secretary	Douglas L. Macaulay	Montreal
Sun Life	Assistant Actuary	C. D. Rutherford	Montreal
Sun Life	Superintendent of Agencies	H. O. Leach	Montreal
Sun Life	Inspector Group Agencies	W. S. Perry	Montreal
Ontario Equitable Life and Accident	Superintendent of Agencies	E. Irwin	Waterloo
Northern Life	Director	Hon. Manning W. Doherty	Toronto
Northern Life	Director	S. C. Tweed	Waterloo
Northern Life	Director	Senator H. W. Laird	Regina
London Life	Director, Field Service	J. H. Castle Graham	London
Imperial Life	Actuary	J. G. Parker	Toronto
Imperial Life	Treasurer	H. T. Roesler	Toronto
Commonwealth Life and Accident	President	W. H. Wardrope	Hamilton
Commonwealth Life and Accident	Managing Director	W. Hunter	Hamilton
Commonwealth Life and Accident	Secretary and Actuary	L. R. Boyd	Hamilton
G. U. Price, Ltd.	President	J. Elmsly	Montreal
New Hampshire Fire	Inspector for Ontario	Gavin Browne, Jr.	Toronto
Globe Indemnity	Vice-President and Secretary	G. L. Lloyd	Montreal
Monarch Life	Director	W. W. Evans	Winnipeg
Monarch Life	Director	R. J. Gourley	Winnipeg
Monarch Life	Manager at Winnipeg	P. G. Leaney	Winnipeg
Empire Life	President and Managing Director	M. P. Langstaff	Toronto
Empire Life	Vice-President and Manager of Agencies	W. B. Pearce	Toronto
Crown Life	Vice-President	John F. Ellis	Toronto
Canadian Surety Co.	Acting Manager, Quebec Province, Maritimes and Newfoundland	John B. Alexander	Montreal
Canadian Surety Co.	Superintendent of Agencies	E. J. Walsh	Toronto
Union Fire and Casualty	Managing Director	M. G. Doyle	Winnipeg
Continental Life	Director	John T. Richardson	Toronto
Travellers Life of Canada	Vice-President and General Manager	Arthur P. Earle	Montreal
National Life	Assistant General Manager	Frederick Sparling	Toronto
Canada Life	Manager for British Columbia	R. G. McCuish	Vancouver
Monarch Life	Provincial Superintendent of Alberta	John P. Proby	Calgary.
Northern Assurance	Manager for Canada	Alexander Hurry	Montreal
Sovereign Life	Manager for Northern Alberta	W. M. Sellers	Edmonton
Aetna Life	Manager for Ontario	D. J. Johnston	Toronto
Guarantee Co. of North America	Director	Senator Smeaton White	Montreal
Waterloo Mutual Fire	Director	Julius H. Roos	Waterloo
Dominion Life	First Vice-President	E. F. Seagram	Waterloo
Dominion Life	Second Vice-President	George B. Forbes	Waterloo
Dominion Life	Third Vice-President	Ford S. Kumpf	Waterloo
Northern Life	Assistant Manager and Actuary	Charles R. Bissell	London
Northern Life	Secretary	R. C. Balfour	London
Northern Life	Superintendent of Agencies	L. M. Bidwell	London
Mutual Life of Canada	Associate Actuary	J. A. Laing	Waterloo
Mutual Life of Canada	Assistant Actuary	H. H. Holmes	Waterloo
Mutual Life of Canada	Assistant Secretary	G. W. Geddes	Waterloo
Mutual Life of Canada	Assistant Superintendent of Agencies	George M. Fisher	Waterloo

THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Manufacturing Industry: Its Position and Progress during 1923.

The year 1923 opened with a much more optimistic feeling amongst the manufacturers of Canada than did the previous year. While 1922 had been one of continued depression, there had been improvement in several lines of industry towards the close of the year, and the expectation was that this improvement would become more general and pronounced in 1923. This expectation was partially realized. On the whole, Canadian industry experienced somewhat better business in 1923 than it did in 1922, particularly in the automotive, pulp and paper, lumber and builders' supply industries. The agricultural implement industry on the other hand, continued backward, while the woollen textile and boot and shoe industries complained of the competition of heavy importations of British goods under the preferential Tariff. The general trend of business was reflected in the employment returns, the index number rising from 89·5 in January to 100·2 in July, and then declining gradually during the Autumn months to 99·7 in December. This was distinctly an improvement when compared with a low point of 78·9 in January, a high point of 95·8 in October, and a final figure of 86·3 in December 1922.

Another indication of improving business was to be found in the record of iron and steel production. The pig iron output for the year amounted to 880,018 long tons, exceeding, by 496,961 tons, or 130 per cent., the total for 1922, while the output of steel ingots and castings reached 884,770 tons, or 82 per cent., more than the output of 485,643 tons for 1922. The minimum monthly output of pig iron was 40,739 tons, reported in January. Production rose steadily to a peak of 101,533 tons in May, then remained more or less stationary until September, when a downward trend began. The output of steel also rose steadily until May, dropped off slightly in June and July, reached a peak of 105,066 tons in August, then fell away sharply in September and gradually declined to the lowest monthly output of the year in December. This greater activity in the iron and steel industry had its reflection in the Annual Reports of such companies as the British Empire Steel Corporation, the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited, Canada Iron Foundries, Limited, National Steel Car Corporation, Limited, Canadian Locomotive Co., Limited, and Dominion Bridge Co., Limited, all of whom reported improved earnings.

One reason for the increased output of iron and steel was to be found in the growing demands of the Automobile industry, which reported a record output of 145,357 cars, or 44,000 more

than in 1922, the best previous year. These cars had a wholesale value of $96,250,153. It is interesting to note that 45 per cent. of the cars produced were exported, indicating the important place of export trade in the progress of this industry. In Canada, the 1923 registration showed 512,917 passenger and 53,-569 commercial cars in use, a total of 566,486, or one for every 15 people in the Dominion. The industry represented a capital investment of $56,028,616, to which might be added $36,004,339 invested in tire and accessory plants. It gave employment to 10,982 persons, earning $17,292,433 in wages and salaries, while factories supplying tires, parts and materials employed 8,184 persons, with wages of $9,225,701. To keep pace with the demand for cars, important plant additions were made during 1923 by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Limited, Ford, and General Motors Corporation of Canada, Limited, Oshawa.

Another outlet for iron and steel products, as well as for building materials of all sorts, was to be found in the construction field, which in its many branches experienced a year of considerable activity though on a slightly lesser scale than in the previous year. The record of contracts awarded, as compiled by *Maclean Building Reports*, showed that there was expended a total of $314,254,300, of which $97,645,200 went into residential; $80,436,800 into business; $27,022,000 into industrial and $109,-150,300 into engineering construction. The 1922 total was $331,843,800. Similarly, the record of building permits, as issued in 56 cities, indicated a slight drop, the total for 1923 being $129,906,946, as compared with $144,980,388 in 1922, $114,423,974 in 1921 and $114,239,273 in 1920. On the whole, however, construction in 1923 was substantially larger in value than in any year since 1913, with the single exception of 1922.

Continued expansion in the Hydro-electric industry likewise contributed to the year's activity, giving employment both in the construction of plants and in those industries manufacturing building materials and electrical equipment. New installations, put into operation during the year, added 225,000 horse-power to hydro-electric station capacity, bringing the total horse-power in the country to 3,228,000. New projects, actually under construction or actively in prospect, promised to add another 900,000 h.-p. in the near future. Chief amongst the accomplishments of the year were the installation of units 5 and 6 of 55,000 h.-p. each at the Queenston power plant of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; the inauguration of work on the Quebec Power Development's 320,000 h.-p. plant at Grand Discharge on Lake St. John and on the St. Maurice Power Company's new development at La Gavelle on the St. Maurice River; the bringing into operation of the Manitoba Power Company's new plant at Great Falls on the Winnipeg River, with 56,000 h.-p. initial installation and the successful prosecution of work on the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's project for enlarging its Stave Lake development, at a probable cost of $10,000,000.

The extensive use of electricity in Canada was indicated by statistics issued during the year and which related to 1922. The average number of private houses using electricity was 9·92 per hundred of population in 1922, as against 9·44 in 1921. British Columbia ranked first in this respect, with 14·41 per hundred; Ontario, second, with 12·06; Quebec, third, with 11·20 and Manitoba, fourth, with 9·55. Statistics for 1922 showed a total of 905 central electric stations, of which 269 were hydraulic, 253 fuel and 383 non-generating. The capital investment in lands, buildings, equipment, distribution and transmission systems, etc., was $568,068,752; revenue amounted to $82,328,866, and operating expenses, $49,962,644. Employees numbered 10,684 and subscribers, 1,053,545. Pole line mileage was 22,669 and kilowatt hours generated 6,740,750,000. Primary power equipment was 2,258,398 h.-p. and secondary power, 1,736,199 k.v.a.

The Textile group of industries experienced a year of varied results, manufacturers of cottons generally having favourable returns, while manufacturers of woollens encountered difficulties. On two occasions representatives of the woollen industry waited on the Government, first in May and again in September, in order to urge action to protect the industry against competition under the British Preferential Tariff. It was suggested at the latter interview that the Government should investigate the British woollen industry with a view to disclosing the unfair nature of the competition to which the Canadian industry was subjected. The depressed condition of the woollen industry was reflected in the Report of Canadian Woollens, Limited, for the year ending June 30, which showed a reduction of 50 per cent. in profits. On the other hand, Montreal Cottons, Limited and Canadian Cottons, Limited, reported higher earnings, while Dominion Textile Co., Wabasso Cotton Co., and Canadian Connecticut Cottons were only slightly under the level of the previous year. Penmans, Limited, Monarch Knitting Co., Limited, and Tooke Bros., Limited, experienced better business, but Dominion Linens showed smaller earnings. Meanwhile, the extent of the industry was shown in the 1921 Census figures. In the woollen textile industry there were 170 establishments, representing a capital investment of $34,189,035, producing goods to the value of 22,278,880 and giving employment to 6,647 people, who were paid $5,936,013 in salaries and wages. In the cotton textile industry there were 46 establishments, with capital investment of $70,845,734, producing goods to the value of $71,200,176 and employing 15,823 people, who where paid $12,142,394. There was little or no expansion in the industry during 1923.

Importations under the British Preferential Tariff also had their effect on the boot and shoe industry and, through it, on the leather industry. C. W. Conway, Chairman of the Tanners' Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, stated, at the Annual Meeting of that body, in December, that the increasing importations of boots and shoes, from England par-

ticularly, could not but be viewed with concern by the Canadian leather trade—adding, that Canadian shoe manufacturers were not sufficiently protected, when low labour costs and depreciated currencies were taken into account. The situation had already caused loss of business and, if the rate of importation continued to increase, the matter would become very serious. Statistics of the leather industry for 1922 showed 116 tanneries in operation, representing a capital investment of $32,818,775 and producing goods to the value of $24,291,884. The average number of wage earners was 3,537 and wages paid amounted to $3,479,553. In the boot and shoe industry, there were 177 establishments in 1921, having a capital investment of $31,644,955 and employing 13,489 people who were paid, in salaries and wages, $12,075,028. The value of the product was $44,665,381.

The Agricultural Implement industry continued to feel the effect of the depression and companies issuing financial statements like the Massey-Harris Co., Limited, Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, and Sawyer-Massey Co., Limited, made unfavourable showings though, in the case of the Massey-Harris Co. figures for 1923 proved to be more reassuring. In his evidence before the special Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in May, Thomas Bradshaw, General Manager of the Massey-Harris Co. stated that while plant equipment had increased in cost from 80 to 127 per cent. since 1923, labour costs, 113 per cent. and freight charges, 44 per cent., the cost of implements had only advanced 64 per cent. Other commodities which the farmer had to buy, such as clothing, hardware and lumber had increased much more than this. As in indication of the difficulties experienced by implement manufacturers, he showed that the Massey-Harris Co. had $8,000,000 capital tied up in amounts owing to them by farmers.

There was record production, during the Crop year 1922-23, in the Flour Milling industry, 82,432,290 bushels of wheat being ground and 18,797,578 barrels of flour produced, as compared with 69,530,356 bushels and 15,527,310 barrels, respectively, in the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of the total production of flour, or 11,069,054 barrels, was exported. In this connection, statistics showed that some 70 countries were importing Canadian flour and the demand was steadily increasing. While production was at record level, operations did not prove particularly profitable to the milling companies, as both domestic and foreign prices were cut to the bone. Maple Leaf Milling Co., whose report appeared in the Spring, showed lower profits, while Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co. and Western Canada Flour Mills Co., reporting in the Autumn, had the same experience. Only Lake of the Woods Milling Co. showed slightly higher profits. According to 1921 returns, there were 1,257 flour mills in Canada, with capital investment of $60,000,000 and capacity on basis of ten 30-day months of 39,540,000 barrels. Approximately 7,500 people were employed.

Other Food Products industries made favourable reports. The 1922 business of such companies as Atlantic Sugar Refineries, British Columbia Fishing and Packing Co., Canada Bread Co., Canadian Salt Co., City Dairy Co. and Dominion Canners, Limited, was uniformly ahead of 1921 and their 1923 business was better than 1922. The Packing House industry, on the other hand, continued to feel the effects of the depression of 1921. Several companies showed losses again in 1923, though not as serious ones as in 1922. In explanation of the continued adverse conditions in this industry, it was stated by J. S. McLean, General Manager of Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, that the industry was over-built and could not run at present to capacity; that operating costs were high and that the purchasing power of the public was reduced, as compared to the years preceding 1921. In 1922 there were 83 slaughtering and meat-packing establishments in operation, with a production valued at $143,414,693. Capital invested in these plants amounted to $56,710,481, employees numbered 9,000, and salaries and wages paid totalled $12,366,896.

Several interesting developments in the Industrial field occurred during the year, though it was not one of particular activity in new construction. Two important British industries, Courtauld's Limited, London and Coventry, manufacturers of artificial silk, and Grout and Co., Limited, Great Yarmouth, manufacturers of silk fabrics, completed plans to locate branch plants in Canada, and secured properties at Cornwall and St. Catharines respectively. British capital was also interested during the year in the purchase by Charles Walmsley and Co. (Canada) Limited of the plant at Montreal of Armstrong, Whitworth of Canada, Limited and its adaptation to the manufacture of pulp and paper mill machinery; in the acquisition by Canadian Vickers, Limited of the plant, also in Montreal, of the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, Limited. Mergers were effected between the American Radiator Co., Limited, Brantford, and the Dominion Radiator Co., Limited, Toronto, under the name of the Dominion Radiator and Boiler Co., Limited, also between Babcock-Wilcox, Limited, Montreal, and the Goldie and McCulloch Co., Limited, Galt, boiler manufacturers, under the name of Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch, Limited.

Dominion Canners, Limited, already the owner of some 60 plants in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, completed negotiations with 35 independent companies, for a consolidation of interests, and Canadian Canners, Limited was formed as an operating company. The great packing house of Armour and Co., Chicago, secured an interest in Gunns Limited, an old-established Canadian packing-house in Toronto while, under the re-organization plan of the Ames-Holden Tire Co., Montreal, that company became associated with the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. United States capital also became prominently interested in Canadian industry through the purchase of control of the Can-

adian General Electric Co., Toronto, by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Amongst new plants erected or completed during 1923, were the first newsprint mill in the Maritime Provinces, built by the Bathurst Co., Limited, at Bathurst, N.B.; plants for the distillation of coal and recovery of by-products by the Hamilton By-Products Coke Oven Co., Limited, at Hamilton and the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, at Ford; a large mill for the rolling of steel bars from rails by the Burlington Steel Co., Limited, at Hamilton and a large plant for the manufacture of asbestos products of many kinds by the Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Limited, at Asbestos, P. Q.

The extent to which United States and British capital was interested in Canadian Manufacturing Industry, always a subject of much interest to Canadians, was discussed in a special industrial number of the *Financial Post*, which quoted the following figures, covering the value of outstanding securities of all manufacturing concerns with joint stock capital in 1921:—

	Canada	Great Britain	United States	Other
Stocks	$2,020,733,788	$226,616,055	$956,294,176	$76,670,603
Bonds	265,869,045	71,933,238	82,715,495	48,352,368
Other Securities	80,143,615	11,710,221	45,869,237	6,449,974
Total	$2,366,746,448	$310,259,514	$1,084,878,908	$131,472,945

Persistent labour troubles in Cape Breton kept the affairs of the British Empire Steel Corporation in the public eye during the year. Reviewing 1922 business at the Annual Meeting on Mch. 21, 1923, Roy M. Wolvin, President of the Corporation, said that, with every desire to be fair, just and liberal in all dealings with employees, the operating officials had been hampered by incessant plotting on the part of outside agitators who had concentrated their efforts on Cape Breton. These agitators had impaired the efficiency which might otherwise have been reasonably expected, and all this was eventually reflected in the earnings of the Corporation. Mr. Wolvin pointed out that the isolated position of Cape Breton, without adequate police protection, made it difficult to deal with sudden outbreaks of mob violence and it had, therefore, become an attractive field for the operations of Socialists and Communists. Two strikes were experienced by the Corporation during the Summer, one of short duration amongst the steel-workers and one of longer duration amongst the coal miners,both of which were attended by a certain amount of lawlessness. As a result of the trouble amongst the steel-workers a Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into conditions in the Steel Industry, The Corporation's 1923 Report expressed the hope that better conditions had been established and that, hereafter, more sympathetic relations would exist between the management and the working forces. Financial results for the year, as disclosed in the Report, showed higher earnings than in 1922, but domestic business in iron and steel was declared to have been unsatisfactory in volume and results, due in Mr. Wolvin's opinion, to lack of sufficient Tariff protection.

Industrial Canada was called upon during the year to take an interest in two important exhibition projects, the first, a caravan of Canadian products arranged to tour the principal cities of France, and the second, the British Empire Exhibition, to be opened on April 1, 1924, in London. The Canadian Exhibition Train to France, as it was called, was well patronized by Canadian manufacturers, and made a favourable impression wherever it went. Senator Beaubien, of Montreal, through whose energy it was organized, accompanied the exhibits and did effective work in making Canada's resources and industries kown to the people of France. In the Autumn, J. S. McKinnon, a former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was appointed Director of Canadian Industrial Exhibits in connection with the British Empire Exhibition and, by the end of the year, had completed arrangements for a very representative collection of the products of Canadian factories to be shown at the Exhibition. In February, the second Canadian Textile Products Exhibition took place in Montreal, with 135 manufacturers showing their goods. Trade exhibitions of furniture and of toys also took place early in the year, an important display of furniture being held in the Royal Coliseum in Toronto.

As customary, several industrial Associations held their annual meetings during January and February, and reports of a fairly encouraging nature, bearing on the condition of business, were presented. The Shoe Manufacturers' Association convened in Montreal on Jan. 17 and 18, and, amongst other matters, resolved that all members should in future distinguish their product with the Canadian trade-mark. Resolutions asking for adequate protection against importations under the British preference and the application of the Marking Act to boots and shoes were adopted. J. E. Warrington of the John Ritchie Co., Limited, Quebec, was elected President and L. P. Deslongchamps, Slater Shoe Co., Ltd., Montreal, vice-President.

The Canadian National Clay Products Association followed with a Convention in Hamilton on Jan. 23, 24 and 25, which dealt largely with technical problems. Ryland H. New, Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co., Limited, Hamilton, was elected President and T. H. Graham, D. Graham, Sons and Co., Inglewood, Ont., Vice-President.

On Feb. 6-9, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries met in Quebec. An interesting display of construction materials featured the Convention. Discussion centred on the question of seasonal employment in the industry and the shortage of mechanics. Joseph M. Pigott, Hamilton, was elected President and James Mackie, Winnipeg, Vice-President.

At the third Annual Meeting of the Rubber Association of Canada, in Montreal, on Feb. 14, the manager reported that the industry had encountered trying conditions during 1922, but had made a good showing, notwithstanding, and comparatively few failures had occurred. C. N. Candee, Gutta Percha & Rubber

Ltd., Toronto, was elected President, and W. H. Miner, Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal, vice-President.

Annual meetings of the various Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, formed under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, were held during February and, on Mch. 6 the Annual Meeting of the organization combining these bodies, took place in Toronto, with representatives present from 25 cities and towns. J. S. McCannell of the Milton Pressed Brick Co., retiring President, occupied the Chair and A. R. Goldie of the Goldie and McCulloch Co., Galt, was elected as his successor. Samuel Price, Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, reviewed the years' accident record, showing that, during 1922, 50,411 accidents, of which 418 were fatal, had been reported, as compared with 45,191 in 1921 and 54,851 in 1920. Total benefits awarded amounted to $5,692,896, as against $6,189,263 in 1921, the decrease being due, to a considerable extent, to the lower average earnings of workmen and to an improved accident experience in several industries.

As the year advanced other organizations met in convention. On May 2 and 3, the Confectionery, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries of Canada held their fifth Annual Meeting in Toronto. Figures on the *per capita* consumption of candy in Canada were presented which showed a steady increase. Edmund Littler, W. M. Lowney Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, was elected President and Morden Neilson, William Neilson, Limited, Toronto, vice-President.

The Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association in Montreal, on June 11 and 12, passed a Resolution recommending the spending, for publicity purposes, of the appropriation of $25,000 made by the Dominion Government for the development of deep sea fisheries and fish consumption. J. A. Poulhus, Montreal, was elected President and Arthur Boutilier, National Fish Co., Halifax, vice-President.

The Canadian National Millers' Association held their third Annual Meeting in Toronto on Oct. 16, and passed a Resolution declaring that, while Canadian millers did not favour preferential treatment, nevertheless, if a duty were to be placed on wheat and flour imported into the United Kingdom, the duty on flour should correspond with that on wheat, and some consideration should be given to a Preferential Tariff in favour of flour exported from the British Dominions. Reports stated that the industry had weathered a year of much uncertainty, but that they could now look ahead with a good deal of confidence. J. A. McDonald, McDonald and Robb, Valleyfield, was elected President and D. A. Campbell, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Toronto, vice-President.

The Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association met in Montreal on Dec. 4. Although general conditions had looked favourable at the beginning of the year, business had not been as good as was hoped and, in addition to the general economic situation the industry had had to face the competition

of the phonograph, radio and automobile industries. W. N. Manning, Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Co., London, was elected President and C. A. Bender, Heintzman and Co., Ltd., Toronto, vice-President.

Industrial Appointments of 1923.

Company	Name	Position	Address
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	Alex. Smith	President	Chicago
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	W. A. Black	Vice-President	Montreal
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	E. L. Pease	Director	Montreal
Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	L. R. Wilson	General Manager	Montreal
Ames-Holden Co., Limited	D. Lorne McGibbon	Chairman	Montreal
Ames-Holden Co., Limited	R. Montague Davy	President	Montreal
Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. Ltd	Hubert Biermans	President	Three Rivers
Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. Ltd	Sir Herbert Holt	Vice-President	Montreal
British Empire Steel Corporation	J. E. McLurg	Vice-President	Sydney
British Empire Steel Corporation	George F. Downs	Director	Sydney
Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Limited	W. R. G. Holt	Director	Montreal
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. Ltd	Col. F. M. Gaudet	Director	Montreal
Chicoutimi Pulp Co. Ltd	A. H. Kendall	Manager	Chicoutimi
Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Ltd	A. F. Baillie	Managing Director.	Montreal
Dryden Paper Co. Limited	H. F. Bullard	General Manger	Dryden
Durant Motors of Can. Ltd	R. L. Mulch	General Manager	Toronto
Garden City Paper Mills Ltd.	C. Nelson Gain	General Manager	St. Catharines
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd	Sir Newton Moore	Director	London
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd	Senator Beaubien	Director	Montreal
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd	Benjamin Talbot	Director	Middleboro, Eng
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd	Roy M. Wolvin	Director	Montreal
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd	Horace Smith	Director	Toronto
Ottawa & Hull Power Co	A. J. Nesbitt	President	Montreal
Ottawa River Power Co	A. J. Nesbitt	President	Montreal
Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited	H. W. Hutchinson	President	Hamilton
Sawyer-Massey Co. Limited	T. B. Christie	Vice-President	Hamilton
Charles Walmsley & Co. (Can.) Ltd	Sir William Price	President	Quebec
Charles Walmsley & Co. (Can.) Ltd	Harry Kay	General Manager	Montreal

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association.* The year 1923 was an active one for this National organization. In January it took steps, along with the Retail Merchants Association and various wholesale organizations, to lay before the Dominion Government a series of representations with respect of Taxation. These were presented to Premier Mackenzie King and members of his Cabinet on Jan. 25, following a final Conference of the associated bodies, held in Ottawa on Jan. 24. In brief, these representations approved of the existing Sales Tax as a method of taxation, but suggested certain amendments to the regulations; asked for the repeal of the Stamp Tax on receipts and reduction of the Stamp Tax on cheques, drafts, bills of exchange and promissory notes, and suggested modifications in the Income Tax.

In February, the Association organized an important Conference to discuss Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada. This was held at Ottawa on the 20th, 21st and 22nd days of the month, the Conference being attended by officials of such Government departments as were engaged in Research work, and by representatives of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of

*NOTE.—For Presidential Address of C. Howard Smith and Reports of Committees, see *Supplement* in this volume; for Presidential Addresses and Reports at 1922 and 1923 Conventions, see *The Canadian Annual Review Supplement*, 1921 and 1922.

the Biological Board of Canada, of the Universities and Agricultural Colleges of the Dominion, of the Lignite Utilization Board, of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, of the Retail Merchants Association, of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and of the Rubber Association of Canada, besides a number of individual manufacturers and others interested in the subject. An enormous amount of valuable information was brought forward by the various speakers, the whole constituting a record of what had been accomplished to date in Canada, together with suggestions as to the steps necessary to advance the cause of Research in the future.

At a Banquet, which terminated the proceedings, the principal speaker was Sir Clifford Sifton, former Chairman of the Conservation Commission, who delivered an important Address, in which he presented his views with regard to the establishment of a National Research Institute. His proposal was that the Institute should embrace practically all Government services dealing with Applied Science; that its management should be delegated by Parliament to a Board of Governors; that there should be an initial grant of money, to be considered as a capital grant, for the equipment of the Institute, and that there should be a fixed annual grant for a period of years so that the work should have the advantage of permanence and continuity.

In the meantime, the Association, through its Commercial Intelligence Department, had been co-operating with the Department of Trade and Commerce in promoting the interests of Export Trade. Largely as a result of the Association's activity, short courses were organized in January and February at the University of Toronto, McGill University, and L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Economique, Montreal, which proved of great value to those export managers and their assistants who were enrolled. During March and April, meetings of manufacturers were organized in Hamilton, London, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, and Brantford, at which illustrated lectures on methods of conducting export trade were delivered by Trade Commissioners and other experts.

Export trade was likewise to the fore at a large gathering of Ontario manufacturers, held at Hamilton on Apr. 4, when C. Howard Smith, Montreal, first vice-President of the Association, who had spent the Winter months investigating openings for Canadian trade in Australia, New Zealand and the Orient, gave the results of his enquiries. Mr. Smith stressed the importance of developing export trade in order to meet the interest and, eventually, the principal of Canada's external debt and demanded that there should be absence of governmental interference and acknowledgment of the right of industries to group themselves together for united action to this and all other legitimate ends.

During the year the problem of Taxation bulked largely in Association affairs and, at a meeting of the Executive Council in Hamilton on Apr. 4, consideration was given to the proposal for a radical change in the Sales Tax, which had been suggested by a group of Montreal manufacturers, and laid by them before the Minister of Finance. Under the proposed system with certain modifications, the Tax, instead of being collectible on sales by both manufacturers and wholesalers, would be collectible only on sales by manufacturers. No definite decision with regard to the proposal was reached though it was pointed out by the Tarriff Committee that the Association, in its representations to the Government on Jan. 25, had gone on record as favouring the existing form of Sales Tax.

Annual Meetings of Divisions commenced with that of the British Columbia Division at Vancouver on Apr. 16, F. E. Burke, Wallace Fisheries Limited, the divisional Chairman, who was re-elected to the position, referred with satisfaction to a steady growth in membership and emphasized the importance to British Columbia of securing a Preferential Trade agreement between Canada and Australia. A feature of the Meeting was the attention directed to the desirabilty of establishing an inter-coastal steamship service between Eastern and Western Canada *via* Panama.

Meetings of the Prairie, Ontario and Maritime Divisions were held on May 10. Freight rates featured the meeting at Winnipeg, both the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and the British Columbia Rate Case being dealt with at length. Discussing the latter, Isaac Pitblado, K.C., representing the Manitoba Government in the case, declared that equalization was impossible when some rates were controlled by water competition and others by rail competition. He held that Vancouver should be as willing to bear the burden of the disadvantages which went with its location as it was to enjoy the advantages attached to it.

The Ontario Division, meeting at Toronto, was informed that its membership had increased during the year, by 46, to 2,328. The Legislative Committtee, in reviewing Provincial Legislation, stated that 204 Bills had been introduced at the 1923 Session, of which 117 had been passed and 87 defeated or withdrawn. This multiplicity of Bills was denounced.

At the Maritime Division Meeting at Moncton, N.B., a strong Resolution was passed requesting the President and Executive Council to present a petition to Premier King, urging the appointment of a Royal Commission to make a full investigation of the Canadian Ship-building and Ship-repairing industry, with a view to discovering the reason orders for ships were being placed in Great Britain instead of in Canada. The handicap under which Maritime manufacturers laboured as a result of heavy freight charges on shipments to Western Canada was made the subject of a special Report. At the Quebec Division Meeting in Montreal on May 15, keen interest was taken in the new Sales Tax as

announced by Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in his Budget Speech on May 11, and members discussed the proposed change at length. The Annual General Meeting of the Association followed on June 11, 12, 13 and 14, at Toronto and was largely attended. The retiring President of the Association, John R. Shaw, of Woodstock, who had recently returned from attending the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome, as the official representative of the Association, gave an illuminating account of the Congress and reviewed his impression of conditions in England and on the continent. Dealing in his Presidential Address with the economic situation in Canada, he expressed the belief that, while the country had passed through a very trying period, the crisis was over. The chief remaining obstacles to recovery and progress could be removed by the adoption of sound policies; the avoidance of dissension, geographical or occupational and the sympathetic co-operation of all Canadians in the inspiring task of developing the country along broad national lines.

The proceedings of the Convention were, as usual, crystallized in a series of Resolutions, the first of which was a strong pronouncement on the Tariff question. This declared that a sound and stable fiscal policy was absolutely necessary for the national development of Canada and the welfare of the entire population and, after enumerating the advantages following from the adoption of such a policy, expressed the opinion that the Customs Tariff should be immediately and substantially increased on finished products. Other Resolutions requested the Dominion Government to confer with the Provincial Governments with a view to delimiting the bounds of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxation; declared that profits from capital invested in commercial and productive enterprises should not be taxed until distributed to investors; urged the Dominion Government to arrange for the attendance at the Imperial Economic Conference, in the capacity of advisors to the Government representatives, of outstanding Canadians engaged in finance, transportation, manufacturing, commerce and agriculture; protested against any suspension of the coasting laws of Canada and urged the Dominion Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing industry in order to discover what measures were necessary to retain it in Canada.

The election of officers resulted in the appointment of the the following: President, C. Howard Smith, Montreal; first vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Arthur F. Hatch, Hamilton; second vice-President, J. H. Fortier, Quebec; Treasurer, Thomas Roden, Toronto. T. H. Watson, Galt, succeeded Joseph Picard, Quebec as Chairman of the Tariff Committee. Other features of the Meeting were the attention directed to Export Trade, one entire session being given over to this subject and the announcement that, in spite of a very trying year, membership had increased from 4,272 to 4,288.

After the Summer vacation, activities were resumed with the holding of a large Meeting at Montreal on Sept. 27, addressed by the new President, C. Howard Smith, and by George Dobbie, Galt, President of the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association; L. P. Deslongchamps, Montreal, vice-President of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and J. E. McLurg, Halifax, General Manager of Halifax Shipyards, Limited. At this Meeting the need for increased Tariff protection was vigorously declared. A similar Meeting attended by Ontario manufacturers was held in Toronto on Nov. 28, with the President, the first vice-President, and J. E. Warrington, Quebec, President of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association; H. F. E. Kent, Toronto, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and George A. Dobbie, Galt, President of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association, as speakers. In the meantime, both at meetings in Montreal and Toronto, the Executive Council had been giving careful attention to the new Sales Tax regulations, particularly to the requirement that licensed manufacturers and wholesalers, when selling to retailers or consumers, should show the tax as a separate item on the invoice. This provision was strenuously opposed by the Association and was ultimately dropped by the Minister.

Other incidents of the year in Association annals were the raising of funds by the Montreal Branch to endow a fellowship in Political Economy at McGill University; the formation of a branch at St. Hyacinthe, Que; the publication of a new edition of the Canadian Trade Index; the provision of numerous scholarships by the members of the Toronto Branch to the Toronto Central Technical School; the merger of the British Columbia Canners' Association with the British Columbia Division as the Canned Salmon Trade Section of the Division; the opening of a branch office in Edmonton for the service of Alberta members and the holding of a three-day conference by the Ontario Division in November to discuss problems of Provincial interest such as Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage, Power and Fuel supply, Assessment and Taxation.

Chairmen of Divisions of C. M. A. in 1923

Division	Name	Address
British Columbia	F. E. Burke	Vancouver
Maritime	J. A. Reid	Fredericton
Ontario	Geo. Brigden	Toronto
Prairie	E. G. Parker	Winuipeg
Quebec	Paul E. Joubert	Montreal

The Agricultural Industry of Canada; Field Crops and Live Stock in 1923.

Outstanding amongst the events of 1923 in the Agricultural industry was the harvesting of the largest wheat crop in the history of the Dominion. This amounted to 474,199,000 bushels grown on 22,671,864 acres, representing an average yield of 21 bushels per acre and havng an estimated value of $316,934,700. This immense production confirmed Canada's position as the second largest producer and the largest exporter of wheat in the world. Other crops

were also plentiful, the production of the oats establishing a record with 563,997,500 bushels. The Official figures of the extent of the field crops were as follows:

Field Crop	Acres	Yield Per Acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Price	Total Value
Fall Wheat	815,706	23·75	19,315,000	.92	$17,850,900
Spring Wheat	21,856,158	20·75	454,884,000	.66	299,083,800
Oats	14,387,807	39·25	563,997,500	.33	184,857,400
Barley	2,784,571	27·75	76,997,800	.42	32,570,700
Rye	1,448,142	16·00	23,231,800	.49	11,339,900
Peas	169,330	17·00	2,898,200	1.72	4,987,400
Beans	63,151	16·50	1,041,700	2.66	2,773,000
Buckwheat	440,121	22.25	9,743,700	.84	8,191,700
Mixed Grains	843,757	35·25	29,750,500	.59	17,654,800
Flaxseed	629,938	11·30	7,139,500	1.77	12,643,900
Corn (husking)	317,729	42·75 cwt.	13,608,000 cwt.	.92	12,466,000
Potatoes	560,942	99·00	55,497,000	1.02	56,397,800
Turnips, etc	194,512	196·00 tons	38,116,500 tons	.59	22,483,100
Hay and Clover	9,725,602	1·55	14,844,900	10.97	162,882,000
Grain Hay	1,920,432	2·25	4,336,100	3.47	15,063,800
Alfalfa	391,116	2·65	1,028,600	11.58	11,914,000
Fodder Corn	659,070	8·10	5,320,800	4.62	24,605,000
Sugar Beets	22,450	9·60	216,200	6.48	1,401,000

Notwithstanding the abundance of the crops, the economic position of the Canadian farmer showed little improvement, due to the low prices prevailing for practically all forms of Agricultural produce, and a great deal of attention was devoted during the year to investigating means of bettering conditions in the industry. A special Committee of Parliament, under the Chairmanship of Andrew McMaster, M.P., spent much time and examined many witnesses in an endeavour to get at the root of the Farmers' troubles, the scope of its enquiry covering a very wide range of subjects. As one result of its deliberations, a Royal Commission was appointed with instructions to investigate all circumstances surrounding the transportation and marketing of the Western grain crop. This Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Turgeon of Saskatchewan, Chairman; Dean Rutherford of the University of Saskatchewan; Professor A. D. A. McGibbon of the University of Alberta and J. G. Scott, Quebec, visited numerous points in Alberta and Saskatchewan during June, July and August; made investigations in the United States in September and the early part of October; held sittings in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto during the latter part of October and visited points in Manitoba in November. It examined many witnesses and collected a vast amount of information on all aspects of the subject.

In the meantime, as a result of representations made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Government had appointed Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, a Commissioner to study the question of Farm Credits with a view to the possible establishment of a Federal system to supplement the existing Provincial systems. Dr. Tory, in this capacity, visited several of the states of the Union and made a careful enquiry into the systems in operation there. Reports from both Commissions were to be ready for consideration at the 1924 Session of Parliament.

The problem of Wheat marketing was prominent throughout the year. In the earlier months, there was a strong demand for the restoration of the Wheat Board and, as early as Jan. 15, the *Manitoba Free Press* stated that the prospects were then for the appointment of a Board to handle the 1923 crop. The creation of such a Board had been authorized by the Dominion. Alberta and Saskatchewan had passed enabling legislation and Manitoba was willing to do its part to facilitate action. The *Free Press,* however, expressed doubt as to whether the influences pressing for the Board would be satisfied with one possessing the limited powers granted by the legislation. Discussion continued, but without definite result and, on Apr. 28, H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, said, "I think that by all means Alberta and Saskatchewan should go ahead and get the Wheat Board in operation to handle this year's crop, if possible." As Summer approached and no satisfactory action was taken, attention veered to the possibility of getting a Wheat Pool into operation. At the Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union of Canada at Saskatoon on July 2-4, the idea of a voluntary Co-operative Pool for the Prairie Provinces was endorsed and it was recommended that a conference be called to devise ways and means for making a great drive for such a pool.*

Later in the month a Saskatchewan voluntary Wheat Pool Board was formed, with J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as President, and an effort was made to sign up a sufficient acreage to get a Provincial pool into operation. Unfortunately the response was insufficient to warrant action being taken and the project was postponed until 1924. Meanwhile in Alberta, where a Board was formed under the presidency of H. W. Wood, more favourable results were achieved and to this Province went the credit for the first attempt to apply what is sometimes called the "California" plan to wheat marketing in Canada. Over 40 per cent. of the farmers of Alberta signed the contract to deliver all their wheat, except seed, to the Pool for five years. A line of credit was obtained from the banks, offices were opened at Calgary and Winnipeg and memberships were taken out in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Winnipeg Grain Clearing House and Lake Shippers' Clearance Association.

In the movement of grain the Canadian railways established new records both for quantities handled and speed of delivery. A distinct feature was the increasing importance of the Pacific route. During the crop year, 1922-23, 19,018,032 bushels were shipped through the port of Vancouver. During the season 1923-24, it was anticipated that between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels would move in this way. There was a time when it was argued that wheat could not be shipped in bulk *via* the Panama Canal because of the heat. This argument was no longer heard. It was also argued that the Panama route could not compete

*NOTE.—For additional data regarding the Wheat Pool, see Section on the Western Provinces, in this volume.

in cost with the Eastern route but this too was proved erroneous, so far at least as grain from Western part of the Prairies was concerned. In the meantime certain difficulties had been experienced in shipping *via* the Great Lakes due to the refusal of American boats to carry grain from Port Arthur and Fort William under new regulations enacted at the 1923 Session of Parliament. As a result, freight rates soared and they only declined when certain modifications were made in the regulations removing the objections of American vessel owners.*

The Livestock and Dairy industries received much attention, particularly from organizations and interests anxious to see Canadian cattle and dairy products in the forefront of export markets. There were, in Canada, in June, 1923, 3,648,871 horses having a value of $223,154,000; 9,719,869 cattle valued at $316,473,000; 3,263,525 sheep valued at $21,321,000; 3,915,684 swine valued at $52,312,000 and 42,930.562 poultry, valued at $37,840,300. The number of horses, cattle and sheep showed increases but swine and poultry, decreases over 1922. The Fordney Tariff continued to hamper the shipment of cattle to the United States but progress was made in the British market.† A notable event in this connection was the first shipment of Western Canadian cattle through the port of Quebec on June 2, a successful happening, witnessed amongst others by the members of the special Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and representatives of the Western Cattle Breeders' Association. Meanwhile, Canada had again, in 1923, the world's champion cow, this time "Dekol Plus Segis Dixie," owned by D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que., which, in 365 days, yielded 33,477·3 pounds of milk.

The condition of the Dairy industry, however, was not entirely satisfactory. Early in the year expressions of concern were voiced at the manner in which New Zealand cheese was taking the lead from Canada in British markets, Canadian exports between 1911 and 1922, having declined from 181,893,724 lbs. to 133,629,340 lbs., while in the same period New Zealand exports had increased from 49,187,384 lbs. to 160,711,484 lbs. Dr. Ruddick, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, emphasized this on his return from an investigatory trip to New Zealand and Australia, his conclusion being that, while the best Canadian cheese was superior to the best New Zealand cheese, there was much less poor New Zealand cheese put on the market than poor Canadian cheese. He urged an improvement in dairy methods in Canada, a policy that was strongly advocated at a Dairy Conference held in Ottawa on Nov. 29. Here it was stated that the industry was suffering from low production of milk per cow; failure to carry on the industry energetically throughout the year; and too little attention to growing corn and other fodders. However, it was pointed out, with satisfaction, that, with the exception of butter exports, all dairy products

*NOTE.—For additional data, see Relations with the United States in this Volume, pages 71-5.
†NOTE.—See also, pages 63-71 and 104-7.

were showing an increase. In a survey issued by the Department of Agriculture showing production between 1900 and 1922, the output of creamery butter increased from 36,066,739 lbs. to 146,863,517 lbs; cheese production decreased from 220,833,269 to 134,530,053 lbs; and the value of condensed milk products increased from $269,520 to $6,839,232.

The 1923 wool clip amounted to 15,539,416 lbs. from 2,755,273 sheep and lambs, comparing with 18,523,392 lbs. from 3,262,626 sheep and lambs in 1923. Owing to higher prices, however, the value of the 1923 clip, which was estimated at $3,574,001, was higher than that of the 1922 clip. Production of commercial fruit was considerably less than in 1922, with apples yielding 4,063,719 barrels, pears 227,335 bushels, plums 348,482 bushels, peaches 403,660 bushels, cherries 203,125 bushels, strawberries 8,652,200 quarts, raspberries 4,496,840 quarts, and grapes 42,185,077 lbs. Fur production for the season 1922-23 consisted of 4,963,996 pelts valued at $16,761,567, an increase over the previous season in the number of pelts but a decrease in value which were 4,366,790 and $17,438,867, respectively. Of the Provinces, Ontario ranked first in value of raw fur production with a total of $3,616,692, followed by Quebec with $3,094,655, Saskatchewan with $2,242,937, and the Northwest Territories with $2,171,424. Alberta, Manitoba, and British Columbia had each a production valued at over a million dollars, and the Yukon Territory a production valued at $199,522. The combined values for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to $738,816. There were, in 1922, 977 fox farms and 449 farms engaged in breeding other fur-bearing animals in Canada, this industry showing a steady increase from year to year. The number of animals in captivity was 30,782, a gain of 7,677 or 33 per cent. over 1921.

Meetings of Agricultural organizations were of frequent occurrence, chief amongst them being the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This important body held its Annual Meeting in Toronto during the week of Mch. 26 and dealt with a lengthy agenda. Of particular interest was the decision that the Council would take no part in future political campaigns but would continue to act as the voice of Agriculture to promote the study of political, as well as of educational, social and economic problems, though recognizing the right of Provincial associations to deal, as they saw fit, with the nomination and election of candidates. It was also decided that the time had arrived for a revision of the Platform adopted in 1918 and, to this end, the various Provincial associations were asked to make recommendations, these to be later submitted to a committee for co-ordination.

Amongst other matters, the Council adopted a Resolution urging the Dominion Government to introduce a measure providing for adequate Rural Credits on a long term Farm Loan basis, the existing Provincial plans being not entirely success-

ful; endorsed the Federal Government's action in placing the investigation of the Banking system in the hands of a Committee of the House of Commons; asserted the necessity of holding, at an early date, a conference of the different taxing authorities in the Dominion for the purpose of defining their respective spheres of jurisdiction; formulated plans for a Bureau of Research to enquire into matters affecting the farmer and adopted a non-committal attitude towards the proposed development of the Vancouver grain route, pending further investigation.

A proposal for the formation of an Eastern section of the Council was carefully considered but not approved; instead, it was decided that, upon formal application, the United Farmers of Quebec and the Maritime United Farmers should be admitted to membership in the Council and that conferences of two or more associations holding memberships might be held to deal with matters of local import. W. A. Amos, President of the United Farmers of Ontario, was elected President and C. H. Burnell, President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, vice-President.

At a meeting in Winnipeg in November, the Council took up the revision of its Platform, which was finally left in the hands of a special committee for completion and reference to the Annual Meeting of Provincial organizations. The Meeting passed Resolutions recommending to the consideration of Parliament the establishment of a national bank and urging the revision of the Bank Act to provide against further failures, such as that of the Home Bank, and to safeguard depositors. Early in December, the Special Committee published the revised Platform, or declaration of principles. These embodied the following: support of the League of Nations; opposition to any attempt to centralize Imperial authority; condemnation of the principle of Tariff Protection; rigid economy in public finance; definition of the fields of Federal and Provincial taxation; collection of public revenues as far as possible by direct taxation; public ownership of all Natural Resources and utilities; reform of the Senate based on principle of elective membership; revision of the Naturalization Act to provide for personal naturalization of married women; Proportional Representation wherever feasible; establishment of facilities for "long-term" loans; compulsory publication of contributions and expenditures in election campaigns; setting forth by all newspapers and periodicals, publications of facts of ownerships and control.

The Canadian Horticultural Council, which comprised the Fruit Growers of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Vegetable Growers of the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; West ern and Eastern Wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers, jam manufacturers, canners, nurserymen, florists and gardeners, met at Ottawa on Mch. 6. Amongst the notable work done was the establishment of a Plant Registration Bureau to protect plant

breeders, the location of trial plots containing a large number of varieties of vegetables and flowers, the arrangement of an extensive publicity campaign and plans for a number of national days such as Apple day, Decoration day and Arbour day. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association reported at its meeting in Toronto on Mch. 21 that, during its five years of operation, 19,000,000 pounds of Canadian wool had been handled. Results for 1922 showed a dividend of 8 per cent. earned, while a rebate of ¼ cent per pound was paid to shippers.

The Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists assembled at the University of Saskatchewan in June and passed Resolutions urging the Dominion Government to continue financial support to agricultural instruction and requesting the Federal and Provincial Governments to provide additional facilities for research in Veterinary Medicine. In September there was formed, at Ottawa, the Canadian National Veterinary Association with the object of uniting the veterinarians of Canada in the interests of the profession and to promote research and, in November, the Canadian Association of Exhibitions, comprising all Class "A" Exhibitions in Canada and also Winter and Spring shows receiving Federal aid. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association reported remarkable success of Canadian exhibitors at the National Seed Grain Exhibitions, Chicago, where 19 out of 25 prizes were captured for hard red spring wheat, 24 out of 35 for white oats and 4 out of 5 for field peas. The Grand Championship in wheat and oats went to Canada, and first prizes in two-rowed barley, fall rye and field peas. Another event of the year was the incorporation, under the Live Stock Pedigree Act, of the Canadian National Poultry Record Association to keep a register of hens.

The Co-operative Union of Canada issued, during the year, interesting statistics of the results of co-operative effort in Canada. Twelve retail societies, with share capital of $293,183, reported sales of $2,166,196 while the United Grain Growers, Limited, an important Western marketing organization, reported sales of $2,838,424 to its customers. In addition, the United Grain Growers marketed 89,224 head of cattle, 79,890 hogs and 26,000,000 bushels of grain. The Annual Report of this organization, of which Hon. T. A. Crerar continued as President, showed that, at Aug. 31, the Company was in strong financial shape with $2,821,305 paid-up Capital, $1,200,834 general Reserve and $1,270,136 depreciation Reserve. During the year its business turn-over amounted to $53,000,000 and it handled 32,000,000 bushels of grain. Profits of $532,000 were earned, a dividend of 8 per cent. paid and a substantial sum carried to profit and loss. The following were the Presidents of leading Agricultural organizations in 1923:

Organization	President	Address
Canadian Council of Agriculture	W. A. Amos	Palmerston
Canadian Goat Society	W. H. Cottrell	Vancouver
Western Stock Growers' Association	D. E. Riley	High River
Western Canada Live-Stock Union	G. H. Hutton	Calgary

Organization	President	Address
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.	Lt.-Col. R. McEwen	London
Canadian National Veterinary Association	Dr. F. Torrance	Ottawa
Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists	H. Barton	Ste. Anne de Bellevue
Canadian National Poultry Record Association	Dr. R. Barnes	Ottawa
National Dairy Council	E. H. Stonehouse	Weston
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association	John Love	Elora
Maritime Stock Breeders' Association	A. E. Trites	Salisbury
Canadian Horticultural Association	L. J. Burpee	Ottawa
Farmers' Union of Canada	L. P. McNamee	Kelvington
Western Canadian Society of Agronomy	Prof. M. Champlin	Saskatoon
Western Canada Livestock Union	George H. Hutton	Calgary
Canadian Association of Exhibitions	D. T. Elderkin	Regina

Minerals, Fisheries and Forest Industries of 1923.

Progress marked every phase of Mineral production in Canada during 1923, new output records being established in Coal, Lead, Zinc and Asbestos, with marked recovery in Nickel and Copper. The total value of the production, according to the preliminary report of the Bureau of Statistics, was $214,019,832, as compared with $184,297,242 in 1922, and the record value of $227,859,665 attained in 1920. The principal mineral-producing Province was Ontario, with a value of $79,916,836. British Columbia came second with $44,143,390, followed by Alberta with $31,646,816; Nova Scotia, with $30,534,176 and Quebec, with $19,827,495. Employment by mining companies indicated a general advance during the year of approximately 6 per cent. The improvement was particularly marked in metal mining in which the number of men employed increased approximately 27 per cent.

In the matter of Coal supply, Canada was much better off in 1923 than in many other years. The output from Canadian mines was greater than in any previous year, and amounted to almost 17,000,000 tons. Importations of Coal were on such a scale that the available supply was approximately 10,000,000 tons larger than in the preceding year. The British Empire Steel Corporation's coal mines, which had had their smallest output in twenty years in 1922, increased production by 1,000,000 tons, while the year was featured by substantial shipments of domestic Coke to Montreal and the announcement of the Company's intention to establish a by-product coking plant in the vicinity of Montreal.

While the output of Gold at 1,223,601 ounces, valued at $25,294,076 was somewhat lower than in 1922, when 1,263,364 ounces were produced having a value of $26,116,050, the production was only exceeded by that of 1922 and by the record output of 1900 when 1,350,057 ounces, valued at $27,908,153, were produced. Power shortage in Northern Ontario in the early part of the year was largely accountable for the lower output as compared with 1922. The year was featured by further important discoveries and considerable development work in Rouyn Township in Northern Quebec. Following a visit to the gold camps of Northern Ontario and Quebec in August by members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, E. P. Matthewson, New York, President of the Institute, stated to the Montreal *Daily Star* that the party had been impressed with

the tremendous future for gold mining in that region, the goldfields being "simply wonderful."

Returns from the Silver-producers indicated some falling-off in the total production of this metal. In Ontario there was an appreciable increase in production in comparison with the previous year, but production from British Columbia mines was appreciably lower both in quantity and value than in 1922. There was a considerable increase in the production of Cobalt during the year to a total of 966,020 pounds, which compared very favourably with the record output of 1,079,572 pounds reached in 1917. The value of the output was considerably higher than in any previous year. The depression in the markets for Nickel and Copper came to an end early in 1923 and the renewal of activities by the International Nickel Company and the British American Nickel Corporation resulted in a production of 62,453,-843 pounds, or more than three times the output of 1922. The production of Lead set up new Canadian records in each of the past three years, the output of 1923 amounting to 110,730,730 pounds, an increase of more than 17,000,000 pounds over 1922. Zinc production amounted to 60,368,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 4,000,000 pounds. Asbestos showed considerable improvement, setting up a new record of 231,231 tons, while the production of brick and tile was larger than in the previous year.

During the year several statements were made regarding the importance of the mining industry to Canada. Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister, in the Annual Report of the Federal Department of Mines, wrote—"The mineral resources of Canada are amongst its greatest national assets and, owing to our national climatic conditions and the relatively limited area of the country capable of agricultural development, the mining industry must necessarily occupy a relatively larger place in our economic development than in those countries of the world more fortunately endowed with respect to climate. Mining is not affected by climate and can be carried on irrespective of it. The importance of this industry is indicated by the growing increase in the annual production of minerals *per capita*, which has risen during 35 years from $2.23 to $26.40 a head of population. This curve of production is increasing from year to year until it should ultimately exceed that of any other country in the world." Another notable utterance was that of C. V. Corless, Mond Nickel Co., before the Canadian Club of Toronto on Apr. 16, who pointed out that the Laurentian ridge or Pre-Cambrian shield, stretching across Northern Ontario and Quebec and separating Eastern and Western Canada, had been the cause of many of Canada's economic, social and political problems, but that the development of its immense mineral resources would eventually weld the country more strongly together.

Further efforts were made during the year to find oil in Alberta. Up to the end of 1922, 230,000 feet of drilling had been done but no notable discoveries had been made, except with

respect to natural gas of which large quantities had been encountered. In April, some excitement was caused by a flow of gas at the well of British Petroleums, Limited, near Wainwright, The Imperial Oil, Limited, which had completed a large refinery at Calgary, announced their intention of continuing exploratory work in the Province. In the meantime, a party of members of the Alberta Legislature visited the Tar-sands districts in the northern part of the Province and inspected the experimental work being carried on in connection with the extraction of oil and other products.

Members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held their Annual Meeting in Montreal on Mch. 7, 8 and 9 and discussed various problems connected with the Industry Resolutions were passed dealing with the inadequate and unsatisfactory supply of Fuel for Central Canada, and expressing approval of the action of the Dominion Government in appointing a Fuel Board to study and report on the problem; this, it was hoped, would lead to the appointment of a commission of engineers empowered to investigate in a practical way the entire problem of transporting and marketing Canadian coal in such areas as were dependent on foreign supplies. A second Resolution directed attention to prospective development in the section of Quebec lying adjacent to the Kirkland Lake area in Ontario, and urged the Quebec Government to provide and maintain an adequate force of fire rangers during the Summer in this region. In his presidential Address, W. R. Wilson, dealt with the history and functions of the Institute. It was organized in 1898 with 23 charter members. Membership increased at the average rate of from 30 to 63 members a year and, in 1922, had reached 1,620. Meantime, Canada's Mineral production had grown from $38,412,431, in 1898, to $211,301,897 in 1918, an increase in 20 years of about 450 per cent., or 22½ per cent. annually. If the same rate of increase continued in the next twenty years, then opportunities for service in the various branches of Engineering applied to Mining would, in all probability, increase at the same rate, while there would be corresponding opportunities for additional safe and sound investments of capital in mining projects. John A. Dresser was elected President for 1924-25.

The fifth Annual Western Meeting of the Institute took place at Estevan, Sask., on Oct. 3, 4 and 5. The Meeting was characterized by a well-balanced programme of a few excellent papers, together with two full days devoted to the inspection of mines in the vicinity of Bienfait. Saskatchewan's deposits of Sodium Sulphate came in for special attention. Information was given to the effect that only six out of ninety deposits had been investigated; that these would yield between 17 and 20 million tons and that it was only a question of time until these deposits would supply the whole Dominion, which was, at present, importing all but a few hundred tons of its annual requirements.

The special mining number of *The Financial Post* estimated that the securities of Canadian Mining companies had a par value of $774,749,281, of which $417,458,320 was held in Canada, $236,512,653 in the United States, $101,168,773 in Great Britain and $18,866,535 elsewhere. Other interesting statistics of the year were contained in a Report by the Dominion Fuel Board on the Peat resources of Canada. These showed that there are 37,000 square miles of Peat bog in Canada, of which 12,000 are in Provinces producing little or no coal and that this supply could produce an equivalent in heating value of 5,400,000,000 tons of coal.

Canadian Fisheries and Fishing Industry. Canada's Fisheries continued to provide, during 1923, employment for many thousands of the population, particularly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. There was a production for the year estimated at $40,000,000, and this was approximately the same as in the previous year. While the Fisheries were not yet back to their War-time level, there was some improvement during 1923, and both demand and prices exhibited favourable tendencies. Amongst the features of the year were the increase of over 50,000 cases in the output of the Salmon canneries of British Columbia, the 1923 pack amounting to 1,341,677 cases; the shipping through the port of Prince Rupert of 30,000,000 pounds of Halibut, constituting a new high record; the production of a record quantity of fresh water fish from the inland lakes of the Prairie Provinces and the heavy Oyster catch in the waters around Prince Edward Island. As usual, the larger portion of the product of the Fisheries was exported, the value of the 1923 exports being $27,400,707. This was less than in 1922 or 1921 but, taking into consideration lower prices, it was probable that quantities were very little reduced. Amongst the shipments were 438,294 cwts. of canned Salmon valued at $6,566,804; 64,093 cwts. of canned Lobsters, valued at $4,395,116; and 530,286 cwts. of dried Codfish, valued at $3,723,675.

The amount of capital represented in the boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, freezers, etc. engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was $25,648,650 in 1922, and the number of employees engaged in these industries, 57,880. In fish canning and curing establishments the investment was $22,116,338 and the number of persons employed was 16,577. The number of fish canning and curing establishments was 933, comprising 586 Lobster canneries, 67 Salmon canneries, 10 Clam canneries, 8 Sardine and other fish canneries, 8 Whale oil and Fish oil factories and 254 Fish curing establishments. The total value of production of the Fish canning and curing establishments was $25,565.489.

The necessity for increasing markets, both at home and abroad, was emphasized on several occasions. It was one of the important matters taken up by the National Fisheries Association and led to the making of appropriations by the Fed-

eral Government and some of the Provincial Governments for an advertising campaign designed to educate the people of Canada to the value of fish as a food. The Federal Government also made an appropriation for the establishment of a practical School of Fisheries at Halifax, while the Provincial Government of Quebec authorized an expenditure of $40,000 for the purpose of establishing cold storage plants along the shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Gaspé Peninsula.

In the meantime, interesting statements about the Fisheries were being made from time to time, especially by Dr. E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries. It was pointed out that much was being said about exhausted and declining fisheries and man's wasteful methods, but the waters of the Dominion were too vast and their products too varied to give ground for fear as to their permanent collapse. On the whole there was room for expansion and fuller utilization and for a better appreciation by the Canadian people of certain kinds of fish rarely seen in the markets. It was also pointed out that the Fisheries were independent of drought, storm or war and that they were self-seeded, self-cultivated, self-matured and would continue to flourish if wisely conserved and utilized.

Forest Resources; Lumber, Pulp and Paper Industries. Forest resources of Canada, as both their limitations and potential value became more generally appreciated, were receiving increasing consideration and, during 1923, more than the usual amount of attention was devoted to questions surrounding their conservation. The Canadian Forestry Association, which reported increased revenues and enlargement of all forms of propaganda looking towards the prevention of Forest fires and the advancement of tree planting, was most active during the year in getting out thought-compelling material on the situation facing the country. This included several statements by prominent Canadians. Notable amongst them was one by J. R. Booth, the veteran Ottawa lumberman, who blamed the carelessness of irresponsible mining prospectors for much of the damage done to the Forests, instancing the Montreal River Limit of 1,700 square miles of virgin timber, which was absolutely green when opened up by his Company but which had been destroyed to the extent of one-third to one-half by prospectors, without the discovery of a single mine. In another statement by Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice, it was shown that there were 10 trees destroyed by human-set fires to one tree utilized for the service of the Canadian people and that, in a country where 85 per cent. of the Forest area was owned by the public. "Had it not been for fires," said Sir Lomer, "Canada would to-day be the richest Forest owner on the globe."

Dr. Clifton D. Howe, acting President of the Forestry Association, issued statistics showing that the value of the products of Canada's Forest industries approximated half a billion dollars per annum and that 100,000 men were given em-

ployment in the woods and factories and asked whether the Forest were not worth saving. A striking statement put out by the Association and published widely in the Press showed that in five years, Canadian citizens had destroyed over 3,600,000 acres of merchantable timber growing on public-owned land, while, in the whole Dominion, only 6,000 acres had as yet been planted artificially. In the meantime Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis, N. S., had continued his efforts through the Press and otherwise to stir up public opinion on the subject of conservation. Following serious forest fires, which occurred over large areas in British Columbia, Northern Ontario and Quebec and New Brunswick, in the latter part of May, he declared that Canadians had only Providence to thank that the fires did not make a clean sweep of forest growths in these areas but were stopped by abundant rains. He referred to the menace of 200 million cords of dead, dry, bud-worm killed trees which were blowing down and piling up and urged drastic action to prevent further loss.

The subject of Forest protection was brought up in Parliament on Mch. 4 by Pius Michaud, M.P., who introduced a Resolution providing for Federal and Provincial co-operation. In his speech, Mr. Michaud stated that there had been 4,000 Forest fires in Canada in 1922, resulting in a destruction of timber sufficient to cover a belt a mile wide from Halifax to Winnipeg. He also referred to the depredation of the spruce bud-worm which had in ten years caused a loss of 100,000,000 cords of pulpwood in Quebec and 50,000,000 cords in New Brunswick. Several members of the House, including Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. W. S. Fielding, participated in the Debate on the Resolution, all concurring in the necessity for taking vigorous steps to conserve Forest resources, and the Resolution was carried unanimously. Later in the Session provision was made for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the country's timber resources, with special reference to the supply of pulpwood. This Commission was named during the Summer and opened its Enquiry in the Autumn.*

Other incidents of the year in connection with Forestry were the holding of a three-day Conference of British Columbia Foresters on Feb. 5-7 at Thurston Bay, at which it was reported that 1922 had been one of the worst years in history for Forest fires; the statement of A. T. Murchie, Chief Inspector of scalers in New Brunswick, at the Lumbermen's and Foresters' Convention in Montreal, on Feb. 9, that the bud-worm appeared to have run its course in New Brunswick after killing spruce and fir to the extent of 20 years' supply; the formation of a Juvenile Forest Protection League for British Columbia by T. H. Ainsworth of Nanaimo, as a means of awakening Young Canada of the necessity of Forest protection; and the holding, in Canada, of the British Empire Forestry Conference, at which it was stated that during the previous five years Canada had lost $72,000,000 of

*NOTE —The work of the Commission has been dealt with separately on pages 78-81.

timber as a result of forest fires, while in the Scandinavian countries, where protective measures had been adopted, there was practically no loss.

In the Lumber industry, conditions were more satisfactory in 1923. While there was no pronounced boom in business, turnover was steadier and prices more stable than in 1922. The cut during the 1922-23 season was consideraly larger, though still much below the pre-War level in Eastern Canada. Export trade with the United States was fair and a moderate amount of lumber was shipped to the British market. Statistics for 1922 issued during the year showed a cut of 3,138,598 thousand feet board measure, valued at $84,554,172, as compared with 2,869,307 thousand feet in 1921, valued at $82,448,585. There were 2,922 mills in operation, as against 3,126 in 1921 but the average number of days of operation showed an increase from 82 to 90, while the average production per mill was up from 918 to 1,074 thousand feet board measure; 31,892 men were employed and the payroll totalled $27,621,691. The total value of all products in the Industry was $114,324,580.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association met in Montreal on Jan. 24, under the Presidency of A. E. Clark, Toronto. In his Presidential Address, Mr. Clark said that the new year held out prospects of better times for the industry. He declared that what the country needed was a sane Immigration policy, coupled with careful Government financing which would curb reckless expenditures. The industry was handicapped in his opinion by excessive freight rates and by the persecution of lumbermen by members of Legislatures. Resolutions were passed urging a reduction in railway costs so that freight rates might be restored to a lower basis; directing that due consideration be given to securing publicity in Great Britain for Canadian lumber and requesting the Government to enquire into the matter of roof coverings and to make provisions for testing various kinds. Angus McLean, Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N. B., was elected President and George W. Grier, G. A. Grier and Son, Montreal, vice-President

The Pulp and Paper industry experienced another year of remarkable progress, particularly in the production of Newsprint paper. Of this important commodity 1,262,000 tons were produced, as compared with 1,081,364 tons in the previous year. Six new machines with capacity of 445 tons per day were added, bringing the total capacity of Canadian mills up to 4,400 tons per day. In other grades of Paper, conditions were not so favourable. Domestic demand was not marked by any great activity, though it remained fairly steady. Exports of Book, Writing and Wrapping papers were ahead of 1922, but imports were also heavy averaging over $767,000 per month.

The expansion of Newsprint production in relation to that of the United States was a subject of much interest. The Newsprint Service Bureau published figures showing that in

1913 Canadian mills produced 21 per cent. of the combined output of the mills of the two countries; in 1922, 43 per cent. and in 1923 nearly 46 per cent. In 1922, 88 per cent. of the Canadian output was exported and 80 per cent. went to the United States, also, 89 per cent. of the Newsprint imported into the United States came from Canada. Figures issued in June showed that seven Canadian companies had capacities in excess of 250 tons per day, while only three United States companies exceeded this quantity.

The growth of the industry was reflected in the 1922 Census returns. These showed 104 mills in operation, as compared with 100 in 1921, 43 manufactured pulp only, 33, paper only and 28, pulp and paper. Pulp production amounted to 2,150,251 tons, an increase of 38·8 per cent. over 1921, while Paper production totalled 1,366,815 tons, an increase of 34·1 per cent. Employees numbered 25,830; Wages paid amounted to $32,918,955 and Capital invested in the industry was 381,006,324. Of this Capital represented by stocks, bonds and other securities, it was stated that 68 per cent. was held in Canada, 18 per cent. in the United States and 3 per cent. in Great Britain. Export figures for 1923 showed that 1,384,230 cords of Pulpwood, valued at $13,525,004 were shipped from the country, as against 1,011,332 cords valued at $10,359,762 in 1922. Exports of Wood Pulp amounted to 17,507,177 cwts. valued at $47,027,496, compared with 16,364,934 cwts., valued at $41,037,849, while the value of Paper exported increased from $74,825,893 to $93,770,957.

Incidents of the year in connection with the industry were: the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal on Jan. 26, at which H. F. E. Kent, Kinleith Paper Mills, Toronto, was elected President and George Carruthers, Interlake Tissue Mills, Toronto, vice-President; the transfer of control of the Belgo Paper Co., Ltd., to the Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., Ltd., and the election of Hubert Biermans, President, Sir Herbert Holt, vice-President, and John Stadler, Chief Engineer and Manager; the announcement, in September, of a re-organization plan for the Riordan Company, followed in November by the appointment of a liquidator. An interesting incident was the official opening of a School of Paper Making at Three Rivers, the first of its kind on the Continent. This School was undertaken by the Quebec Government, through the Department of Lands and Forests, and was under the direction of Gustave Piché. On Nov. 29, H. F. E. Kent, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, gave an Address at a large meeting of Ontario manufacturers in Toronto in which he advocated more protection for the industry.

The estimated forest areas of 456,880 square miles of merchantable timber and 739,125 square miles of unprofitable or inaccessible timber, comprised 33 per cent. of the total area of the country.

Forest Statistics of Canada*

Softwood	Saw Material 1,000 cu. ft.	Pulpwood, Fuel wood, Ties Poles, Posts, etc.	Total
Spruce	25,264,715	44,783,154	70,047,869
Balsam fir	10,516,820	19,203,440	29,720,260
Jack pine	3,996,530	25,254,492	29,251,022
Cedar	17,979,240	4,065,761	22,045,001
Douglas fir	16,512,600	374,400	16,887,000
Hemlock	14,879,518	1,265,136	16,144,654
White pine	3,827,025	4,559,958	8,386,983
Red pine	866,145	1,632,735	2,498,880
Larch	732,115	710,184	1,442,299
Western yellow pine	876,000	117,000	993,000
Yellow cypress	876,000	117,000	993,000
Total	96,326,708	102,083,260	198,409,968
Hardwood			
Poplar	3,234,630	26,315,480	29,550,110
White Birch	1,188,045	5,599,100	6,787,145
Yellow Birch	2,278,695	3,003,550	5,282,245
Maple	1,359,114	2,671,125	4,030,240
Beech	401,979	741,734	1,143,713
Basswood	242,214	302,100	544,314
Elm	195,786	235,298	431,083
Ash	120,669	213,250	333,919
Cottonwood	172,572	.....	172,572
Oak	43,143	58,330	101,473
Alder	.....	4,750	4,750
Total	9,236,847	39,144,717	48,381,564
Grand Total	105,563,555	141,227,977	246,791,532

Canadian Trade Development in 1923. There was marked expansion in Canadian Trade, both export and import, during 1923. Exports of Canadian products attained a value of $1,014,734,274, or over $130,000,000 more than in 1922, while Imports entered for consumption were valued at $903,530,515, an increase of $141,000,000 over 1922. These Exports and Imports were classified as follows:

Main Groups	Total Imports for Consumption	Total Exports Canadian Produce
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$182,648,048	$416,210,990
Animal Products	46,423,862	136,858,250
Fibres and Textiles	178,428,036	8,360,906
Wood and Paper Products	40,017,384	267,553,964
Iron and its Products	173,720,299	67,035,808
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	42,431,222	56,814,055
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	165,114,172	29,505,528
Chemical Products	26,170,557	15,768,412
Miscellaneous	48,576,935	16,626,361
Totals	$903,530,515	$1,014,734,274

The United States, which had taken second place to the United Kingdom in 1922 as an importer of Canadian products, again resumed its former position of leadership, taking goods to the value of $422,041,789, as compared with $360,819,518 consigned to the United Kingdom. Japan was Canada's second best customer with Imports of $21,694,553, while Australia came third with $21,238,620. Canada's Imports from the United States

*NOTE.—From *The Forests of Canada*, 1923, published by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior of Canada.

amounted to $610,374,805, surpassing those of all other countries combined and exceeding imports from the United Kingdom by $455,882,385. Very large quantities of Agricultural and Vegetable products, Iron and Steel products and Coal continued to be brought in from the United States, while Canada's Exports to the United States were principally Lumber, Pulp and Paper and Agricultural products. Principal Imports from the United Kingdom were Textiles, while Canada's principal Exports to the United Kingdom continued to be Agricultural products.

Export trade received increasing attention and a larger number of representatives of exporting houses visited foreign and overseas markets than ever before. On the other hand, several Canadian Trade Commissioners returned to the Dominion and visited the principal industrial centres in order both to post themselves on industrial developments at home and to arouse interest in the markets of those countries to which they were assigned. These included W. J. Egan, at the time, Commissioner to South Africa; G. R. Stevens, British West Indies; J. E. Ray, Manchester; A. S. Bleakney, Belgium; A. E. Bryan, Japan and P. W. Ward, Straits Settlements. Amongst other notable Trade developments of the year was the rapidly increasing importance of the port of Vancouver, largely through the development of the Panama Canal route; the inauguration of an Inter-coastal Steamship service between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports; and the opening of the largest drydock in the world at St. John, N. B.

Nipigon River Bungalow Camp
A New Feature of the Canadian Pacific Railway Service in 1923.

TRANSPORTATION AFFAIRS IN CANADA

By

R. E. Gosnell

The Railway Situation in 1923; General Conditions and Incidents.

Statistics of Canadian Railways for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, showed Operating Revenues of $473,027,397, as against $444,359,763 for 1922, or an increase of $28,667,634, with Operating Expenses of $407,847,953 as against $396,831,732, an increase of $11,016,221. Operating Income was $58,520,125 as against $41,519,190 in 1922, an increase of $17,000,935, a satisfactory showing largely due to the heavy grain crop which was handled.

The total number of Railways operated during the year 1922-23 was 62, with a total mileage of 52,273·76 of which 39,773·-26 was single trackage. Of the latter there were 1,450 in Nova Scotia, 1,947·53 in New Brunswick, 4,927·42 in Quebec, 10,940 in Ontario, 4,527·18 in Manitoba, 6,338·02 in Saskatchewan, 4,566·89 in Alberta, 4,372·89 in British Columbia, 57·52 in Yukon and 273·33 in the United States. During the year there was constructed, of single trackage, 495·32 miles and 91·27 miles of yard track and sidings. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1922 the railway aid given by the Dominion had totalled $662,843,686, by the Provinces, $43,414,386, and, by Municipalities, $16,390,674, to which must be added $43,680,673 with $13,329,950 more granted by Quebec under special conditions. The total net Earnings of the 58 railways reporting were $46,759,722. Twenty-five railways had deficits aggregating $7,819,458. The C. P. R. had net Operating Earnings of $37,933,310, the Grand Trunk $7,382,206, the Canadian Southern $7,167,517, the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo $526,-744, the Père Marquette $1,363,176, Dominion Atlantic $429,646, Wabash (in Canada) $622,879, and several smaller lines with smaller amounts to their credit, after paying taxes, interest, rentals, etc. The number of persons killed in train accidents was 323, and the number of persons injured increased to 3,256.

The grain crops in the years 1922 and 1923 being much larger in volume than in previous years, the movement of grain for 1921-22 and 1922-23 was, correspondingly, the most important feature of the transportation business in Canada. The total of all grains in 1923 amounted to 1,176,343,500 bushels and, in 1922, 1,056,211,400. Of this, 907,293,800 bushels and 745,761,500 bushels were produced respectively, in those years, in the Middle-West Provinces.

The exports of Canadian wheat, in 1922-23, amounted to 229,681,814 bushels, 174,287,453 bushels of which went to the British Empire. Of the latter amount 174,011,494 bushels were absorbed by the British Empire. Of the remainder of the total

export Belgium took 8,452,566 bushels; France, 4,395,422; Germany, 1,751,962; Greece, 3,446,000; Italy, 12,281,640; Japan, 3,048,533; The Netherlands, 4,598,151; Sweden, 1,102,501; The United States, 12,936,048. Of the number of bushels of wheat shipped 86,748,671 were *via* Canadian ports and 129,871,095 *via* United States ports.

A notable development of the year was the trend of the traffic towards Vancouver, B. C., from Alberta and Western Saskatchewan. By way of Panama Canal and to the Orient there was shipped out 17,829,687 bushels, an increase of approximately 10,000,000 over the previous year. Of this total, 10,506,635 bushels went to Great Britain and 7,323,033 to other countries. The total export shipments of all grains *via* Canadian seaports in 1922-23 amounted to 99,005,882 bushels and, *via* United States seaports, 136,916,070 bushels.

The official statistics as to Railway traffic were as follows:

Product	Originating in Canada Tons	From Foreign Connections to Canadian Points Tons	From Foreign Connections to Foreign Points Tons
Agricultural	21,559,698	896,551	3,038,590
Animal	1,639,917	320,080	1,415,356
Mineral	17,778,017	15,329,355	2,986,904
Forest	13,130,701	465,733	996,524
Manufacturing and Miscellaneous	68,962,401	20,188,279	14,606,879

The total originated was 103,757,559 tons, an increase of 14,902,759 over 1922; the total freight unloaded at stations in Canada was 73,134,032 tons; the total freight delivered to foreign connections was 29,788,134 tons.

The Hudson Bay Railway Question; Other Incidents. One of the questions which divided Canada was the construction of the Hudson Bay railway as an outlet for the grain of the Middle West. Its consideration in Parliament aroused a very general discussion and, apparently, it had been viewed largely in the light of how sectional interests were affected. Practically, the sole proponents were in the Middle West. The *Regina Leader* which, along with the *Manitoba Free Press*, was one of the most prominent advocates of the completion of the railway, seemed to fairly indicate the situation in stating: "at the present time three new 'spouts' are being advocated, namely, a canalized water-way for ocean going steamers through the St. Lawrence to the head of the Lakes; a western route, with Vancouver as the port of shipment; and the Hudson Bay Railway."

The *Manitoba Free Press* placed a great deal of weight on the evidence contained in the Senate findings in 1920, in which, however, there was a division of opinion as to the relative merits of Port Nelson and Port Churchill as *termini*. In another issue of the same paper it was alleged that "this dispute will never end until the route is tried out under proper conditions," but that, in the meantime, the presumption will remain in its favour as an alternative route to the world's markets. Again,

it spoke of it as "a reasonable business enterprise," and said that "the only surprising thing about this route is that it was not completed and put into operation before the war." An unamimous Resolution, Feb. 21, was passed by the Manitoba Legislature calling upon the Government to complete the road. This Resolution was moved by the Hon. Mr. Bracken, Premier.

The Montreal *Daily Star* stated that, while the East was in entire sympathy with the West, in the latter's desire to find a solution for its grain transportation problem, it was "utterly opposed to any discredited plan which might add greatly to the already overpowering burden of the National debt." J. Lambert Payne, writing a series of articles in the Montreal *Daily Star*, condemned the route as an utter impossibility from an economic view, and advised that the only thing to do was "to wipe it off the map". Sir Henry Thornton was reported, in Moose Jaw, to have said that nothing would be done in respect of completing the road until he had gone over it himself and thoroughly investigated conditions, although in Parliament, the Minister of Railways stated that Sir Henry had advised that that part of the line from Mile 214 to the end of steel, which was in a very bad condition, should be put into "reasonable operating condition."

There was much other comment, and A. A. Wright, expert in transportation, before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, referred to both the Hudson Bay route and the Deep Waterways as "criminal folly". *Canadian Finance*, discussing the decision of Parliament to conserve construction work on the line, said "there is not unanimous agreement on the prospect for the project, even in Winnipeg where men long associated with the progress of the West, take the view that construction of the railway and expenditure on the terminals and development of the route, should be associated with the mineral prospecting and development of the North Country." Captain Bernier, veteran navigator, who, as master of ships, had long experience in the Arctic, strongly advocated Hudson Bay as a grain route. According to his evidence it was safe for ships from four to six months per year. Before the same body, at Dauphin, Man., J. A. Campbell, Commissioner for Northern Manitoba, testified that from Saskatoon to Liverpool the rate *via* Hudson Bay would be 25 cents a bushel as against 34½ cents at present, and would make farming in the West profitable. In his opinion, all the grain routes would be required in a few years to move the grain crop. W. J. Ward, M.P., basing his calculation on Mr. Campbell's evidence stated that that would mean $100,000,000 to Western farmers. Before a meeting of the Canadian Institute of Engineers at Winnipeg, W. Nelson Smith, who had been making an economic survey of the route, stated that there were fourteen angles from which it could be viewed, and suggested a large mixed commission to investigate all the facts and conditions covering every possibility.

An important feature of the year was the tendency toward freight rate reductions. The average freight receipts, per ton per mile in 1922, was 1·033c and in 1923, ·995c. The principal rate reductions, which affected revenue in 1923, were as follows:

Application of Crow's Nest Pass basis of rates on grain and grain products, eastbound to head of Lakes (reduction of approximately 33⅓%) effective July 6, 1922; Reduction of 6% in Eastern Canada and 6¼% in Western Canada in rates on basic commodities, effective August 1st, 1922.

Reduction of 20% in rates to Vancouver on export grain, effective August 1st, 1922, and a further reduction of 10% effective, October 10, 1923.

Reduction in export rates on grain milled in transit of 2½c per 100 lbs. from lower lake ports, effective May 15, 1923.

Removal of "Halifax Differential" of 1c. per 100 lbs. on Overseas traffic in and out of Halifax, effective October 1st, 1923.

Adjustment rates in Prince Edward Island and other Maritime Provinces, effective on various dates beginning May 20, 1923.

During the year there occurred the deaths of two outstanding figures in the Railway world of Canada—Lord Shaughnessy, Chairman of the C. P. R. Directorate and former President, and Sir William Mackenzie former Chief Executive of the Canadian Northern Railway. The death of the former took place on Monday, Dec. 10, at the age of 71. Lord Shaughnessy was admittedly one of the ablest executives in America and, during his term as President of the C. P. R., a period of 20 years—1898 to 1918—its history was one of marked and uninterrupted progress—in fact, without precedent in any country in the world. A more spectacular and scarcely less prominent Railwayman, passed away in the person of Sir William Mackenzie, Toronto, who died Dec. 5, at the age of 74. Sir William, along with Sir Donald Mann, a partner in most of the former's many enterprises, was a promoter of the Canadian Northern Railway, and developed it from a very small beginning, as a very short line of railway in Manitoba, to a transcontinental system, with numerous branches and a total mileage of 9,900 miles. This system, later incorporated with the Canadian National Railways, was financed almost wholly by subsidies and by bond guarantees by various Governments, and his skill in raising money on these securities gained for him the *soubriquet* of the "Canadian wizard of finance."

One of the political sensations of the year was the rejection by the Senate of the C.N.R. Bill for the construction of 26 branch lines, mainly in the West, at an estimated cost of $28,000,000. It raised a hue and cry in many of the newspapers, traditionally opposed to the Senate, and also in many of the others published where sectional interests were affected. The more conservative portion of the Press and, also, Conservative in political complexion, praised the action of the Senate and sided with it as a wise interposition in behalf of the financial interests of the country as a whole. The reasons *pro* and *con* are referred to in the digest of the Senate proceedings elsewhere, but probably the best *résumé* of reasons for rejection was given in an interview by the Hon. Sir Edward Kemp in the *Winnipeg Tribune* of July 10th. He stated that the objections to the Bill were chiefly

under two heads: "One—the manner in which the Bill was drawn and the extraordinary power given under it. The other—the lack of funds and the general financial situation in which the country finds itself."

As to the first, the Bill asked for something without precedent, in parliamentary practice in Canada. A blanket power was asked to construct more mileage and expend more money, without reference to Parliament, and without the sums required being placed in the estimates. Sir Edward had in mind an investment of $2,000,000 in Paris real estate for which there was not the slightest warrant or justification, as well as the financial difficulties being encountered by the country. After the House of Commons had been in Session for five months the Bill had been sent to the Senate, in the dying days of Parliament, at the same time as the supplementary estimates, making hundreds of grants for public works, etc., all over the country. As to the second objection, Sir Edward Kemp strongly emphasized and dwelt at length upon the financial situation, the enormous public debt, the weight of taxation, the huge annual deficits in connection with the Canadian National Railways, the already great over-building in Railways and the blundering in the past by reckless spending and ill-considered construction. Reference was made to one proposed railway in Eastern Canada, involving the largest item of expenditure for which sanction had been refused for years and, as the Senate had no power to amend money bills and, as all the lines were included in one Bill, the useful and essential could not be separated from the unnecessary, so the Bill had to be rejected as a whole. Sir Henry Thornton's reference to the Senate's action will be found in the account of his presidential activities in connection with the Canadian National Railways. He defended the Bill on the grounds of economy and judicious foresight in respect of future requirements.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Industrial Traffic League, formed in 1915, was held at Toronto, Nov. 21. A large number of interesting questions were discussed, and reports of committees received. Important information was given by the special Committee appointed to make a study of the effect of the judgment appertaining to claims over two years old on international traffic and the Agenda Committee also presented suggestions for interesting topics for the following year. The election resulted as follows: Hon. President, J. E. Walsh, C.M.A., Toronto; Hon. Vice-Presidents, T. Marshall, Toronto Board of Trade, J. K. Smith, Montreal Board of Trade, and D. McLean, Hamilton Chamber of Commerce; President, R. J. Fitzgerald, F. W. Woolworth Company, Toronto; Vice-President, W. R. Ingram, Swift Canadian Company, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Blahout, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Toronto.

An important episode, in connection with the Railway Commission, occurred when the Hon. Frank Oliver, Edmonton,

former Minister of the Interior, was appointed to that body to take the place rendered vacant by the death of the late Dr. James G. Rutherford. The announcement was made on Sept. 24 and was hailed with pleasure, particularly by the Western Press of Canada. The appointment was also welcomed in political circles regardless of party lines. From the very outset of his career in the West, Mr. Oliver had taken an active and creditable interest in political affairs.

The Canadian National Railways in 1923. The year 1923 was the first year of the consolidation of the Grand Trunk Railway and all the other units of the National Systems—the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Transcontinental, the Inter-colonial and the other Government lines in the lower Provinces. Sir Henry Thornton had assumed the responsibility of making a huge system of uncorrelated and non-complementary railways, large sections of which were unprofitable and a portion of which was practically unproductive, pay. In his task he had not the undivided support of the people. A very influential section of the Press opposed Government ownership on principle and that was also true of a considerable element of public men holding similar views.

It cannot be said, either, that he had sympathetic assistance on the part of the Opposition, notwithstanding that the previous Government was responsible for the consolidation of the railways referred to under national control and ownership. The attitude of the Opposition was one influenced by administrative methods rather than by opposition to the system or the principle of Government ownership. Sir Henry Thornton was regarded as an experiment, and not as an established fact, in railway management and policy. His great task was to popularize an unpopular and burdensome system, and he set about it in dead earnest and with wonderful energy. His activities from a public point of view were so marked as to be subjected to frequent sarcasms on the part of those who saw in it a post-prandial and advertising route to success.

Early in the year, the question of the headquarters of the Canadian National Railways was a very live issue, the principal competitors for the distinction being Toronto and Montreal, though Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg put forth claims as well on the plea that, geographically, at least, they were in a sense "half way houses." The prize went to Montreal, the announcement being made the same day upon which the then existing C. N. R. system and the Grand Trunk Railway were officially co-ordinated by Order-in-Council. The Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, in Parliament, defended the selection of Montreal from a purely "business point of view." The Toronto newspapers naturally expressed a great deal of disappointment. The Toronto *Mail and Empire* characterized it as political. stating that "the position of this city (Toronto) has been reduced at the bidding of the politicians who represent the

solid Quebec," and protested against the city of Toronto being placed on an equality with Moncton, N.B., in respect of status as an operating centre of a district. In articles in other papers, reference was made to the "drag of the money power" in Montreal, which was striving to concentrate all the great monetary interests in that city. Consolation was afforded in the fact that Toronto was headquarters of a district extending from Rivière du Loup to Fort William, including the United States lines of the system and the city of Montreal itself. Lord Shaughnessy expressed himself as pleased that the C. N. R. should have established quarters, along-side the headquarters of the other great railway system of Canada. Dr. Milton Hersey, member of the Harbour Board, in that city, thought that Montreal was "the ideal place" for headquarters, and P. W. Stewart, Chairman of the Quebec division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, regarded it as the "logical" selection. Sir Henry Thornton himself stated that the administration of the C. N. R. was "not fundamentally concerned in developing an organization or laying down policies which are either to the advantage or disadvantage of any city."

The shifting of headquarters was accompanied by extensive alteration in staffs in C. N. R. divisional offices and a change in the regional spheres of their jurisdiction. The latter were delimited as follows: Eastern—including all the lines in the Maritime Provinces, and extending as far as Rivière du Loup in Quebec, the headquarters being located in Moncton; Central—from Rivierè du Loup to Port Arthur and Fort William, Toronto being headquarters; Western—from Port Arthur and Fort William to the Pacific Coast, with Winnipeg as headquarters.

One of Sir Henry's first announcements in 1923 was that of the cancellation of the "Hanna Order", debarring employees of the C. N. R. from accepting public elective positions. The Conference, at which the announcement was made, was arranged by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and a representative of Labour on the Board of the C. N. R. Mr. Moore stated that the rescinding of the "Hanna Order" had been received with enthusiasm by the employees everywhere. At the Conference in question, Sir Henry Thornton outlined his policy with regard to the operation of the System and his attitude and that of his associates toward Labour. He emphasized the fact that the loyalty and service of the workers was just as essential to success as the administration and support of the public. The announcement was received differently by two sections of the Press. The paper that had supported Mr. Hanna on the principle of "no politics" in the C. N. R. administration regarded it as the opening for "the incursion of politics into National Railway affairs" and a tendency to bring the Railway into politics.

Somewhat opportunely, a few days later, J. H. Beck, the Executive Secretary of the National Industrial Traffic League,

Chicago, at a dinner given at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Jan. 10, warned Canadians against injecting politics into C. N. R. management, citing United States instances as examples of the bad effect. He said, amongst other things, that practically the first thing the Director-General of Railroads in United States did, when the railways came under his control, was to increase labour costs approximately $2,000,000,000 per annum, and to award about $750,000,000 back pay. The only satisfactory explanation ever made of that extraordinary proceeding was that it was thought to be good politics.

At Calgary, on Jan. 14, Sir Henry met several delegations of farmers seeking extension of branch lines. He sympathized deeply with the desire for increased transportation facilities, but explained that it would be impossible to complete all branch lines in one year as only a certain amount of money was available. His policy would be to collect all the information possible in respect of each situation and to render assistance where relief was most urgently needed.

At a conference of 250 officers of the Railway, representative of 100,000 employees, at Montreal, Jan. 30, Sir Henry delivered an inspiring address. He urged that the success of the System should be regarded as a great patriotic achievement and to achieve success that there must be correct organizations and capable, loyal and enthusiastic co-operation; economical movement of traffic, fairness, justice and sympathetic understanding in relations with the public, and the provision of adequate facilities for the future.

Sir Henry was the guest of a Board of Trade luncheon at Ottawa on Feb. 15, at which several Ministers of the Crown were present. In his address he complimented the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, saying that he knew of no other railway which had so many intelligent, faithful and capable officers. He outlined new delimitations of operating districts, with headquarters for each, and trusted that all sections of the country would set aside local jealousies so as "to pull together and try to realize all the great blessings which God has given us." The great need of capital as well as immigrants was stressed, and it was necessary, he said, to attract both in order to create traffic and solve the railway problem. On Feb. 7, the President was the guest at a dinner in New York given by Dudley Field Malone. A message was sent to the gathering from President Harding in which reference was made to Sir Henry's services in England during the War and to him as one of the "willing hostages" in Canada away from his native land, taking a distinguished part in the National Railway services of Canada.

Speaking at St. Catharines on the evening of May 18, before about 300 representatives of the various municipalities of the Niagara Peninsula, the President intimated that large expenditures would be made in the Niagara District to improve transportation facilities which would include new terminals and the

rehabilitation of the Niagara, St. Catharines, and Toronto Railway, promising improvements of the right of way to insure rapidity of service. Reducing the rate on Alberta coal to Ontario from $12.50 to $9.00 per ton, he designated as "unusual" and if that were not satisfactory he suggested that something might be done by a get-together of the miners, the distributors and the railway interests. On the same day a visit was paid to Niagara Falls to view conditions there. An hour was spent in Welland where a list of suggested railway needs was submitted to Sir Henry, which included the electrification of the Welland Division. Addressing a gathering of fruit men at Grimsby, during the same visit, Sir Henry spoke of there "being room for all of us" in the Niagara Peninsula. In this he had reference to Hydro-Radial competition of which he had formerly complained. He referred also to the plans to parallel the Steam railway to Niagara with an Electrical railway, utilizing the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto for that purpose, declaring that he fully appreciated the need of rapid service through the fruit district.

However, the life of the chief executive of the Railway, despite the round of pleasant greetings and receptions, was not all plain sailing. In Parliament, Sir Henry was criticized for the Purchase of the Hotel *Scribe* in Paris for $2,000,000. An investment of that nature was regarded as exceeding the powers of the C. N. R. Board, without legislative authority, and the acquisition of the property, through a New York syndicate, was considered as doing in an indirect way what could not be done directly.

On a tour of the West, in July, Sir Henry spoke at the Edmonton Canadian Club on the 17th. His speech was an expression of optimism. Adverting to the rejection of the branch line programme by the Senate, he did not criticise its action, but defended the Board in presenting the same, involving an expenditure of construction of $30,000,000, on the ground that all the details had been carefully worked out in relation to the requirements of the territory to be benefitted, and he claimed that a three-year programme was much preferable to a one-year allottment of spending authority, inasmuch as the latter was uneconomical. A one-year programme meant the work being stopped until more money was voted, whereas, on the other hand, work, subject to weather conditions, was continuous.

During September, Sir Henry Thornton had a gratifying statement to make, in effect that the entire system for the first six months of 1923 had shown a betterment of $4,172,000, with a surplus of $1,512,232, despite the fact that the rates under which grain and grain products had been moved in that year were 33⅓ per cent. less than in 1922. He said it was safe to assume that, had the rates remained the same, the net receipts shown would have been increased by $3,600,000. There had been reductions in rates on other basic commodities which, had they been maintained, would have still further increased the net

receipts. Sir Henry characterized the policy of a vigorous maintenance as "saving by spending", observing, however, that a rigid economy would be exercised wherever possible. Along with a large party of high officials, the President arrived in Halifax, on Oct. 25, in the course of a tour of inspection, and announced, as a result of a policy of consolidation, that the Bridgewater and Truro staffs would be moved to that city. Though an unpopular move so far as these towns were concerned and although strong representations had been made in protest, Sir Henry defended it on the grounds of economy and efficiency and in accordance with a policy of general application. He addressed the Commercial Club of Halifax on Oct. 26. Following his visit to Halifax Sir Henry and party crossed over to Prince Edward Island where he listened to the long standing grievances of the Island people in respect of railway matters.

According to the Charlottetown *Guardian* he made no promises but was evidently impressed by the representations made and agreed to give them most serious consideration. In dealing with the situation editorially, the *Guardian* observed, "Sir Henry was right in his suggestion, as given in Halifax, that an unbiased and unprejudiced Committee of business men get together and diagnose the 'disease,' find out what the trouble is and then agree on a remedy.

Just before the close of the year, Dec. 21, at the Annual Banquet of the Commercial Travellers Association of Canada, the C. N. R. President made a prediction that harmonized well with the season of Christmas cheer. It was to the effect that, by the end of three years, the income of Canada's publicly-owned railways would have expanded to a point where the system would no longer be a burden on the taxpayers of Canada. Up to the first of December the profits had reached $15,000,000 and for the year it would be, he said, $18,000,000. At the end of 1924 he would be disappointed, he affirmed, if the net profits did not reach $30,000,000 and in 1925 it should be all clear sailing.

Sir Henry dealt with complaints of the Maritime Provinces, one being a charge that they were being discriminated against, but he assured his hearers that there had been no claim laid before him that had not had his best consideration. Several of their most important claims had been recognized. In respect of the "East" and "West," each should not regard the other's as sectional problems, but sympathetically in the light of the national good. The Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, had suggested, in a speech, that the problem of Canada's fuel not being sufficient for Canada's need, was of first national importance and that the country as a whole should be prepared to pay the deficit which would make it economically possible to bring Alberta Coal to Ontario. Sir Henry Thornton did not think the difficulties were insurmountable but, while willing to do the utmost in the way of helping to solve that problem, he pointed out that his mandate from the people, as he understood it, was to

operate the National Railways without a deficit at the earliest possible moment. Naturally his reference to the grievances of the Maritime Provinces did not meet with unqualified approval. The *Telegraph-Journal*, St. John, N. B., for instance, claimed that there was an understanding at the time of Confederation which had been violated and, on account of which, it asserted, "we cannot be blamed for demanding the carrying out of an agreement, which, while not set out formally in documentary fashion, was agreed to by public men of the Upper and Lower Provinces."

During September, after the failure of the Home Bank, a somewhat unpleasant inference, in a number of newspapers, was drawn from the fact that there had been deposited $1,000,000 of the C. N. R. funds on May 28 and withdrawn on June 21. Sir Henry Thornton claimed, in a statement, that R. P. Gough, one of the C. N. R. Directors, had suggested giving a share of the deposits of the Company to the Home Bank but, it being brought to his attention that Mr. Gough was an active official of the Bank, the money was withdrawn after a few days. Sir Henry disclaimed political or any other influence being used.

The first Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways in its consolidated form showed a decided improvement in the financial results of operations. This was the more gratifying from the fact that the new management had not become wholly effective until May 1st. The changes made, naturally, tended to unsettlement even though, as claimed, they resulted in improvement in the service. The operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways for 1923 was $254,926,456, as compared with $234,059,025 in 1922, an increase of $20,867,431. The revenue was split into that derived from freight, from passenger, from mail and from miscellaneous services. All of these showed increases with the exception of revenue from mails.

The working expenses for 1923 were $234,689,892, compared with $231,172,313 the previous year, an increase of $3,517,579. The working expenses were also split to show the customary detail, and the net earnings were $20,236,563, in contrast with $2,886,711 in 1922, an increase of $17,349,851.54. The operating ratio was 96·06. The total of steam-operated lines was given as 21,850 miles. Transportation expenses increased by $6,654,475 and absorbed 47·18 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with 48·57 per cent. in 1922. Traffic expenses increased by $537,681, largely due to a more aggressive policy in the solicitation of business, advertising and similar items. General expenses increased $814,966.

With reference to the Maritime Provinces, Sir Henry's Report said that "there appears to exist a feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction" concerning the advantages those Provinces obtained through Confederation. Nothing within reason, he added, would be left undone to promote increased business to St. John and Halifax. In addition to the removal of the differential of one per cent, per hundred pounds against the

port of Halifax on export and import freight, "tariffs covering certain contemplated reductions of class rates are now in the course of preparation. Reductions in some cases will run as high as 15 per cent. A revision of freight rates to and from Prince Edward Island had been completed, placing them on the same basis as the mainland."

The gross operating revenue (including the Central Vermont) was $263,554,436, and the gross operating expenses $242,366,973, leaving the net revenue from operation (all lines) $21,187,462, compared with $3,993,237 in 1922. After the usual deductions and additions involved in taxes, rentals, hire of equipment, etc., the total income before fixed charges was $13,364,875, compared with $1,499,782, in 1922. Total fixed charges were $66,144,226, as against $60,190,693 in 1922, and the total deficit $52,779,350 compared with $58,696,911.

The fixed charges of the railway comprising the Canadian National System, including the Central Vermont, increased from $60,196,693 to $66,144,266 during 1923. Of this increase of $5,947,933 in fixed charges, $5,409,791 was interest due the Government. There was a net operating surplus of $21,187,462 for 1923. Of that sum $11,656,462 was earned by Canadian lines and $9,530,999 by American lines (including the Central Vermont). But, after non-operating adjustments and fixed charges, the final result of the American operation was a net deficit of $3,800,775 above referred to. An operating surplus of $8,971,808 on Grand Trunk Western lines was reduced finally to $36,153. The decrease in non-operating income, due to the final settlement with the United States Government, being less than anticipated, affected principally the Grand Trunk Western lines. Notwithstanding this, however, the Grand Trunk Western lines converted a net deficit of $1,388,529, in 1922, into the net surplus of $36,153. These Grand Trunk Western lines were most important figures of the Canadian National System and might be counted on to demonstrate their usefulness as such. Both the New England Lines and the Central Vermont materially increased their net deficits, the former by $1,174,438, and the latter by $344,861.

As the result of the operations of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., which guaranteed the Grand Trunk Pacific debentures, the agreement, that in so far as there might be money available to pay them, would be carried out. There would be available $322,802 for partial payment of last year's interest. As the interest amounted to $1,395,170 a year, the sum to be paid was small, but marked a beginning as an augury in the directions desired by the debenture holders.

The Canadian Northern Railway System appropriation amounted to $2,500,000, and the actual deficit totalled $2,609,354. The appropriation for the Grand Trunk Pacific was $4,500,000 and the actual deficit was $3,238,126. The Canadian Government Railway appropriation totalled $3,000,000, and the actual deficit was but $170,639. The operating revenue of the Canadian Gov-

ernment Railways increased by $3,879,000. Operating expenses showed an increase of $1,561,000. Of the increase in revenue, freight traffic accounted for $2,224,000 and passenger traffic $1,669,000.

The Canadian National Telegraph system operated 1,834 offices and employed 3,852 persons, including officers, and paid $2,341,833 in salaries and wages during 1923. The number of miles of wire operated was 113,379. In the Express Department, which was operated as part of the Canadian National Railways, there was 3,255 officers and other employees to whom, in 1923, $4,406,503 was paid in salaries and wages. The equipment consisted of 628 horses, 111 motor trucks, 1,905 waggons and 2,959 platform trucks and sleighs. Divided as the Canadian National System was into four traffic regions, the mileage of these were as follows:

Region	Miles
Atlantic, including 5 districts	2,760.08
Central, including 4 districts	7,830.91
G.T. Western Lines including 12 Railways in U.S.	991.69
Western, including 4 Western Provinces	10,268.21
Total	21,850.89

The following is a summary statement of the Capital stock of the various companies included in the Canadian National Railway System:

Company	Capital Stock	Held by System	Held by Govt. and Others
C.N.R. (Grand Trunk) Group	$204,700,652	$38,821,938	$165,878,714
C.N.R. Group	186,832,500	82,490,900	104,341,600
G.T.P.R. Group	29,960,000	.....	.....
Total	$421,493,152	$151,272,838	$270,220,314

The conditions in the farming districts in the middle West were not conducive to the sale of lands. 61,924 acres were sold in 1923 at an average price of $15,66 per acre, amounting to $970,952. Compared with this were 9,025 acres, sold in 1922, at an average price of $16.67 per acre, amounting to $150,531. The showing was made still more favourable when the fact of cancellations of purchase contract were considered. In 1923 the cancellations represented 59,190 acres as against 114,056 acres in 1922. Labour conditions continued favourable throughout the year. There was no loss of time through strikes and general good feeling prevailed in all classes. The total expenditure for labour, chargeable to operating expenses, was $136,463,470, representing 58·15 per cent. of such expenses, as compared with 54·99 per cent. in 1922.

A vigorous campaign of colonization and development was decided upon during 1923, the subject having received earnest attention in Governmental and Railway circles. As part of the programme it was decided to open in London, a special office under the jurisdiction of the Department of Colonization and Development and Dr. W. J. Black, late Deputy Minister of Immigration at Ottawa, was appointed European Manager. Prior to his leaving, special conferences were held at which representa-

tives of the Dominion Government, the National Railways and allied Steamship Companies were present and, as a result, broad principles were discussed and adopted with a view to carrying on the entire colonization work of the C. N. R.

The Insurance Department was re-organized in March, 1923, and placed under the control of the Director of Insurance and the wisdom of the new arrangement was evidenced by the fact that, although there was paid into the fund approximately $250,000 less than had previously been paid to underwriters, a surplus of $1,041,014 was accumulated during the nine months ending Dec. 31. This surplus, added to the previous surplus, aggregated at the end of the year, $3,133,735, all of which was invested in Dominion Government securities. The Radio Department was organized at the latter part of 1923 under the control of a Radio Engineer and an assistant.

As to re-organization, Sir Henry Thornton stated, in a communication which was made to Parliament on Mch. 27, that there were three primary troubles which demanded immediate attention: 1. The determination of the kind of an organization which was to be employed in the administration of the property; 2. The determining of the regions into which the property was to be divided for operating purposes and the location of regional and general headquarters; 3. The selection of officers for the various posts involved in the organization. The organization which had been decided upon was what might be called a strengthened divisional organizations as distinguished from a departmental organization. The executive officers consist of a Chairman and President, assisted by five Vice-Presidents, as follows: 1, Vice-President in charge of operation, maintenance and construction; 2, Vice-President in charge of financial affairs; 3, Vice-President in charge of insurance, immigration, development, lands, express and telegraphs; 4, Vice-President in charge of legal affairs; 5, Vice-President in charge of traffic.

From the balance sheet of the Canadian National Railways for the year, the financial position is shown to be as follows:

Assets

Investments in Road and Equipment	$1,810,908,126
Improvements on leased property	4,625,329
Sinking Fund	11,637,252
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold	391,730
Miscellaneous physical property	38,692,890
Investments in affiliated companies	28,397,922
Other investments	4,754,338
Current Assets	102,851,961
Deferred Assets	12,683,833
Unadjusted debits	8,915,670
Total	$2,023,859,050

Liabilities

Stock liability	$ 270,230,914
Government grants in aid of construction	16,204,520
Long term debts	1,937,282,332
Current liabilities	60,161,842
Deferred liabilities	3,287,586
Unadjusted credits	20,082,262
Corporate surplus (including deficit of $289,586,223)	283,390,405
Total	$2,023,859,050

Immigration and Colonization Policy. In respect of this particular phase of development, which was particularly stressed by the C.N.R. during 1923, special note was due to the interest and indefatigable energy of the President, Sir Henry Thornton. Appreciating the importance of a comprehensive immigration, colonization and development policy to populate the vacant lands traversed by the 22,000 miles of the System, for the production of new traffic and the necessity of a studious survey of the situation besides full investigation of the work accomplished, during previous years, by the distinctive departments of the component railways, convinced the President that the most effective means to achieve the results desired would accrue from the re-construction of the existing organization and their resolution into a homogeneous whole, with sharply defined principles of policy.

The re-organization was undertaken by W. D. Robb, Vice-President, Feb. 20, 1923. Remodelling proved to be somewhat protracted owing to the intricate nature of the machinery maintained by the erstwhile independent roads and the scattered character of their respective organizations, not only throughout Canada and the United States, but Great Britain and the Continent of Europe in general. The task was somewhat further complicated from the fact that the amalgamated railways formerly having been in competition for identical classes of business and traffic, there was extensive duplication and overlapping of incidental departmental work. As the result of reconstruction the Industrial and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways was superseded by the Colonization and Development Department, Canadian National Railways, of which, on Aug. 1st, C. Price-Green, formerly Commissioner, Industrial and Resources Department, Toronto, was appointed Commissioner, with headquarters in Montreal.

The central Bureau of the new Department completed, it became necessary to organize the British tributary and, on Oct. 10, 1923, W. J. Black, formerly Deputy Minister for Immigration and Colonization for the Dominion Government, was appointed Manager of the branch of the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian National Railways, established in Great Britain, with headquarters in London, England, his sphere of operations being widened to include the continent of Europe.*

One outstanding feature of the operations of the department was the rapid settlement of the fertile valleys and rolling uplands of Central British Columbia, between Prince George and Prince Rupert, traversed by the railway. Practically the whole of the settlement recorded in this zone between 1920-23 had been due to the efforts of the Colonization and Development Department of the Canadian National Railways. Mining activity throughout that territory had also been stimulated, not only in the interests of industry, but to encourage and stabilize agricultural expansion. The fact that contractors had to purchase ties cut by the

*Note—Made European Manager of the Department, Jan. 1st ,1924

farmers was proving an additional powerful inducement to agricultural endeavor in Central British Columbia. Thereby the settlers were assured of an appreciable income from their holdings during the initial stage of bringing the soil under cultivation, rendering them more content with their situation and prospects.

Another striking achievement of the department was in connection with the repatriation of the French-Canadian from the New England States—one of the most pressing economic and social problems confronting the Dominion existant. This work had been and, at the end of 1923, was being energetically prosecuted by the Colonization and Development Department in conjunction with the Federal Bureau associated with the Repatriation problem. The zone selected, essentially for the accommodation of these returning Canadian citizens and their descendants, was the Clay Belt which was bisected by the transcontinental line of the System. During the year 850 French-Canadians were settled in the Lake Abitibi and New Ontario districts. In addition to the French-Canadians repatriated in the Clay Belt, 445 were sent to Western Canada; others preferred Matapaedia and New Brunswick, 80 people from the United States settling in the parish of St. Quentin, N.B., alone.

The principles of policy governing immigration, as adopted and laid down by the Colonization and Development Department of the Canadian National Railways, had been elaborated, namely: to influence the settlement of the largest possible number of people of productive capacity capable of being absorbed and assimilated by the country; to attract foreign capital to the Dominion for the exploitation of its vast natural resources and to foster settlement and agriculture in the vicinity of industrial activity; to promote the land settlement of new Canadians under conditions offering the maximum possibilities for success with full and unrestricted enjoyment of such social and religious institutions as would assure individual happiness and contentment; to encourage improved and diversified farming for the increase of crop, livestock and dairy production in accordance with varying demands and fluctuating prospects, thus widening the field to bring satisfactory financial returns to the farmer; to encourage the settlement from Great Britain of young people of suitable type and character and, by distributing them amongst congenial Canadian homes, provide them with facilities to acquire such practical instruction as would enable them to embark subsequently upon individual farming under the most favourable auspices and also to enable them to acquire such knowledge of the country, its laws, institutions and traditions as should ensure their development into first-class constructive citizens with a full understanding of their national responsibilities; to assist in the discovery of suitable sources of remunerative employment for those physically fit and anxious to work, more especially upon the land.

Another important development introduced was that facilitating the purchase of selected farms along the 22,000 miles of

the Canadian National Railways. Under this arrangement the individual requirements of the new arrival were to be ascertained by practical and experienced men and Canadian land, conforming as closely as possible with those desires, chosen and rendered available to the settler under attractive easy terms of purchase. The process of selection of property was not necessarily from land owned by the Canadian National Railways, inasmuch as it was recognized that the success of the new settler in regard to his farm should be the first consideration. In so far as the land owned by the Canadian National Railways was involved, however, it may be mentioned that the settler who should make his selection therefrom, and who took advantage of the easy terms offered, practically secured the use of his land for four years for nothing.

Under the policy laid down by the Land Department, working in conjunction with the Colonization and Development Department of the Canadian National Railways, the purchase of the farm was spread over a period of fifteen years, though the settler, if he should desire to acquire speedy, free and unfettered title to his land, had liberty to pay off the outstanding balance at any time before the expiration of the term mentioned. The purchase period was determined at fifteen years in the interest of the settler. Longer terms, while possibly permitting easier annual payments, naturally involved heavier disbursements on account of interest and, consequently, would inflate the price per acre. The shorter period, moveover, provided an incentive to the settler to discharge the balance of the purchase price with all speed to secure his title.

That the short-term purchase-price policy of the Canadian National Railways met with favour amongst the agricultural community was reflected by the results recorded. Notwithstanding the unstable conditions, due to the Western farming situation not having returned to the normal, the land-sales throughout the Prairie Provinces were distinctly encouraging. During the twelve months under review they aggregated 61,994 acres with a total value of $970,952, representing an average price of $15.66 per acre, as compared with 9,025 acres totalling $150,531.14 and $16.67 per acre for 1922.

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1923. E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the greatest transportation system of the world, appeared on behalf of a system established in public confidence, popular as no other railway—a railway which might be termed as of octopus magnitude, with immense traffic returns and great financial success; with huge money reserves, capable of meeting any probable emergency; and with a policy of development so extensive and comprehensive as to be, in every sense, regarded as national. It only required the skill and diplomacy of a young President to make the most of such an attractive condition of affairs. In all Canada—in the Press, on the platform

or in Parliament—the C. P. R. did not seem to have one hostile critic, if the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, in his fight for lower freight rates, be excepted. Though not so frequently or so aggressively in the public eye as Sir Henry Thornton, Mr. Beatty made a number of addresses, each fraught with carefully expressed views and seriousness in purpose in respect of the wider problems, of which transportation and immigration, he regarded as the most important.

Perhaps the most striking tribute to the personality and prestige of the President of the C.P.R. was the Dinner in his honour, given by the Canada Club in London, England, June 21, at which were present E. R. Peacock, President of the Bank of England; Lord Kyisant, President of the London Chamber of Commerce; Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Shaw of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; the Hon. Austen Chamberlain; and a large number of other leading figures of London and Great Britain. Amongst the special appeals in his address were such sentiments as: "We Canadians would be wise to keep our gates open for brains as well as for brawn". He also said: "In discussing problems in London with those most familiar with the financial situation, I found only two suggestions which might be considered reasons why this supply, particularly of financial support, should be sparingly given. These were the failures of some enterprises due to their being over ambitious in conception, or to the over confident administration and the feeling that quite recently a great Canadian enterprise had been taken over by the Canadian Government on terms considered unfair in some respect to British investors." In connection with the Grand Trunk attitude towards the Grand Trunk claims for compensation or compassionate allowance he stated:

> It would be unseemly for me, connected with a road for many years its principal competitor, to make any reflections or observations upon the former administration of the Grand Trunk. I can say to you, however, that if its executive administration had been in former years more Canadian in character and more in touch with Canadian methods and Canadian sentiment, some of the difficulties which confronted them in the later stages of their history conceivably might have been avoided. . . . . Neither would it be proper for me to say more than I have said in respect of the attitude of the Government. I was always opposed to the acquisition of the Grand Trunk, and my reasons were very simple. I did not believe then, and I do not believe now, that the property has the same possibility of development as part of the Government systems as it would have under capable, efficient, private administration. I do not think it was a wise thing for the Dominion of Canada to embark upon such an extensive public ownership programme.

On his return to Canada, after a two months' tour in Europe, he stated that he was more than ever impressed with the possibilities of Canada at home and abroad. The seriousness of the situation in Europe he described by saying:

> Unquestionably, this is the greatest drawback to the economic stability of Europe and the most serious menace to the rehabilitation of British

trade is the unsettled Reparations difficulties involving the occupation of the Ruhr by the French. Until some adjustment is made, that is fair to the nations involved, nothing approaching a return of prosperity would appear possible. All other questions involving European stability are second in importance to the solution of this very difficult question.

In the matter of the feeling, in England, over the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific affairs he said: "Undoubtedly mistakes were made on both sides, and there has been a lack of adroitness and statesmanship, even in recent communications which have not tended to allay this feeling of resentment."

After a thousand mile trip north to the Yukon and Alaska, Mr. Beatty, on Sept. 23, in Vancouver, made the statement that alarmists, despondents and unthinking optimists were equally out of place in Canada. After expressing confidence in financial conditions, he said he did not think that Canada was threatened with another boom, but conditions should become very much better "if we watch our step". While in Vancouver he delivered a very important address to the Board of Trade in which he expressed his well-known views on Immigration Settlement and Development of the country. He emphasized the burden of taxation, the cure for which was economy, private and public.

On Dec. 5, President Beatty, who was accompanied by a number of heads of departments, gave a luncheon at St. John, N. B., on board the steamship *Montclare*, to which a large number of leading citizens of the city and Province were invited. In his address, which was heavily featured by the local Press, he laid stress upon the importance of St. John as a seaport and the possibility of its future development. During his Maritime trip he visited Halifax, where he spoke at a luncheon in the Halifax Hotel, Dec. 7. His themes were the wisdom of unity of action in Nova Scotia; the development of the interior; the great need of more money and men for Canada; and the importance of Halifax as a port and its requirements.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, during 1923, not only maintained its position but strengthened it. The year witnessed the definite turning of the tide from post-War depression towards prosperity, enabling the Company to achieve results which its Directors described as 'highly satisfactory.' Amongst the many factors which especially contributed to this success were chiefly the record grain Crop, the greatest in Canada's history, and the revival of immigration, which had fallen off very seriously on account of the War but which, for the first time since the cessation of hostilities, began to improve appreciably. To the Company itself much of the credit of this re-awakening was due, for its chief officers, from the President down, had never ceased to urge upon the Government the desirability of an intensive immigration campaign and to canvass desirable sources for new settlers.

For the calendar year 1923 the Gross Earnings of the C. P. R. were $195,839,089, as compared with $186,675,035 in 1922; the Working Expenses (including all taxes) were $158,358,079, as against $150,373,344; the Net Surplus was $1,633,346 in 1923 and $1,025,508 in 1922; three quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each were paid on Ordinary Stock and a half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent. on Preference Stock, while a second half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent. on Preference Stock and a fourth quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Ordinary Stock, both payable in 1924, were declared. In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, 3 per cent. was paid from Special Income. Similar dividends had been paid and declared in 1922. Capital C. P. R. expenditures of $3,543,017 took place in addition to the appropriation of $7,630,100 at the 1923 annual meeting.

Freight revenues increased $5,658,339 or 4·4 per cent., for an increase of 11·6 per cent. in freight traffic, and $1,097,082 or 3·1 per cent. in passenger revenues, for an increase of 6 per cent. in passenger traffic. Total Revenues were increased by $7,976,188, or 4·2 per cent., and Operating Expenses by $7,871,076 or 5·3 per cent. Maintenance of Way and Structure Expenses was greater by $3,405,126 or 12·1 per cent. than during 1922 and Maintenance of Equipment Expenses $2,090,540, or 6·4 per cent greater. The increases, in these Maintenance expenses and in Operating expenses, as indicated were accounted for largely by the Company's adherence to the policy of maintaining the property to the highest possible state of efficiency.

The wisdom of this policy was proved when it enabled the C.P.R. to handle, expeditiously, the larger portion of the exceptionally heavy grain crop moved during the latter part of the year. In comparison with 1922, the amount of grain handled was amazing. Of the 315,536,108 bushels carried by the Canadian Railways between harvest time and the end of the year, the C.P.R. transported nearly 60 per cent. or 188,141,675 bushels, smashing all previous grain-loading records. The number of C.P.R. cars required to move this enormous crop was 101,716, as compared with 76,711 in 1922, an increase of 32·7 per cent.

The average number of persons employed was 61,275, an increase of 3,411 over the 1922 average, and the pay-roll aggregated $90,816,753, or $6,494,938 more than during the previous year. Average freight train loading showed little change, but lower rates and a greater volume of low class freight produced a smaller revenue per train mile. The average car load increased 1·15 tons, traffic density increased 15·3 per cent. and the average length of haul decreased 1·2 miles or ·3 per cent. The mileage of the C.P.R., on Dec. 31, 1923, was 15,005, including 356 miles under construction, with 5,116 additional miles in its three American lines. Passenger traffic for the year totalled 14,650,427 in number.

The Assets of the C.P.R., on Dec. 31, 1923, were $1,080,947,-644, which included property Investments of $828,123,863, available Resources and special Investments of $183,075,096 and working Assets of $69,748,704. The Liabilities included a surplus of $112,714,305, which represented an increase of $6,306,103 in the year, a surplus Revenue from operation of $131,393,041, net proceeds of Lands and Townsites sold of $82,450,021, and premium on Ordinary Capital stock sold of $45,000,000; Equipment obligations, reserves and appropriations totalled $68,125,554. Current Liabilities were $26,800,091, and Capital Stock, Debenture Stock and Mortgage Bonds were $611,230,136.

The sales of agricultural land in the year were 53,122 acres for $938,175, being an average of $17.66 per acre. Included in this area were 1,429 acres of irrigated land which brought $58.81 per acre, and average price for the balance was $16.52 per acre. These sales, as the figures indicate, were very moderate, mainly because the depression in the Prairie Provinces continued for the greater part of the year and because the majority of the new settlers were not in a financial position to acquire land holdings upon their arrival in this country.

That the Company recognized the difficulties of the Prairie farmers, many of whom, from various causes, had become financially embarrassed and in arrears, in payment of principal and interest, on property sold them by the Canadian Pacific, was shown by the adoption of a policy of altering outstanding land contracts to include an amortization system of payments somewhat similar to that followed by the Federal Farm Loan Board in the United States. Under this new plan, payments were spread over a period of 34 years and the contract provided for yearly payments of interest and a proportion of principal until the whole amount could be retired at the end of the period.

The same form of contract was approved for adoption in the sale of the Company's remaining unsold lands, with a view to their becoming more rapidly colonized.

The Company's extensive financial operations during the year illustrated the soundness of its condition and the confidence with which it was regarded by the investing public. Sales in London of £208,565 and in New York of $5,000,000 worth of Four Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock were achieved and Four Per Cent. Preference Stock to the amount of £2,600,000 was also sold in London. Following the policy of restricting the issuance of securities to the lowest amount consistent with the maintenance of the property, the fixed charges, during 1923, were increased only by the modest amount of $121,747 and dividends, payable on Preference stock, by the sum of $447,732.

The Note Certificates of the Company, to the amount of $52.000,000, issued in 1914, and which would have fallen due on Mch. 2, 1924, were called for redemption on July 10, 1923. Note Certificates to the amount of $51,288,180 were redeemed, leaving Certificates of a par value of $711,820 still unpresented in the

New Year.* The full amount of the outstanding Certificates, with the accrued interest thereon, was set aside for the purpose of redeeming them as presented. The redeeming of these Certificates, without the necessity of refunding or of other financial operations, was indicative of the great financial strength of the C.P.R. An interesting statement *à propos* of the Company's finances was made towards the close of the year. This revealed the fact that 75 per cent. of the C.P.R. Common Stock was held in the British Empire in 1923, 21 per cent. being in Canada, 50 per cent. in Great Britain and 4 per cent. in other British possessions, and of the remainder, 20 per cent. was held in the United States and about 5 per cent. in Continental Europe. These figures clearly indicated the national and Imperial nature of this great Canadian enterprise and illustrated the faith of Britons everywhere in its solidity.

At the Annual Meeting in Montreal, on May 2, 1923, E. W. Beatty, K.C., in his 5th Address as President, reviewed the Company's operations during the previous twelve months. He referred to the revival of business which had developed at the end of 1922 and continued during the first three months of 1923, involving a moderate increase in the Company's gross earnings over the same period a year before. In this connection, he pointed out that an even larger and freer movement would have ensued, had it not been for the particularly severe Winter and the slowness of the return of Canadian cars from the United States and embargoes placed by connecting American railways, due to unsatisfactory conditions on their lines. The rate reductions made under "The Crow's Nest Pass Act," he stated, had "had results not fully appreciated by Parliament when re-enacting the legislation", in that they contributed to an uneven rate structure which could only be removed when operating costs were lower and traffic heavier and, when removed, would have to be done in such a way as to first relieve that traffic which, as yet, had not experienced lower rates. He spoke, with gratification, of improved immigration prospects; of the retirement of the Company's Note Certificates without additional financing; of the physical condition of the property; and of the improvement of the Steamship outlook.

Mr. Beatty summed up, with judgment and fairness, the Railway situation as it was affected by the Canadian National Railways, prophesying continued deficits for the latter system unless it were left free of political interference. He deprecated the tendency, in some quarters, to appeal, without reason, to sentiment in support of the C.N.R., pointing out that the C.P.R. was also a truly national work and that, in the last analysis, service rendered would be the standard by which the two systems would be compared. He stressed the importance of the Governments maintaining a scrupulously impartial attitude as between the two systems, rightly stating that any discrimination against

*Note—As on Mch. 1st, 1924.

private enterprise by the State would inevitably injure the Company and drive Capital, seeking investment, away from private enterprises in Canada. When closing, he referred with feeling to the death of R. B. Angus, the last survivor of the first Board of Directors, in September, 1922.

As in previous years, Mr. Beatty, in his speeches and Press interviews, continued to urge the necessity of a vigorous immigration policy, and of encouraging the investment, in Canada, of outside Capital. Speaking at Toronto, in November, 1923, for example, he stated: "What we are suffering from—and it applies equally here as in the Far West—is lack of men, lack of Capital and lack of those forward policies, which will enable the Country to realize, within a reasonable time, its own manifest destiny. . . . Our progress has been disappointing, especially in comparison with the progress made in the other British Dominions." At Hamilton, on Apr. 24, he pointed out that "It has been the experience, in the past, that the periods in which immigration has been heavy have been prosperous periods and there is no reason to suppose that this would not again be the case." In the same speech, he made some important pronouncements on the subject of rate reductions:

> The period of re-adjustment under which the Canadian people are getting back to normal standards of living is still in progress. . . . . The Farmers in the Western Prairies find a handicap to profitable production in the cost of shipping products to consuming markets. When they learn that of every dollar they spend in transportation, over half goes in transportation wages alone, they may realize that the Railways, as well as themselves, are faced by adverse conditions which call for change. For the Railways, faced by high wages and general operating costs which are reluctant to move down to normal levels, find it increasingly difficult to forsee such immediate reductions in transportation tariffs as would undoubtedly be a help to the farming community. . . . It is only for a short time that a railway can serve its community if that community insists on being served irrespective of cost of operation.

The President's public pronouncements on the C. N. R. policy, like those made before C. P. R. officials and shareholders, were marked by continued moderation and magnanimity, though he naturally did not hesitate to express his opinions forcibly on a matter so vitally concerning the Company. He was, as ever, opposed to any policy which set the State in competition with private enterprise. Speaking in Montreal, on Nov. 27, he expressed his views on public ownership and said: "If the Government is allowed to ursurp the functions of private enterprise, you have State Socialism and, of all known forms of human society, State Socialism, with its legion of bureaucratic officials, is the most pernicious." Always he struck a strong note of faith in Canada. In his Annual Address to the shareholders, he said: "The immediate financial and industrial outlook in Canada gives reason for a feeling of optimism in regard to the country's business during the balance of the present year. It is becoming more clearly apparent that the worst of Canada's after-War depression had passed." At Toronto, in November,

he declared: "I do not believe in exaggerated whisperings or in any statements which are calculated to destroy the belief of Canadians in their own country."

In making this last remark he had in mind, no doubt, the campaign conducted during the year by the Montreal *Daily Star* in a series of articles under the title *The Whisper of Death*, and, specifically, an attack made upon the C.P.R. by this paper on the grounds that the Company's land policy was not in the national interest and hinting at confiscation of C.P.R. lands as a desirable Government measure. On Aug. 16, Mr. Beatty had replied to this attack in a letter published by the *Star*, which brought out some interesting facts on the subject of the C. P. R.'s land sales and immigration campaign. "Up to the end of June, 1923," said Mr. Beatty, "the Canadian Pacific Railway had disposed of 18,194,737 acres of agricultural lands, for which an average price of $7.87 per acre was received. During the period the Company had, by direct effort of its own, secured the settlement of over 100,000 farmers in Western Canada. In view of the prices in which lands of similar quality to those of the Company have been sold and are now being offered for sale, it is apparent that the price received by the Company is extremely low and not prohibitive." Proceeding, Mr. Beatty pointed out that the Company had spent, since its inception, on immigration, development and the furtherance of agriculture generally, an aggregate amount of $64,646,000, which was very much in excess of Government expenditures for the same purposes in the same period. "That such terms" (the terms on which the Company sells its lands) "can cause no undue hardship to the settler is clear," he continued, "in that after the deposit of $210 on the sale of a quarter section (160 acres) is made, subsequent annual payments are less than $200." After describing the world-wide organization maintained by the Company for the securing of settlers he stated: "Without this extensive advertising and organization there would be little or no immigration into Canada.....Like the *Star*, the Canadian Pacific Railway believes that Canada's greatest need today is more immigration."

The situation on the Toronto Waterfront remained undecided at the close of the year. The Railways acknowledged their legal commitment to the scheme for a viaduct, agreed to in 1913, but represented that such a scheme would involve heavier expenditures than either Company felt justified in undertaking at the present time, submitting an alternative proposal for the construction of bridges and a viaduct at a cost which would mean the saving of many millions not only to the railway but to the City of Toronto. After examining the alternative proposal, however, the city rejected it and insisted on the carrying out of the original agreement. Mr. Beatty then pointed out that the Canadian National Railways could only undertake its share of the construction if the expenditure were approved by Parliament. Up to the close of the year, this approval had not been secured.

The Company continued during the year a policy of moderate construction and of constant improvement. Rock ballasting to the extent of 250 miles was completed, principally on lines to Quebec and Toronto from Montreal, in addition to general gravel ballasting. One-hundred-pound rail was laid on 450 miles of the main line, bridges on important lines were strengthened to permit the use of the heaviest power; tanks, turn-tables, coaling plants, station buildings, shops and trackage were added or extended to take care of requirements at various points; grade reduction was carried out at Leanchoil in the Rockies, and work done on lining the Connaught and smaller tunnels. In December, 77 miles of newly constructed line—from Kipawa to Angliers, with a branch to Ville Marie—were opened for traffic on the Inter-Provincial and James Bay Railway in Quebec, while 347 miles of track were laid and 136 miles opened for traffic on Prairie branch lines during the year.

At the Annual Meeting, the President pointed to the desirability of some further extensions to supply much needed railway facilities to farmers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, for which authority was asked and for which statutory authority would be sought at the next Session of Parliament.*

The year 1923 was one of greatly increased activity on the part of the Department of Colonization and Development which was probably the most fully equipped organization in dealing with immigration, colonization and industrial development in Canada, and originally established in connection with the sale of the Company's extensive land-holdings in the Middle West in the early years of the Company's operations, but re-organized in 1916 on a more extensive and a nation-wide basis. The activities covered colonization and land-settlement, the investigation and development of industrial raw materials in all parts of the Dominion and the carrying on of general publicity and intelligence work in the furtherance of these activities. With headquarters at Montreal the Department was in charge of Colonel J. S. Dennis, a man of many years of experience in affairs of immigration, colonization and land development, and highly equipped in point of detailed and practical information. In connection with the Department at Montreal there was a comprehensive reference library on all subjects related to Canadian economics in all their phases. This was one of four, the others being located at London (Eng.), New York and Chicago. These were the basis of complete Canadian information, and the slogan of the service having reference to them was—"Ask the Canadian Pacific about Canada?"

At Montreal, was also located the Special Publicity Branch of the Department. This Branch attended to all the advertising and publicity work of the Department, consisting of preparation of display and classified advertisements appearing in the Press

*Note—See Mr. Beatty's Presidential Address and Annual Report of the C.P.R. in the Supplement to this volume.

of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. These advertisments, although naturally referring to the Canadian Pacific, were actually advertisements for Canada generally. This Branch also attended to the preparation of special articles featuring interesting phases of Canada's development and, also, of the preparation of the many pamphlets, leaflets, maps, calendars and other literature issued by the Department. Another most important phase of the work of this Branch was the publication, each month, of the bulletin—*Agricultural* and *Industrial Progress in Canada*—covering every phase of industrial and agricultural development. It is interesting to note that during the year 1923 this publication was distributed in forty-eight countries throughout the world. Another important work of the Department was the distribution of motion pictures featuring the development of Canada's land and resources and the opportunities presented by such development. These films were distributed all over the world and, during 1923, four hundred and forty-three prints were in circulation, comprising a footage of well over half a million.

The Exhibits Branch of the Department at Montreal attended to the installation of exhibits at the principal fairs, exhibitions and expositions throughout the world. These exhibits were very extensive and ran up into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Arrangements were made, in 1923, for a most elaborate exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition during 1924. During the year 1923 exhibits were installed at the annual Fairs at Toronto, Sherbrooke, Quebec, London, North Bay and other points. In addition to exhibits, this Branch attended to the preparation of display cases and window displays for the Company's offices throughout Canada, United States, Great Britain and Europe.

The Development Branch of the Department devoted its attention to the investigation and Development of Industrial Raw Materials throughout the Dominion, particularly adjacent to the Company's system, and the carrying on of special experiments pertaining to the development of existing resources, but undeveloped. In 1923, the Department organized what was known as its "Farm Labour Service." This was really a medium through which farm helpers in Great Britain and Europe, in search of employment might be put in touch with Canadian farmers requiring help. Over five thousand applications were received by the Department during the year 1923 for help, and several thousand farm labourers were placed through the aid of the Farm Labour Service.

In connection with the bringing in of new immigrants and settlers, it was necessary that facilities be provided for their care and assistance at various points throughout the Dominion, and the Department had established in Canada, its Western Colonization headquarters at Winnipeg, where an expert Land and Colonization staff was maintained to assist new immigrants in select-

ing suitable lands or obtaining employment with farmers who had fyled applications with the Company. Branch offices were also located at Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. The Company's policy in regard to the sale of its lands was not so much to make a sale as to place a satisfied settler on the land, and the thirty-five year terms and other concessions which the Company granted in connection with the sale of its land were all designed to assist the settler in the early years of occupancy with the lowest possible financial outlay on his part.

The headquarters of the European organization of the Department were located in London with branch offices at Glasgow, Liverpool, Copenhagen, Christiania, Rotterdam, Brussels, Bergen, Zagreb and Prague. During the year 1923, over 58,000 colonists came to Canada on Canadian Pacific steamers alone, a large percentage of these being interested through the activities of the Colonization and Development representatives. Attached to the London office was the women's section of the Department, in charge of Miss Esther Mackie. Miss Mackie, with her staff, selected domestics for placement through the various hostels throughout the Dominion, the girls coming forward to Canada in personally conducted parties and placed largely through the co-operation of the Women's Section of the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Ottawa. During 1923, several hundred girls came out and were satisfactorily placed as a result of the work of the Women's Section of the Department. The organization of the Department in the United States consisted of six offices, located at New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Spokane, Portland and San Francisco. As in the case of the Overseas organization, the activities of the United States organization were promoted by a very active advertising campaign and by a very extensive use of motion pictures, lectures exhibits, and the distribution of maps and literature.

Other matters included the placing of a motor-driven automobile ferry, the *Motor Princess*, on the British Columbia coast, to ply between Bellingham, Wash., and Victoria, B. C., and provided suitable accommodation for the ever-increasing number of cars used by tourists desirous of crossing between the mainland and Vancouver Island; the opening of three new bungalow-camps serving pleasure resorts on the Company's lines, at French River, Nipigon and Devil's Gap, Kenora, all in Ontario; the completion of extensions and improvement to the *Chateau Frontenac*, the Company's hotel at Quebec, at a cost of $6,100,000; the launching of the policy of offering pleasure cruises, which included the sending of ships to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and around the world; the putting into effect of an arrangement for the migration to Canada, by Canadian Pacific rail and steamship lines, of several thousand colonists from the Hebrides; the inauguration of a scheme for bringing out, at greatly reduced rates, 12,000 harvesters from Great Britian to assist the farmers of Western Canada in handling the fall

crop; the formation of another branch of the Department for filling application from farmers for qualified farm helpers from Great Britain and certain European countries.

Grand Trunk Railway Arbitration.* As the result of the Grand Trunk arbitration and subsequent appeal to the Privy Council, the shareholders of the Grand Trunk concerned made an appeal to the Government for what Sir Walter Cassells, in his judgment, termed "equitable and moral consideration," or in other words "compassionate allowance." The Government, in its reply, based on a report of the Committee, consisting of Gerard Ruel, general Counsel of the Canadian National Railways, A. G. Bell, financial Vice-President, and George W. Yates, Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, to whom the claims were referred, pointed out that the Government had offered to make an annual payment of $2,500,000 for the first three years, $3,500,000 for the succeeding five years, and $3,600,000 thereafter, these sums to be distributed by the Grand Trunk Management amongst the holders of four per cent. guaranteed and other securities.

This offer was refused by the shareholders and, after much negotiation and delay, the whole matter had been referred by agreement to arbitration, the members of the arbitration tribunal being Sir Thomas White, on behalf of the Canada; ex-President Hon. W. H. Taft, on behalf of the Grand Trunk; and Sir Walter Cassells, Chief of the Court of Exchequer as referee. Upon appeal to the Privy Council, the findings of the arbitrators had been confirmed. This decision aroused a good deal of feeling in Great Britain in financial circles, which was reflected in several financial papers, particularly in the *Financial Times*, London; in the London *Times*, which thought that the Government's action would injure Canada in the British money market and in a considerable portion of the ordinary Press as well. Even the *Canadian Gazette* thought it would be wise for the Government to favourably consider the appeal for "compassionate allowance." Feeling, indeed, was so strong amonst the stockholders that a Resolution was moved to boycott Canadian borrowings in the London money market. The Resolution, however, was subsequently withdrawn. A circular was issued by a Committee on behalf of the stockholders and several meetings of the Committee were held protesting against the decision arrived at. The Government remained firm in adhering to the terms of the award. Two pamphlets were prepared in reply to the criticism directed against it, in one of which it was stated:

Running through most of the arguments criticising the action of the Government there is the assumption that the Government has acquired from the Grand Trunk a profitable enterprise, and that the profits are

*NOTE—The formal absorption of the Grand Trunk by the C. N. R. took place on Jan. 29, and the Directors, acting in their final capacity as Directors of both Companies, endorsed the Agreement entered into by the Government for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway. An Order-in-Council to make the consolidation operative was subsequently passed.

being diverted from the English shareholders to the treasury of the Canadian Government. . . . The Government has not acquired from the Grand Trunk a profitable enterprise. It acquired a bankrupt concern, which it had helped in many ways, and which at last confessed its inability to carry on its work.

The second gave a brief account of the Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement and the "lapses by the Company in carrying out these agreements." These included the refusal to take over the National Transcontinental, and the failure to complete a lease of the National Transcontinental Railway from Superior Junction to Winnipeg in connection with the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It quoted ex-President Taft, Grand Trunk arbitrator, in respect of the latter Company paying itself interest on advances made by it to the Grand Trunk Pacific even before the Grand Trunk Pacific had commenced operations. The charge of confiscation was dealt with, and the extent of Government loans and advances was given in detail. "Rescue," it was remarked, "is surely a more fitting term than confiscation."

The position taken by the Government was upheld generally by the Press of Canada, not however always from the same point of view. Upon the occasion of the Canadian Prime Minister and two of his colleagues, Sir Lomer Gouin and the Hon. George P. Graham being in London in attendance at the Imperial Conference, Lord Askwith, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Junior stockholders, had a two-hours' interview with them with a view to "compassionate allowance" in the latter's behalf. In reporting the nature of the Conference, Lord Askwith stated that he had been received very sympathetically and kindly, but it was pointed out to him that Canada contended that she had fulfilled all legal obligations that had been entered into; that if any immediate annuity or sums of money were asked for, there was no chance whatsoever of its being granted by the House of Commons; that the Grand Trunk's liabilities on debentures and guaranteed stock had been taken over at enormous cost on which the Railway was not now earning anything; that there were many people in Canada who condemned the taking over of the railway at all; that the National Railway system was still in its infancy and might or might not be successful; and that any additional burden placed on industry would take the heart out of those engaged in it, and would be opposed by the whole people of Canada. Asked if, in the event of the enterprise being a success in the future, there would be any possibility of the stockholders receiving consideration, Lord Askwith was informed that that was a question that could only be dealt with by Parliament, but there was no doubt that, if the organization were kept together and a claim made in such circumstances, the people of Canada and the Government would be bound to recognize it.

Incidental to Grand Trunk Railway affairs was the matter brought to the attention of Parliament in a return to the House on Mch 28, in which it was shown that the English directors of the Grand Trunk Railway had, on the date of the ratification by

the shareholders of the acquisition agreement, voted a year's salary to the leading officials to an aggregate amount of $306,000 out of the Company's Fire Insurance Fund, and five years' salary to the Directors, aggregating $167,800. The transaction met with much adverse comment and was referred to by the Toronto *Globe* editorially as the "last Grand Trunk debauch," and also as a "perfect debauch of generosity at the expense of the Canadian taxpayers." Similarly significant expressions of opinion appeared in other newspapers throughout Canada, while a Royal commission was appointed to enquire into the affair, the action of the Directors in voting themselves and officials gratuities was legal and, it was stated as coming from a Government source, no effort would be made to recover the amounts. Amongst those receiving bonuses were: D. B. Hanna, late President of the C. N. R., $35,000, in addition to his salary to date of retirement, and A. J. Mitchell, vice-President, $20,000 in addition to salary to his date of retirement. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, in a statement to the Press, while condoning as having the approval of the Government, the payment to these gentlemen and to retiring officers of the Canadian National Railways, criticised as "indefensible" the payments made by the Grand Trunk Board to officials still in service. The Government, the statement continued, not only did not give their approval to the step, but had no knowledge that it had been taken. It is only fair, he added, to say that the gratuities paid by the former Grand Trunk directors were no doubt taken into account by the Board of Arbitration, which determined the value of the stock, and that they very likely contributed towards the finding of the Arbitrators that the stock was of no value—a finding of which Grand Trunk shareholders have since so bitterly complained.

Fred T. Congdon, former Federal member and Commissioner for the Yukon, was appointed a Royal Commission of one to enquire into and report upon the granting of these gratuities. Owing to impaired eyesight, however, he was unable to continue the investigation, and F. S. Honeywell of Ottawa was appointed in his stead. In his Report, Mr. Honeywell placed the onus of recommendation of these gratuities to officials, upon Howard G. Kelly, President of the Grand Trunk, and Frank Scott, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Insurance Fund, whom he criti cized rather severely. A number of the gratuitants, still in the employ of the Company, had offered to return the moneys granted to them, and the Commissioner in his Report recommended leniency in such cases if it were decided to call for repayments. These men had accepted gratuities as a matter of course at a time when they were without knowledge of their future relations with the Company. Mr. Honeywell did not discuss the legal aspect of the case, leaving that to the Department of Justice. He simply reported upon the facts and upon certain moral aspects.

Railway Freight Rates Question. The year 1923 was a busy and important one for the Railway Commission. In addition to the very numerous applications in respect of crossings, sidings and much else connected with *minutiae* of railway operation affecting public interests, there were three aspects of the transportation question which it had to consider—the general question of freight rates as they affected the West, particularly the Province of British Columbia; that of Maritime freights, which for the first time had concrete presentation before the Commission; and that of express rates. In regard to the first, British Columbia had been making a fight for an adjustment of rates to place her upon an equal footing with Eastern Provinces or, in other words, to have removed the discrimination caused by the mountain ranges of that Province. Her claims had been that there should be equal rates both ways from West to East as from East to West. The application was not successful. The Ottawa *Journal* expressed what is probably the general Eastern view:

> It was proven beyond question that it costs the Railways nearly 60% more to run trains through the Rocky Mountains than it does across the Prairies. Morever, the mountain sections had cost enormously more to build than had the Prairie sections. Although discrimination existed, and was frankly admitted by both the Railways and the Commission, such discrimination was declared to be just and absolutely unavoidable. It was pointed out, however, in the judgment that, as a countervail, British Columbia had been given special and exceptionally low rates on every commodity which she had for export eastward.

An appeal was made to the Privy Council, before which the Hon. John Oliver, Prime Minister of British Columbia, appeared in person, and presented the case for his Province. The result was a reference back to the Railway Commission, the Government not caring to exercise revising powers over the decision of that Board. During the year, the Commission did not give effect to the appeal. However, a new slant was given to the agitation for re-adjustment of rates, on account of the new grain route opened by way of Vancouver to Europe *via* the Panama Canal and to the Orient and along which, in 1923, 17,000,000 bushels of wheat were carried from Alberta and Saskatchewan. Grain growers in the Middle West succeeded in getting a reduction of ten per cent. to the Pacific Coast, which, undoubtedly, did stimulate traffic in that direction. The Hon. Mr. Oliver dissented on the ground that the decrease was not sufficient. As a counter to the cost of transportation through the mountains of the Pacific Slope, it was contended, and successfully held by expert testimony, that the rates should be adjusted according to the cost of carriage *via* the Yellowhead Pass on the C. N. R. in preference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, built through the most mountainous section of the Province with much higher operating costs and contrary to the original intention of the Government of Canada in its efforts to construct that road, which was through the Yellowhead Pass. Expert evidence was adduced to show that the latter presented an easy grade and

that, on an average, the operating expenses were not much greater, if any, to the Coast than across the "billowy" prairies, on which there were frequent long up and down grades.

The case of the Maritime Provinces came before the Railway Commission on somewhat similar grounds. It was the result of an agitation, or public expressions of discontent with conditions there—diminishment, or non-increase of population; diversion of traffic during Winter months from Canadian Atlantic ports to those of the United States; lack of market for their peculiar products in Central Canada; favouritism in the matter of railway rates to the Middle West which, it was contended, was built up and populated to a large extent at the expense of the people down by the sea—grievances which were first given full vent to by J. C. Tory in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in 1917, and again ventilated in the Senate, in 1923, by the Hon. J. A. McDonald when presenting a Resolution on the subject. The case of the Maritime Provinces alleged that "the rates now effective on consignments from the Maritimes are proportionately higher than those in regard to consignments from the Western Provinces."

Senator McDonald, in speaking to his Resolution referred to, stated that the Maritime Provinces entered Confederation "with a purpose as honourable and conscientious as can inspire any solemn pact." They did so, he said, with the view and hope that Confederation would increase the prestige, nationally and commercially, of the Dominion of Canada, and "form within the Empire the basis of a nation." As part of the understanding and agreement of such union, a railway was to be built from Halifax to some point on the St. Lawrence River that would give connection with trade centres of Eastern Canada and supply to the Maritime Provinces increased travel facilities. Mr. McDonald pointed out, however, that instead of these hopes and aspirations being realized, the Maritime Provinces were retrograding and, instead of the Intercolonial ending in the city of Montreal it "ended in the woods of Rivière du Loup." In this connection, it had frequently been contended by advocates for better terms for these Provinces that the Intercolonial was built as a national railway and for political purposes, and never intended or expected to become a commercial success. Consequently, to carry out the spirit and intent of Union, it should not be operated upon a strictly commercial hard and fast basis, as part of other systems that had business solely in view and built by private enterprise for private profit. Mr. McDonald emphasized this view by saying:

> If the Government was right in so helping the Prairie people and enabling them to obtain a higher price for their products, then it is doubly under obligation to aid the Maritime Provinces, because of their equal or greater need, and because the Maritime Provinces came into Confederation, as I said before, with the full assurance of favourable conditions as to freight rates over the Intercolonial Railway, then being built to establish railway communication and transportation facilities with the other Provinces.

He concluded, as follows, in making his demands:

> That the arbitrary or differentials be restored to what they were in 1916; that the Government of Canada be called upon to carry out the promises and pledges given and the bargain made, when New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island entered Confederation and became a part of the Dominion of Canada, and that rates be arranged so that we can reach the market West, promised us in exchange for the southern market we had at the time we entered the Dominion.

In popular terms, the foregoing formed the basis of the Maritime Provinces' case before the Commission, which was strongly supported by the Maritime branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, by Boards of Trade and other bodies. The Railway Commission gave no decision, but one result of the hearing was that the railways affected voluntarily made some concessions, including the removal of a rate discrimination against Halifax, which had long been a subject of complaint, and a reduction of 2½ cents per hundred pounds on export rates for grain for milling in transit and on flour from Lower Lake ports to the Canadian Atlantic seaboard for export.

The most important, or at least most spirited and protracted, case before the Railway Commission in 1923 was in reference to express rates. Nearly two years previous, investigation was made into the rates charged at that time. Complaints were due to the fact that a great many items entering into the cost of Express companies' operations had materially decreased since Feb. 1, 1921, at which time an increase of practically 30 per cent. was granted to the carriers as "temporary relief." As a result, informally, the matter was called to the attention of the Commission and, according to Frank E. Hamilton, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg Board of Trade, correspondence was exchanged, the understanding being arrived at that the "returns submitted by the Express companies were being carefully watched and that, just as soon as it was felt opportune, the Board would, of its own motion, call upon the Express companies for the purpose of a revision of their rates." "Then," said Mr. Hamilton, in the *Winnipeg Community Bulletin*, "the recent application fyled by the Express Traffic Association was like a bolt from the blue sky and had the effect of blocking an application on the part of the Shippers' Bureau of the Board or any other organization for a reduction." The Express companies asked for an increase of rates based on increased operating costs and reduced business. The opposition to the applications was widespread throughout Canada. The Provincial Governments and municipalities of the West, together with business organizations there and in Eastern Canada, presented an united front in opposition.

Hearings, which were commenced in Ottawa, were extended to the principal centres, and voluminous evidence taken. Everywhere the business organizations represented that an increase of rates meant a serious blow to business and counsel opposed to the application asked for a reduction instead of an

increase in rates. On the other hand, transportation experts gave strong evidence in support, basing their demands upon book-keeping figures of the various companies and upon existing transportation conditions. The figures supported the contention that the companies were not receiving sufficient revenue to operate successfully. The operating cost per mile was stated to be 43·93 cents. The Dominion Express Company fyled a statement showing the business done in the period 1919-1922. The net losses to the Company were shown as, in 1919, $1,268,684; 1920, $1,257,107; 1921, $159,210; 1922, $40,970; 1923 (6 months), $733,929. No decision had been given at the end of 1923.

The complaints as to freight rates on the Great Lakes and the alleged combine of carrying companies were fully investigated in Parliament.* The Atlantic steamship combine was admitted but, as ocean rates are not within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament, the principal criticism expressed in Committee and in the Press in that connection was that the representatives of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine "sat in" along with other steamship representatives when rates were being fixed, though it was stated not bound by them.

As stated previously, no judgments were delivered by the Railway Commission in respect of railway or express rates during 1923. Meetings of the Commission were held to take evidence on express rates in Victoria Nov. 24, at which there was a large array of counsel in behalf of the Express companies, at which, however, no one appeared in behalf of the Province, and representatives of fruit growers. Sittings were held in Vancouver Nov. 30, at which, in addition to Express companies' counsel, G. G. McGeer, K.C., appeared for the Province and officials of fruit growers and fishery associations. On Nov. 3, a sitting was held at Nelson at which, in addition to counsel, representatives of the Associated Boards of Trade of East Kootenay and fruit-growing experts were present. At Calgary, Dec. 5, another Session was held when representatives of the Calgary Board of Trade, the Trades and Labour Council, and Canadian Council of Agriculture were present and gave evidence. A meeting of the Commission was also held at Edmonton, when counsel for the Province and United Farmers and Grain-Growers were heard from. This meeting was followed by one at Saskatoon on Dec. 7, when counsel for the Province were present and also representatives of the Grain-Growers and Retail Merchants Association. The next meeting was at Regina, Dec. 8, where representatives of the Regina Board of Trade, the Co-Operative Creamery, Live Stock, Grain-Growers and Retail Merchants' Associations and the bread interests were heard. Adjournments were then made for Sessions to be held at Toronto, Halifax, St. John and Moncton in the early part of the following year.

Electric Power and Street Railways. The most notable progress made in the development of natural resources for industrial purposes was in respect of water powers with which Canada is so richly endowed. In this

*Note—See pages 71-5 for a detailed review of Great Lakes Rates question.

connection the year 1923 was outstanding. The greatest development occurred in Ontario, impelled by the driving power of Sir Adam Beck, head of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, but actual accomplishments in British Columbia, Northern Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec were also very great.* This year saw substantial additions to existing central electric stations in the Maritime Provinces. In all these parts of Canada extensive developments were being rushed to completion. A bulletin, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, containing notes on Canadian water powers, said:

"In British Columbia the East Kootenay Power Company is constructing a 15,000 horse-power central electric station, the Granby Consolidated, Mining, Smelting and Power Company and the Pacific Mills, Limited, have added 5,000 h.-p. and 6,300 h.-p., respectively, to their present mining and pulp and paper installations, while the British Columbia Electric Railway Company is preparing to install a 25,000 h.-p. unit in its Stave Falls station. The Manitoba Power Company has installed two units, of 28,000 h.-p. each, in its new power house at Great Falls, Manitoba, and expect to add a third similar unit this year. The city of Winnipeg also intends adding three units totalling 20,700 h.-p. to its Point du Bois Station. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario installed 130,600 h.-p. during 1923, bringing its total installation to 746,029 h.-p. and expect to have an additional 147,000 in place before the end of 1924. Power for the mining district of Northern Ontario has been augmented by over 9,000 h.-p., a 4,000 h.-p. development being completed by the Lower Sturgeon Power Company, and a similar station by the Great Northern Power Company, while additional power has been provided in existing stations. Before the end of 1924 an additional 45,000 horse-power was expected to be available from the Quinze River development of the Northern Canada Power Company and the Abitibi River development of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited. In Quebec there was installed, in various central stations, some 30,000 h.-p. during 1923 and construction work under way in the same year provided for an additional 385,000 by the end of 1924, 280,000 h.-p. of which will be in the great power station of the Quebec Development Company on the Saguenay River and of the St. Maurice Power Company at La Gabelle."

As the returns for 1923 were not completely available at the time of writing, the statistics following are for 1922 but, in the general way, it may be stated that there was a notable advance over the latter year, as indicated in these figures. From the *Bulletin* in question, in its preface to the statistics of central electric stations, the following is extracted:

"The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Power house at Queenston was completed towards the end of 1921 and the first wheel was put into operation in January, 1922, so that this is the first year the statistics of that plant are included in the census of the total increase in Capital of $83,399,301, this plant accounting for over $65,000,000. The three wheels which were put into operation in 1922 aggregated 165,000 horse-power, with the addition of three more at the end of 1923. This was the largest single increase to the industry during the year, but several other additions were also made.

The largest installations included 10,000 h.-p. at Ranney Falls on the Trent River; 2,400 h.p. at Sault Ste. Marie; 43,000 h.p. at Shawinigan Falls and 22,000 h.-p. at the extensive Grand Mère developments, 13,000 h.-p. at Stave Falls, B.C.; 7,200 h.-p. on the Bull River, Fernie; 5,700 h.-p. steam turbine at Edmonton; 1,000 h.p. steam turbine at Drumheller, and 6,900 h.-p. on the Winnipeg River at Point du Bois. The Manitoba Power Company also completed an installation of 28,000 h.-p. of a 168,000 h.-p. project on Dec. 28, 1922. A water turbine of 2,250 h.p., at Grand Falls was an addition in New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia 10,800 h.-p. at St. Margaret's Bay were installed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission. Two

*NOTE.—For record of Hydro-Electric Power and Radial Railways in Ontario, see Section under that heading. See, also, Section on Industries of Canada, pages 309-10.

wheels aggregating 40,000 h.-p. of the Nova Scotia Power Commission; two wheels aggregating 40,000 h.p. of the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls were damaged and were not replaced, reducing the power of 1922 accordingly.

The net increase in installed power was 280,541 h.-p. in main plants and 16,695 in auxiliary plants. Steam plants showed a decrease in both number and total capacity from 1921, but water wheels and turbines showed an increase of 285,932 h.-p., being by far the greatest increase in any one year since the statistics were first compiled in 1917."

In the *Bulletin* referred to there were a number of tables which, in a very complete way, summarized and analyzed the details of central electric stations, and these perhaps best illustrate the present and potential assets in their developed and undeveloped water powers. The tables, from which the following one is compiled, showed not only aggregate but divided returns under the heads of "commercial" and "municipal"—in other words, private and public ownership:

		1922		1921
Total Stations				
Hydraulic	269		259	
Fuel	253		251	
Non-generating	383		347	
		905		857
Commercial	401		377	
Municipal	504		480	
		905		857
Total Capital				
Commercial	$326,448,922		$327,439,827	
Municipal	241,619,830		157,229,624	
		$568,068,752		$484,669,451
Total Revenue				
Commercial	$44,776,945		$42,713,327	
Municipal	37,551,921		30,663,253	
		$82,328,866		$73,376,580
Operating Expenses				
Commercial	$22,988,298		$24,943,355	
Municipal	27,964,346		22,101,148	
		$49,962,644		$47,044,503
Customers				
Commercial	164,199		143,150	
Private Houses	889,346		830,062	
		1,053,545		973,212
Electric Energy Produced total K.W.H. (1,000)				
Commercial	5,119,750		4,316,272	
Municipal	1,621,074		1,297,860	
		6,740,750		5,614,132
Total Primary Power				
Horse-Power		2,258,398		1,977,857
Total Secondary Power				
Horse-Power		1,736,199		
No. Employees				
Commercial	4,990			
Municipal	5,690			
		10,684		10,714
Salaries and Wages				
Commercial	$6,551,084			
Municipal	7,944,166			
		$14,495,250		
Pole Line Mileage				
Commercial	11,123			
Municipal	10,727			
		22,669		10,987

The Street Railways of Canada during 1922 experienced a considerable improvement in traffic returns but, out of 65 operating only ten paid dividends. Of the 65, 21 were publicly-owned or operated and the remaining 44 were in private hands. After paying charges, such as taxes, bond interest and reserves, dividends, etc., the 65 railways had a surplus of

$89,557, as against deficits aggregating about $2,500,000. One reason set up for many of the privately-owned railways not paying dividends, was the large amount of taxation imposed on them, an amount aggregating $1,730,719, or about two-thirds of the whole amount—$2,554,568—paid in dividends. Fourteen lines failed to pay even operating expenses. The total amount invested in road equipment amounted, at the end of the year, to $186,519,452 and the operating income aggregated $17,869,149.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Electric Railway Association was held in Toronto on June 30, 1923, during the Annual Convention, and representatives of practically all the electric railways in Canada were present. One of the chief features of the Convention was an exhibit of apparatus and supplies used in the industry. Two papers were read and discussed, as also were the Annual Reports of the various committees. It was decided the next Annual General Meeting and Convention would be held on June 11-13, 1924, at the same time as the Canadian Electric Association, a joint exhibit to be held by both Associations. The officers of the Association for the year were:

Office	Name	Address
Hon. President	Maj.-Gen. Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.	Hamilton
Hon. Vice-President	Acton Burrows	Toronto
Hon. Advisory Council	Thomas Ahearn	Ottawa
	F. A. Gaby	Toronto
	Lt.-Col. J. E. Hutcheson	Montreal
	George Kidd	Vancouver
President	H. H. Couzens	Toronto
Vice-President	D. E. Blair	Montreal
Treasurer	E. P. Coleman	Hamilton

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, had a very successful fiscal year, ending June 30, 1923. It operated 368·86 miles of trackage and the general revenue was well maintained. The number of passengers carried, 67,692,851, was less than in the previous year, 69,214,617, but the falling-off was compensated by increased revenues from other departments. Increased activity in the lumber industry benefitted both the freight and power departments. The total power delivered during the year was 192,453,979 k.w.h., as compared with 177,256,106 k.w.h. in the previous 12 months, and the number of consumers served increased from 73,956 to 76,951, and motors for 90,095 h.p. were connected, as compared with 84,934 previous year. The lighting rates for Vancouver were reduced from 6 cents to 5 cents, and consumers and revenue materially increased as a consequence.

On May 3, 1923, an agreement was entered into with the Corporation of the district of South Vancouver, extending to the B. C. Electric Railway Company the right to continue charging the then existing fare—6 cents—for a period of three years, and providing that, at the expiration of that period, the question of fares might be submitted to arbitration. As one of the conditions of this arrangement the Company agreed to reduce its lighting rates in the district of South Vancouver from 7 cents to 6 cents per k.w.h.

The work of raising the height of the dam at Stave Lake, to which reference was made in the previous year's Report, had been completed, and the fourth unit at Stave Lake, of 7,500 k.w. was in operation. The raising of this dam, coupled with the plans under way for supplementing the waters of the Stave Lake from the waters of the Alouette Lake, would make possible the installation of a fifth unit capable of generating a further 18,000 k.w., and preparations were being made to install this fifth unit as soon as possible.

The Balance Sheet on the debtor side showed authorized Capital as £5,000,000 ($24,400,000), Cauital issued as £4,320,000 ($20,995,000), first Mortgage 4½ per cent. Debentures, £197,200 ($960,508), 4½ per cent. perpetual (Vancouver Power) Debentures £101,300 ($492,318), 4½ per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture Stock £2,788,170 ($13,540,406)—a total Capital account of £7,406,620 ($38,426,620); debenture Interest accrued £33,545

($163,036), creditors and credit Balances £794,893 ($3,864,045), reserves, £1,686,388.1.10 ($7,195,820), Revenue account £310,729.1.5 ($1,504,143), less dividends of £206,255.12.8 ($802,402)—total Liabilities £10,025,970.10.10 (48,726,217). On the credit side appeared the following: Property account £5,232,201.18.4 ($25,428,501), Supplies account £223,143.3.11 ($1,084,474), debtors and debit Balances £204,576.16.10 ($992,243), Loans and Investments £4,139,283.10 ($20,106,915), Short Loans and Cash £226,765.1.9 ($1,102,088).* Appropriations made and expended for extensions, equipment, lands and buildings, etc., amounted to $671,056.

Toronto Transportation Commission. Street railways in Toronto passed, in 1923, the second year under the administration of the Toronto Transportation Commission, which also operated motor busses and trolley busses in the suburban districts. The taking over of the Street Railway system from the Toronto Railway Company, by the city, and the relations with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, were still much discussed questions and, though the City had possession and the T. T. C. had administered the work for over two years, certain details still remained unsettled at the end of 1923. Some of the items were as follows:

1. The final determination of the amount to be paid by the City for the property formerly owned by the Toronto Railway Company.

2. The adjustment of cost as between the City and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in respect of the operation of the City section of the Metropolitan Division of the Toronto and York Radial from the date on which the "Clean-up" deal became effective (Dec. 1, 1920) to the time when the T. T. C. commenced to operate from Farnham Avenue to the North City limits on Yonge Street (Nov. 3, 1922). It was mutually agreed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the T. T. C. to refer the final settlement to G. T. Clarkson, which was done, and the basis of settlement forwarded to the H. E. P. C. of O. for consideration.

The Balance Sheet as on Dec. 31, 1923, showed Fixed Assets of $43,038,975, Current Assets of $6,887,658 and Prepaid charges of $168,983 or a total of $50,092,616. Liabilities included a Net Debenture debt of $33,796,423, Current Liabilities of $1,610,562, Deferred Liabilities of $9,660,281, Capital Reserves of $4,030,972, Operating Reserves of $885,116, or a total of $49,983,353 and a Surplus of $109,264. The Income from Passenger Earnings was $11,642,457 and from other sources $209,878, making a total of $11,852,335; Expenditures amounted to $8,104,680, leaving $3,747,654 to meet Fixed charges.

An extensive programme of rehabilitation and extension to the system was carried on from the previous year with total rehabilitation of 7·92 miles, partial of 17·638 miles and extensions of 17·399 miles, making a single trackage increase of 42·957 miles and bringing the total mileage of the system to 221·940 miles. The rolling stock was greatly supplemented and, during the year, 313 new street cars were added to the service, bringing the total to 575 new cars on the System to date. Those added included 88 small Witt motor cars, 60 large Witt motor cars, 165 trailer cars, three-door type. In addition 90 old "Pay-as-You-Enter' cars formerly operated by the Toronto Railway Company were converted to the "Pay-as-You-Leave" type.

The purchase of the City sections of the Toronto Suburban Railway was finally authorized by the City Council on Nov. 13, 1923, and transferred to the Commission for rehabilitation. This was the last remaining portion of street railway within the City to be operated independently of the Commission. The lines were transferred to the Commission and authority given on Nov. 14, to proceed with the work, which was commenced immediately. In addition to this extensive and very involved reorganization and extension of the system, the Commission altered the main routing on July 1st, the main object being to convenience the

*Note—Value of £ taken at par ($4.86).

majority of the car users and reduce the necessity of transfer, in spite of which, over 89 million transfer passengers were carried during the twelve month period. The Commission, at the end of the year, was composed of P. W. Ellis and George Wright (re-appointed on Dec. 20) and E. J. Lennox appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board. H. H. Couzens continued as General Manager.

The Montreal Tramways Company held its annual General Meeting at Montreal on July 23, 1923, with E. A. Robert, President, in the Chair. The period reviewed in the Report presented, covered the twelve months ending June 30, 1923. This Corporation had a capitalization of $21,650,000 and operated 277·93 miles of track. The Revenue of the Company for the year amounted to $2,430,225 and, after deducting the sum of $1,882,191 for interest on Bonds, Loans, Debenture Stock and other Expenses, left a balance of $548,033, from which there were declared four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. each amounting to $399,947, leaving a balance carried to the credit of the General Surplus Account of $148,086, making a total Surplus of $992,979. $400,000 of this Surplus was placed to Reserve Account.

During the year the Company issued and had certified by the Trustees, $3,161,000 (par value) of its 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, the same being issued to replace a like amount of the 4½ per cent. Underlying bonds redeemed and cancelled. In structural work, the building of a 12,500 k.w. steam turbine unit, also two new Boilers with stokers and necessary auxiliaries at the Hochelaga Power House, was commenced following the close of the year; also two stories were added to the Office building. Officers for the year were: President, E. A. Robert; Vice-Presidents, Hon. George G. Foster, K.C., and P. J. McIntosh; General Manager, J. E. Hutcheson.

The London Street Railway Company reported Gross Earnings of the Company for 1923 amounted to $693,411; operating Expenses amounted to $572,082; Net Earnings from operation amounted to $121,329 and, after deducting various charges, the Balance amounted to $42,166. During the latter part of 1922 and the early part of 1923, the Company suffered from competition by independent motor buses, but this was eliminated in February, 1923, when the City demanded from the bus operators reasonable protection to the public against accidents. On Feb. 9, 1923, the Company established a motor bus service itself. New track completed totalled 1,500 feet; track re-constructed 2,000 feet; double tracks rebuilt (1¼ miles of single track); old rail replaced 1 8-10 miles. Eight new cars were placed in service during 1923, the car mileage operated during the year showed an increase of 270,538 miles over 1922. Other statistics were as follows: passengers carried 13,865,148; transfer passengers 1,782,195; total passengers 15,647,343; car mileage 2,124,160; gross earnings per car mile 32·64 cents; operating expenses per car mile 26·93 cents; net earnings per car mile 5·71 cents; other charges per car mile 3·72 cents; net income per car mile 1·99 cents; number of miles of track, 36·10; gross earnings per mile of track $19,208.

The Winnipeg Electric Railway reported, for the year 1923, Gross Earings from operations $5,280,408; Operating Expenses before charging depreciation $3,465,893; Net Operating revenue, $1,814,515; miscellaneous Income, $127,706; Income available to meet fixed charges, etc., $1,942,221; Fixed charges, Interest, etc., $1,071,821; Net Income $870,400; the total mileage on Dec. 31 was 112·779. The chief feature of the Electric utility during the year 1923 was the contracting for additional business aggregating over 27,000 h.-p. The Gas utility, although having experienced a reduction in its sales of gas, was favoured with a substantial reduction in the price of coal during the last five monts of the year and this, together with other savings that were introduced, more than off-set the reduction in gross earnings resulting from decreased sales. The rolling stock was increased by four new motor buses, and a new motor bus route was opened up in

the North end of the city; a new transmission line was erected between Lac du Bonnet and Transcona. Work was also started on the erection of a new gas plant with a view of further reducing gas production costs.

The Ottawa Electric Railway: Other Important Electric Railways. The Ottawa Electric Railway had a prosperous year and paid a dividend of five per cent. on its Capital Stock of $1,877,200, though it was one of the few street railway corporations on the continent that maintained a five-cent fare. For some time, negotiations between the Company and the city were carried on with a view to the latter acquiring the property. The proposal was submitted to the ratepayers at the end of 1923 during the municipal elections, a negative vote being recorded and, as a consequence, a new arrangement was entered into. Another proposal for "service" at cost was also rejected by the ratepayers. The franchise under which the Company had operated since 1923 stipulated that, at the end of thirty years (August, 1923), the City had the right to purchase the railway property, at a price to be determined by arbitration. If the City failed to purchase the property at the end if this thirty-year term, it might do so at the end of any fifth year thereafter. This perpetual contract with certain local amendments as to fare rates was renewed at the expiration of the old contract.

During the latter part of the year, the employees made a demand for an eight-hour day and increase of wages, which the Company refused to grant but, following a policy of promoting amicable relations, a final agreement was reached to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation. It was claimed on the part of the Company that to increase the wage six cents per hour would increase the cost $115,440 per annum and, while there had been nothing to show the necessity of an eight-hour day in the Street Railway business, it would not increase the Street Railway revenue or the efficiency of the service. The Board of Conciliation made a report favourable to the eight-hour day and an increase in wage, which was rejected by the Company, and a strike became imminent. However, as a result of a series of negotiations, a compromise was effected, favourable in the main to the men's demands. Gross revenue for 1923 was $1,751,631; expenses, $1,235,727; profits, $422,374; total assets, $4,301,352; reserves, $1,159,776.

Other important Street Railways in Canada, and related statistics for 1923, were as follows: the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., capitalized at $4,588,800, with a gross Revenue of $1,393,980 and 23·32 miles of track; the Hamilton Street Railway Co., capitalized at $1,205,000 with gross Revenue of $1,041,594, profits of $69,998 and 33.3 miles of track; the Regina Street Railway, which operated 30 miles of track, carried 5,464,628 passengers, had a capitalization of $1,762,550, income of $342,712, operating expenses of $269,700, surplus on operation of $73,011, fixed charges of $101,608, deficit (1923) of $28,597; the Calgary Street Railway, capitalized at $2,785,102 with an income of $833,355 for the year, a deficit of $8,991 and which operated 83 miles of track; the Quebec Street Railway, under the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., capitalized at $5,750,000 and operating 26·17 miles of track; the Edmonton Electric Railway Co., and others.

Express, Telegraph and Telephones. The Express business of Canada during 1923 contracted rather than expanded. In the latest returns for the year only total Gross Earnings were shown, and these amounted to $27,625,700, as compared with $28,697,332 for 1922, which gain was $3,807,562 less than in 1921. The net Operating Expenses, however, in 1922, were $13,596,518, or $2,005,669 less than in 1921, leaving a net Operating Revenue of $579,025 in 1922, against $363,792 for the previous year. The Express business over the lines of the Canadian National Railways, formerly handled by the Canadian National Express Company, was handled by the Canadian National Railway as a department of the Railway operation, and the revenues, expenses, etc., for 1923 were included with the Railway accounts. The following table gives some of the more important facts, as distinguished by Companies operating throughout Canada in 1923:

	American Railway	British American	Central Canada	Dominion Express	Total	Canadian National
Gross receipts from operating revenue	$2,334,732	$31,233	$83,726	$12,176,928	$14,626,619	$12,999,082
Operating revenues	633,694	15,616	41,851	5,658,819	6,349,980	.....
Operating Expenses	598,572	11,199	27,863	6,175,675	6,813,309	.....
Investments, lands, buildings, etc.	95,105	396	1,199	1,391,764	1,488,464	.....
Revenue from transportation	2,245,254	31,233	83,726	11,845,781	12,726,615	.....
Mileage Operated	2,786	414	765	31,191	35,155	.....

Canadian Telegraph Statistics, as compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed Gross Revenues with an increase of $398,522 and Operating Expenses of $85,420, making an increase in the net Revenue of $313,102. The pole mileage increased 287 miles and wire mileage 8,439 miles, with multiple systems increasing by 879 miles. The number of land messages transmitted increased from 15,271,410 in 1922 to 16,150,106. There was also an increase in the number of cablegrams from 1,182,053 to 1,302,224.

No. of Offices (including 119 outside of Canada)	4,930	Gross revenue	$11,417,284
No. of employees	7,565	Gross operating expenses	9,931,845
Amount salaries paid	$6,092,413	Net operating revenue	1,485,439
		Pole line mileage	53,383
		Wire mileage	270,782

There were 10·53 telephones per 100 of the population in 1922 and, in this respect, Canada ranked second in the world, the United States being first. British Columbia had the highest *per capita* rate, 15·19, and Quebec the lowest. Compared with the previous year the revenues in 1922 increased 7 per cent, and with a reduction of ·4 per cent in operating expenses net revenues increased $2,686,090. The following is a statement of telephone finance in Canada for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922:

Capital stock	$48,968,198	Revenue	$39,559,149
Funded debt	94,833,198	Operating expenses	20,966,181
Total capital	143,802,023	Net operating revenue	9,592,968
Cost of Property and equipment	167,332,932	Salaries and wages	17,305,759
No. telephone companies	2,387	Telephones	944,029
Pole line mileage	184,147	Employees	19,321
Wire mileage	2,396,805	Telephones per 100 population	10·53

The Bell Telephone of Canada had a record year in 1922, earnings showing an increase of 20 per cent. over 1921. It was also a year of large extensions of service, $13,000,000 having been expended on that account.

Telephone revenues were shown at the record figure of $20,245,822, an increase of $1,683,993 over 1921. Operation expense at $9,495,098 was down $50,800. Current maintenance was down $628,301 to $3,201,020. The write-off for depreciation was $2,967,506, an increase of $417,791 over the previous year, while taxes amounted to $821,357, this being $226,357 greater than for 1921. The foregoing charges brought the total telephone expenses to $16,484,982, as compared with $16,519,935, a decrease of $34,953.

This left net telephone Earnings at $3,760,840, an increase of $1,718,947. Sundry net Earnings of $208,471 were less by $26,055 than in 1921, bringing the total net Earnings to $3,969,312, an increase of $1,692,891. Deduction of Interest amounting to $1,035,644 (down $133,156), leaving a balance of $2,933,667 applicable to dividends, produced an increase of $1,826,047. The increase in the Capital to $32,049,000 was reflected in the dividened requirements for the year, this item having been $2,457,740, an increase of $574,110. This deduction left a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of $475,927, as against a Deficit of $776,009 the previous year, a net improvement of $1,251,937.

The Assets were revealed in the Balance Sheet as $76,547,602, an increase of $7,762,960 over previous year. This included $61,606,516 in telephone plant and general equipment. The liabilities included $48,799,000 Capital Stock issued and bonds, accrued Liabilities not due, $1,483,022, Accounts Payable, $16,750,000 and Employees Benefit fund, $500,000. It was stated that nearly one-half of the employees owned shares in the Company.

The Highways of Canada; Good Roads Associations; and Other Communications in 1923.

The degree of development towards which the Dominion and the Provinces contributed in co-operation under the provisions of the legislation passed in 1919, being "An Act to encourage the construction and improvement of Highways" commonly known as "The Canada Highways Act," reached the peak of achievement in 1923. Under these provisions Federal aid was made contingent upon Provinces submitting programmes of construction of main and market roads which they anticipated could be built in the subsequent five years and raised to a standard of the model highway. Such a programme required the selection of the roads between leading cities and towns which, when connected up, would form a continuous main trunk highway system in the several Provinces and, when joined at their borders, would automatically provide a through inter-Provincial system of main roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, at the international boundary, form important connections with the recently-improved highways of the United States. A number of Provinces had, prior to 1919, regarded all their highways as of equal importance, and those who have been instrumental in promoting the more modern idea, regard it as an important achievement, from a provincial and national standpoint, that the Provinces were enabled to evolve by united and co-operative effort a fairly representative concatenated system of main highways.

The delay in getting under way, therefore, meant that several of the Provinces, which had been content to mark time in 1922, when costs of labour and material were at a peak, were very anxious, in 1923, that their allotments, under the Act, would still be available notwithstanding that the period under which they could be earned was approaching its termination. They enlisted the offices of the Good Roads Association in interviewing the Federal Government with a view to securing an extension of time during which their programmes of construction, originally stipulated in connection with the Canada Highways Act, might be carried out with Federal aid. Accordingly, in April, a Delegation of the representatives of each of the Provinces, together with the principal officials of the Association, waited on the Government with this end in view and further represented that an additional grant of $40,000,000, to be divided amongst the Provinces upon the same basis as the original grant, was called for in the public interest. As a consequence of such representations, the Government passed a Bill extending the five-year period under the original Act, during which Federal aid was available, to seven years—to Mch. 31, 1926.

Provinces, which carried on, during 1923, a heavy programme of Highway construction, were Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan. In the Province of Prince Edward Island, there were placed under contract 163·75 miles of its Federal aid system, of which 88 miles were completed; again

77·25 miles were undertaken by force account, of which 38·5 miles were completed. The total cost of this work in Prince Edward Island, for the year, was $181,878. In the Province of Nova Scotia, the total mileage of the Federal aid main trunk highway system placed under agreement in 1923 was 245·15, of which 133·33 miles were constructed under contract and 111·82 miles by force account. Of this mileage, there were completed, during the year, 54·25 miles of the contract work and 62·96 miles of the force account work, together with 63·14 miles remaining to be completed of the 1922 programme placed under contract, and 32·18 miles of the force account work undertaken the previous year. In all, there were completed, in Nova Scotia, 214·53 miles. The total cost of the work undertaken in 1923, under contract and by force account, was $1,394,556. This Province carried out, in addition to the above work, a large mileage of improvements upon its secondary highways not being included in its Federal aid scheme.

During 1923, the Province of Quebec assumed, as a part of its main trunk highway system to be constructed with Federal aid, in addition to that originally proposed in 1920, sixteen projects aggregating 897 miles, making a total of 2,339 miles of main trunk highways in the Province, comprising its Federal aid system. Approval was given, by the Federal Government, to this extension of its Federal aid system, in June. At the end of the calendar year, there had been placed under agreement, between the Dominion and the Province, highway projects totalling 928·81 miles at an estimated cost of $10,892,470. Work was carried out on thirty-one projects during the year, involving 153·74 miles.

In the Province of Saskatchewan, there were placed under contract 348·4 miles of its Federal aid system, of which 308·1 miles were completed; and an additional 48·2 miles were undertaken and completed by force account. The total expenditures on the main trunk highway system of Saskatchewan were $2,877,512.

The Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia carried out restricted programmes of construction on projects, none of which were placed under agreement during the year for Federal aid. But each of these Provinces advanced the status of construction on a number of projects which had previously been placed under agreement and also carried out a certain mileage of improvement on other work, both primary and secondary. As these Provinces had taken up their entire allotment under the Act, they were obliged to plan for other means of raising the money required to carry on the work of improvement on their primary highways now being demanded by an increasing number of motorists therein. First amongst these plans was the possibility of securing further Federal aid, and strong representations were made by interests in these Provinces to the end that the Federal Government provide, if

possible, an additional appropriation for this purpose. The total expenditure on all highways in Canada, in 1923, amounted to about $44,000,000.

The tenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association was held at Hamilton, June 11-14. The Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, Quebec, President, was in the Chair and delivered the Address of welcome, other speakers being His Honour, Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; T. W. Jutten, Mayor of Hamilton; the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia; the Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works and Highways, Ontario; the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, British Columbia; B. M. Hill, Chief Provincial Highway Engineer, New Brunswick; A. McGillivray, Chairman of the Good Roads Board, Manitoba; A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Dominion Government, Ottawa, and S. L. Squire, Chairman of the Executive.

During the remaining sessions, addresses were delivered by the Hon. J. L. Perron, and A. P. Sandles, Columbus, Ohio, and papers read by Major J. A. Duchastel de Montrouge, City Engineer and Manager, Outremont, Quebec; the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia; DeL. French, professor of Highway and Municipal Engineering, McGill University; L. H. Neilson, Deputy State Highway Commissioner, Michigan; James Pearson, President, Construction and Paving Co., Toronto; E. L. Miles, M.E.I.C., County Road Supt., Lindsay; A. M. Jackson, County Engineer, Brantford, Ont.; J. S. Crandell, Consulting Engineer, New York City; Irving Patterson, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Chief Engineer, Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads; J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager, Ontario Safety League; John F. Pierce, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal; George Hogarth, Engineer of Highways, Ontario; James J. MacKay, Hamilton and Wentworth Suburban Area Commission, Hamilton. These speakers had, under survey, practically every phase of highway construction and administration—materials, methods, use and experiment, incidence of cost of construction and maintenance, regulation of traffic, etc.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, the Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, Quebec; President, Russell T. Kelley, President Provincial Highway Association, Hamilton; First Vice-President, Hon. F. C. Biggs, Dundas, Ont.; Second Vice-President A. McGillivray; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee. S. L. Squire remained Chairman of the Executive Committee. In addition to the usual formal vote of thanks and expressions of appreciation, Resolutions were passed as follows:

That, in view of the great and increasing investment of public funds in highway construction, and in view of the necessity of maintaining and protecting such investment, this Association go on record as approving such regulations relating to the use of the highways as may be warranted by economic reasons, and also approve of the adequate maintenance of all roads constructed.

That, in view of the importance of road-building in Canada and the need of obtaining the continued support of the public, in reference to this national question, that this Association endeavor to obtain the co-operation of all governments, kindred organizations, public service bodies and individuals in support of sane and economic road policies.

That, in view of an ever-increasing use of the highways as a means of travel and that, in view of the inter-Provincial nature of such traffic, and further, with a view to protecting life and property, that this Association go on record as approving the adoption by the various Provinces, as far as may be expedient, of uniform regulations regarding the use of the roads.

At the Convention of the representatives of the different Provinces at Hamilton, the question of uniformity of specifications of road materials and methods of construction was considered. The Canadian Engineering Standards Association being a body organized to encourage standardization of industrial methods and processes, it was decided to enlist the good offices of this Association, in order to arrive at Dominion-wide standards in this regard. Another question that the Association was asked to advance during the year was that of standardization of danger and direction signals upon the highways of all Provinces, on account of the enormous development of automotive traffic in all parts, unusually congested.

The improvement of the main highways of the different Provinces influenced the increase of motor tourist traffic from the United States, to a considerable extent, in 1923. There entered, for a period of one to six months, 1,954 owners of automobiles and parties; for a period of two days to one month, 272,444; and, for a period of one day, 1,662,200. It was estimated that this traffic, upon the basis of $20.00 per day, per car, was worth $118,500,000 to the Dominion. Amongst the Provinces making unusual efforts to encourage and promote tourist traffic were Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The chief Provincial motor league or club of these Provinces caused, more actively than heretofore, the main trunk highways therein to be sign-marked, so as to guide and warn this traffic.

In the Province of Nova Scotia, the telephone poles on main routes had been given distinctive colour band markings and a number of camps for tourists were established. The Legislature of the Province appointed a Committee to consider the best way to encourage a greater influx into the Province, and a number of suggestions to this end were considered. In the Province of Quebec similar efforts were made to afford, to the increasing number of American tourists by motor, every facility to enable them to enjoy a few weeks sojourn in the Province. The results were shown in the remarkable percentage of increase in the number of visitors during the year. The innumerable small lakes and rivers in the Northern part of the Province, where rare fishing may be had, and which only required to be made accessible to be widely appreciated, became better known to our cousins from the South during 1923.

In the Province of Ontario, the most noticeable increase in the number of tourists was for the shorter periods of twenty-four hours and up to one month. This fact had a bearing upon highway conditions in the Province. Most of the border cities had had constructed short mileages of modern, hard, smooth-surfaced highways and, unfortunately, many tourists were deterred from advancing further in the Province owing to the lack of an extensive system of such highways.

In British Columbia, the completion of that portion of the Pacific Highway, extending from Los Angeles, California, and New Westminster, British Columbia, within the Province, enabled a larger number of the motor tourist fraternity to enjoy a visit to British Columbia. The Province had within recent years, concentrated, to a hitherto unknown extent, upon the construction of such main trunk highway arteries as would permit of the tourist traffic getting about the Province and, at least, view a portion of the marvellous mountain scenery therein. An event of outstanding importance and of wide significance was the official opening, in June, of the Banff-Windermere Highway.

In November, A. W. Campbell, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Department of Railways and Canals, attended the Public Works, Roads and Transport Congress and Exhibition, held in the Royal Agriculture Hall, London, England, under the co-ordinated auspices of different departments of Government in Great Britain, with various municipal, engineering and public service corporations of the United Kingdom. The High Commissioners of the different Dominions were Vice-Presidents of this Congress, the second of such a character. The subjects discussed related to highway transport topics, including the technical and economic advantages of different types of highway foundations and pavements, and the Congress proposed to be re-convened every second year.

Some of the statistics compiled in the office of the Dominion Commissioner of Highways, Ottawa, in respect of highways in Canada, more particularly affecting results in the new *régime*, were of interest and value. The progress by Provinces, under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, to the close of fiscal year 1922-23, is thus indicated:

Number of project agreements	289
Mileage	5,994·558
Estimated subsidiable cost	$37,974,910
Estimated Dominion Aid (40%)	15,184,964

The actual amounts paid to Provinces to the end of the fiscal year 1922-23 were:

Prince Edward Island	$ 250,036	Nova Scotia	$1,297,482
New Brunswick	810,277	Quebec	1,684,098
Ontario	3,374,247	Manitoba	517,288
Saskatchewan	738,594	British Columbia	1,116,384
		Total	$9,788,405

The nature of construction of Canadian highways and roads, in mileages, is shown, at the end of October, 1922, as follows: Unimproved earth, 257,947; improved earth, 116,300; Gravel, 34,839; Waterbound macadam, 12,998; Bituminous macadam, 548; Bituminous concrete 108, or a total mileage of 422,942.

The approximate mileages of stage routes and rural mail routes in Canada were as follows in 1922:

Province	Stage Routes Mileage	Rural Mail Delivery Mileage	Province	Stage Routes Mileage	Rural Mail Delivery Mileage
Alberta	9,950	3,959	Ontario	4,574	48,486
British Columbia	8,140	1,509	Prince Edward Island	22	2,926
Manitoba	3,100	2,696	Quebec	5,820	15,362
New Brunswick	2,470	4,855	Saskatchewan	8,300	2,049
Nova Scotia	6,360	2,747			
Total				48,736	74,589

Motor Car Development in Canada. The number of motor vehicles in use and the increase in the volume of motor traffic, despite the fact that 1923 was regarded as a year of business depression, were remarkable. Registration of motor vehicles aggregated 586,764 as compared with 513,821 in 1922, being an increase of 14 per cent., which included 52,903 passenger cars, 17,384 motor trucks and commercial cars, and 624 dealers' licenses and, also, a decrease of 1,030 motor cycles. All the Provinces showed increases in registration of passenger and commercial cars. It was significant that in the West, as well as in Ontario and Quebec, there was a material increase in the number of farm tractors brought into use, and the substantial increase in motor trucks and commercial cars would seem to denote a corresponding increase in business or a large displacement of horse traction. Tourist cars, both entering from and going into the United States, showed a large increase over 1922. The figures in this respect were:

	1923	1922
Admitted for 24 hours	1,662,200	818,374
Admitted for One month	273,444	175,535
Admitted for Six months	1,954	2,420

There were exported, for touring purposes, 126,628 cars in 1923 as against 100,810 in 1922. Over 88 per cent. of all the cars entered were by way of Ontario. The motor vehicles, according to classification, registered in Canada and the revenues derived therefrom, were as follows:

Kind	Number	Revenues
Passenger cars	515,178	$8,253,339
Motor trucks	54,256	1,030,920
Motor busses	738	3,440
Other Commercial Vehicles	1,225	32,462
Motor cycles	8,345	36,547
Farm tractors	1,821	13,728
Miscellaneous	16	608
Dealers' licenses	5,185	107,345
Total vehicles	586,764	$9,478,389

Other statistics included Operators' licenses issued, 66,434, with a revenue of $307,973; Garage licenses, 3,262, revenue $25,793; chauffeurs' licenses, 55,989, revenue $148,617; special

free licenses, 86; revenue from fines, $103,910; revenue from Gasoline Tax, $280,404; miscellaneous revenues, $16,065; revenues not distributed, $1,066,359.

Canada assumed third place amongst motor vehicle-owning countries of the world, Great Britain having taken the second place formerly held by Canada. The increased registration of motor vehicles, in all the Provinces, was considerably less in 1923 than that of the United States, where the average of increase in registration of all classes of motor vehicles was 23 per cent., and eleven States registered an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. A feature of the registration of motor vehicles in Canada was the increased percentage of motor trucks, amounting to 18 per cent., as compared with an increase of only 13 per cent. in passenger vehicles. The importance of the motor truck, as an auxiliary instrument of commerce, had been realized to a greater extent throughout the whole country. Manitoba and Saskatchewan levied a tax, according to the length of wheel-base upon passenger and, in the latter Province, upon commercial vehicles, a standard formerly used only in Alberta.

British Columbia retained its basis of a combination of value and weight, while Nova Scotia levied a tax upon lighter cars based upon value; and, on the heavier vehicles, upon horse-power. The other Provinces used either a horse-power, weight or combined basis of taxing their automotive vehicles. Alberta was the first of the Provinces to impose a tax on motorists for the use of gasoline. Its revenue from this source, in 1923, amounted to $241,248, which accrued from a tax of two cents per gallon. Each owner of the 43,044 motor vehicles in Alberta contributed therefore, on an average in that year $5.60 to the Provincial Treasury on account of the use of gasoline.

The only Province which made a full classification of registrations of both passenger and commercial vehicles, according to the occupation of the owners, was Ontario and, on that basis, as nearly as possible, the owners were:

Classification	Passenger	Commercial	Per Cent. of total
A.—Agriculturists	75,583	3,802	29·0
B.—Professional occupations	13,612	143	5·0
C.—Mercantile trades and sales occupations	92,028	15,137	39·0
D.—Contractors	5,342	5,304	3·9
E.—Others	59,250	4,226	23·1
Totals	245,815	28,612	100·00

The production of motor vehicles in Canada during 1923 exceeded all previous records and reached a total of 147,582, valued at $97,369,814 as compared with 101,007 in 1922. Included in the foregoing total were 380 trucks, valued at $755,638, manufactured by firms whose main products were not motor vehicles and whose returns for such trucks were included under the head of agricultural implements. The value of the industry proper, in 1923, was $96,614,176 and, while this was 18 per cent. greater than in the previous year, it did not come up to the total value of the 1920 production of $101,465,846. Service and service parts

were valued at $9,390,793 while the same items for 1920 amounted to $12,754,125, leaving the value of motor cars manufactured, the output of the automobile industry, in 1923, at $87,223,383. In 1920 it was $88,711,721.

Employment was afforded to 9,305 persons, an increase of 1,961 over 1922. Salaries and wages advanced to $14,998,267, an increase in one year of $3,724,624. Ten firms were engaged in the industry, as against 15 in 1922, the decrease being accounted for by the going out of business of the smaller firms, but despite the diminution in number of firms, the capital employed increased from $47,761,964 to $60,146,195, divided as follows:

Lands, buildings and fixtures	$18,142,018
Machinery and tools	10,595,669
Inventory of materials	16,444,121
Cash, trading and operating accounts	14,964,387

The ratio of registrations of motor vehicles in Canada was one vehicle to each 15·6 persons, the total cars available for use being 663,850.

The number of freight automobiles imported was 1,340 valued at $1,910,808; passenger cars, 9,549, valued at $5,496,272; parts, valued at $19,808,323. Against the imports were 15,396 freight automobiles valued at $5,496,272; passenger cars, 54,522, valued at $27,246,025; automobile parts, valued at $4,162,787. Deducting the automobile exports from the total of production, plus the value of imports. There was a Canadian automobile consumption, in 1923, to the value of $101,816,211 or slightly over $11.30 per head of the population.

The estimated capacity of existing automotive plants was 186.500 automobiles and 10,100 trucks, so that the industry worked up to 75 per cent. of its capacity, production being classified broadly as follows:

	Number	Value
Pleasure cars	106,226	$69,904,073
Commercial cars	19,226	8,941,011
Chassis	21,750	8,378,299

Canadian Shipping Interests of 1923: Transportation Companies.

Interests involved in this phase of National development comprised the various Ocean Services on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the Canadian Government Merchantile Marine as the chief Canadian competitors; the Coastal and Inland Water Transportation companies, toward which the Canada Steamship Company contributed the major facilities in the Eastern Canada area, and the C.P.R., C.G.M.M., and the Union Steamship Company, on the Western Coast, where they were well established. Incidental to this question of shipping and of outstanding importance, was the proposed development of the Upper St. Lawrence for navigation purposes which, though dealt with elsewhere, merits reference in this Section.*

*Note—See pages 55-8 of this volume.

In connection with the scheme, no official action was taken in 1923, until the Autumn, when an exchange of notes took place between the Governments of the United States and Canada in reference to the creation of an International Board of Engineers to make a detailed examination of the situation, as recommended in the Report of the International Joint Commission. During the year, however, the various organizations in the United States and Canada, created either to support or oppose the proposed development of the St. Lawrence, continued their activities in various ways. In October, the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Tidewater Association issued a pamphlet under the title *The Sea Base*, which presented a discussion of one phase of the transportation problems as related to the St. Lawrence route. In June, the Commission in Opposition to the St. Lawrence Ship Canal and Power Project published its fourth progress Report, consisting of an address before the New York State Bankers' Association by Henry W. Hill of Buffalo and which was controverted, in July, when the Shipping Federation of Canada issued a pamphlet entitled *The St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project.*

There was a certain amount of legislation passed, during the 1923 Sessions of the Federal Parliament, covering shipping and harbours, which may be summarized as follows: Chapter 29 authorized the issue to the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners of sums up to $5,000,000 with provisions for applications for advances and payment of interest; Chapter 35 amended sections of the Canada Shipping Act, dealing with registration, shipwrecks, inspection, loading and calculation of tonnage; Chapter 45 provided for subsidies during construction of first and second-class dry docks; Chapter 49 required the fyling of rates and rate charges by shipping companies or ship-owners with the Board of Grain Commissioners, and prohibited soliciting and collecting of insurance premiums by owners or their agents; Chapter 59 provided for advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, while Chapter 71 authorized the appointment and establishment of the Three Rivers Harbour Commission.

The Dominion Marine Association. The Annual Report of the Dominion Marine Association for 1923 contained very full particulars in respect of the navigation of inland waters of Canada and of conditions affecting the same. In the previous Report (1922) reference had been made to special conditions contended against in the matter of the lack of despatch suffered by ships engaged in the transportation of grain, a condition which, it was alleged, was caused partly by inadequate port facilities, partly by lack of storage capacity, partly by inefficient management of facilities available and, in 1923, the statement was further made: "a crop of unprecedented size has found the same difficulties prevailing in many quarters, with an extraordinary additional impediment thrown in the way of transportation by the special legislation of the last Session of the

Dominion Parliament brought down for the express purpose of freeing the grain trade from the alleged tyranny of the lake freighter." The legislation, as recommended by the Royal Grain Commission, was condemned by the Association as wrong in principle and "probably fatal in result." "It," the Report stated, "very nearly dislocated the whole system of transportation and would have ultimately caused a blockade and a heavy loss to the country if the Government had not finally decided to permit sufficient evasion of the law to enable the ordinary free movement to resume."*

Adverse comments were made on the fact that the Dominion Association was not invited to co-operate with the Royal Grain Commission, which was appointed to make an investigation as the result of a private enquiry and report by W. T. R. Preston in 1922, and it was complained that Bills 236 and 235, introduced to give effect to the Commission's recommendations, were hurried through Parliament during the last days of the Session. Canadian vessel owners were prepared to conform to the law as best they could, but grain-handling firms declared the Statute (Chapter 49) to be unworkable and United States vessel owners refused to fyle tariffs in Canada, as required under its provisions, as they had persistently refused to do so in their own country. A number of conferences of the latter and the Dominion Marine Association with the Board of Grain Commissioners were held, the result of which was that, in the language of the Association report, the "Grain Commission finally consented to the broad evasion of the Act." United States vessels, by Order-in-Council, were permitted to load grain for Winter storage at Fort William and Port Arthur, conditional upon the unloading of such cargoes at Canadian ports on the opening of navigation the following Spring. Under this arrangement 1,220,998 bushels of wheat were carried in United States vessels to Canadian ports.

Appendices, "D," "E," and "F" are, respectively, statements of grain shipped by vessels to Canadian and American reports during seasons of navigation, 1909 to 1923; comparisons of Autumn shipments for the same years: and similar comparisons showing destinations. The first of these shows as follows for 1923:

APPENDIX "D" (Bushels)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye	Total
Canadian boats to Canadian ports	121,476,893	28,672,927	9,914,372	598,164	2,720,161	163,381,617
Canadian boats to American ports	12,510.988	700,899	1,992,317	395,461	1,471,465	17,071,130
American boats to Canadian ports	1,220,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220,900
American boats to American ports	112,354,900	5,316,378	2,822,233	2,143,583	3,838,977	126,476,071
	247,563,681	34,689,304	14,728,922	3,137,208	8,030,603	308,149,718

Appendix "E," a statement of grain shipped by boat through the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, showed, for the five

*Note:—See, also, pages 71-5 for detailed record of this question.

months from August to close of navigation in 1923, the following totals: Wheat, 189,151,179 bushels; Oats, 23,401,481 bushels; Barley, 10,784,846 bushels; Flax, 2,787,167 bushels; Rye, 5,539,839 bushels; a total of 231,754,512 bushles.

Appendix "F" gave a statement of grain shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur from the First of August to the close of navigation. The total of grain shipped to eleven American ports, during that period, was 124,093,763 bushels, Buffalo being the destination of 93,330,956 bushels, of which 84,659,190 bushels were wheat. The total number of bushels of grain shipped to all destinations was 231,754,512 bushels, of which 189,151,179 bushels were wheat.

Another interesting statement appeared as Appendix "X," on pages 108-111. It gave a summary of out-runs of grain cargoes loaded at Fort William and Port Arthur taken from returns issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners covering a period of the year between Jan. 8 and Jan. 31. It is further summarized here as follows: Wheat, 227,305,377 bushels; Oats, 25,833,917 bushels; Barley, 14,169,526 bushels; Flaxseed, 3,194,145 bushels; Rye, 7,223,927 bushels; Mixed Grains, 189,943,740 lbs. The volume of grain moved in 1923 exceeded, by a considerable amount, that of any previous year in the history of the traffic.

The question of the demurrage clause in grain bills of lading was once more considered with a view to the advisability of action to protect the vessel against delays in unloading, but action was deferred awaiting further developments. The methods of enforcing this statute, as gradually adopted by the Government and the Board of Grain Commissioners, however, relieved the situation to such an extent that the demurrage clause became of less pressing importance. Early in 1923, the Executive Committee complained to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners regarding conditions at that port, in respect of unloading charges and delays. It was understood that the Grand Trunk elevator should take care of fifty per cent. of the grain entering the Harbor by water but, by the beginning of June, it had only unloaded six Lake ships. On the other hand, unfavourable discrimination was charged, inasmuch as grain in cars was receiving a great deal of the attention of elevators Nos. 1 and 2 at the expense of the water route, and legs of two of the elevators were frequently idle. Protest was also made of excessive shovelling charges and of inefficient service rendered. A statement concerning these matters was sent to the Grain Commissioners and, as further complaints accumulated, the situation, as a whole, was placed before the Minister of Marine, who was asked to intervene. By request, a memorandum in detail was submitted to the Minister and careful consideration was promised.

Phases of the construction work undertaken in connection with the Montreal Harbour included the complete electrification of the Harbour railway system permitting the switching of cars

by electric locomotives, the extension of the Alexandra, King Edward and Jacques Cartier piers and the new elevator, No. 3. Other works included the construction of high level wharves and additional sheds, the provision of additional berths and the completion and extension to jetty and grain conveyors at No. 2. With the exception of the construction of an additional 1,000,000 bushel storage-elevator annex to the Port Colborne Government elevator, contract for which was let in the Autumn, there were no works on any of the canals other than ordinary repairs calling for attention. The Department of Railways and Canals, however, undertook to afford relief from the dangers which existed at the head of the Morrisburg Canal on account of the difficulty in making the entry down-bound in the heavy current there.

The year was marked by a number of accidents, particularly in Lachine and Welland canals, causing serious delays to ships. Low water conditions prevailing throughout the Great Lakes System had their effect necessarily upon the canals, to the inconvenience of a number of vessels at certain points. The Dominion Marine Association called the attention of the Department to the effect of power plants upon levels and cargoes, particular reference being made to the Cataract Power Co. on the Welland and the Ogilvie Flour Mills on the Lachine and received official assurance that the greatest care would be exercised. Active construction work proceeded on the Welland Ship Canal. The Executive Committee of the Dominion Marine Association, in June, took up the matter of the serious problem presented by the Chicago Drainage Canal and framed a letter to the Prime Minister asking for intervention to protect the waters in which Canada had defined rights. On July 9, a Delegation from the Chicago Sanitary District was received by the Executive Committee at a meeting in Montreal, at which the former explained their viewpoint respecting the building of the Drainage Canal and asking for a sympathetic attitude on the part of the Association towards the proposals of the District in question and the legislative sanction given thereto in the State of Illinois and now being sought in Congress.

On July 9, a letter was received from the Minister of Public Works, asking for an expression of opinion as to the choice between Kingston and Prescott for the development of a deep water terminal to accommodate ships passing through the new Welland Canal, similar advice having been sought from all interested parties and from experts. The urgent need of legislative action to exempt ships from Ontario from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues on the St. Lawrence was pressed upon the attention of the Minister of Marine. At a meeting of the Dominion Marine Association, on Oct. 17, the President reported the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Minister of Customs respecting customs clearance at Fort William and Port Arthur, stating that ships would be no longer

required to repeat the operation of clearing each time they moved from one port to the other. The Association was subsequently advised that the concession did not apply to a steamer destined for a port outside of Canada, though a certain limited extension of the concession had since been arranged.

Certain representations and protestations were made by the Dominion Marine Association in respect of steamboat inspection and regulations for the navigation through or under bridges and their lighting over navigable waters and canals, involving a good deal of technical detail. Various recommendations were communicated to the Department of Marine in relation to the closing of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, ice-breaking contracts, the Belleville-Prince Edward Bridge (the work in this case being undertaken as proposed), aids to navigation and other matters. The number of companies, represented in the membership of the Dominion Marine Association, engaged in inland navigation in Canada, reported as existing in 1923, was 32, with steamers to the number of 181, having a tonnage of 182,712 tons, and barges to the number of 48, having a tonnage of 21,877 tons.

The Canadian Government Merchantile Marine. In 1923 this Government enterprise continued to suffer from the established competition, but it was surely gaining a place of high recognition in the field of transportation. Though the Gross Earnings and the Operating Expenses were less than the corresponding figures in 1922, by $713,478 and $1,233,374 respectively, the operating and final Deficits, in 1923, were respectively less, by $519,896 and $280,808, than the corresponding deficits in 1922. The main reasons for the decrease in operating deficit were the concellation of South American, Mediterranean and certain other unremunerative services, also the curtailment, as far as possible, of general expenses. As a result of the strikes, which occurred at Cardiff, Swansea, London, Antwerp and Vancouver, sailings were considerably interfered with and Gross Receipts and Net Earnings were in each case diminished. Generally speaking, full cargoes on outward trips were secured, but satisfactory cargoes were not obtainable for homeward trips, which naturally increased operating expenses out of all proportion to operating revenues. At the end of 1923, the C.G.M.M. fleet consisted of 60 vessels, 4 having been sold during the year and, although the deficit was shown, it was not through lack of aggressiveness on the part of its Directors and officers.

In November, 1923, a new monthly service was inaugurated between Vancouver and the United Kingdom and it was expected that this would provide accommodation for farmers in the Western Provinces and shippers and exporters on the Pacific Coast; 8 of the smaller vessels were utilized in the grain trade on the Great Lakes; 4 of the vessels, trading to United Kingdom ports, were fitted in the Spring for the carriage of cattle; during the St. Lawrence nagivation season several of the smaller vessels were used in the carriage of

pulpwood from the Maritime Provinces to Quebec and Ontario points.

In all, 227 voyages were completed by the fleet during the year, 145 on the Atlantic as follows: United Kingdom and Continent, 65; West Indies—Freight, 30; West Indies—Passenger, 18; Newfoundland, 18; Australia, 14, or a total of 145. On the Pacific, 82 trips were made, namely: to Australia, 16; the Orient, 14; India, 1; Coastal, 51.

The Assets of the C. G. M. M. stood, on Dec. 31, 1923, as follows: fixed Assets (Ships), $66,700,861; other fixed and current Assets, $3,753,683; Deficit carried forward, $27,641,582, making a total of $98,096,127. Liabilities included Capital Stock issued $660,900; Notes payable to Dominion Government and interest, $88,955,410; additional advances Dominion Government and interest, $7,455,005; and Accounts payable, etc., $2,024,811. Revenues totalled $8,992,309 and expenses amounted to $10,856,602, leaving an operating loss of $1,864,293. The officers of the C. G. M. M. for 1923, with headquarters at Montreal, were as follows: President, Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E.; Vice-President and General Counsel, Gerard Ruel; Vice-President, R. C. Vaughan; Secretary, R. P. Ormsby; General Comptroller, J. M. Rosevear; General Treasurer, James A. Yates; General Manager, R. B. Teakle.

The Canadian Pacific and Canada Steamship Lines. The Canadian Pacific Ocean and Coastal Steamship services comprised, in 1923, 53 steamships and 7 transfers with a total tonnage of 417,929; 21 lake and river steamers; and 2 ferries. These services, referring particularly to the Ocean lines which linked China and Japan in the Far East with America and thence its communications with the continent of Europe, provided accommodation and rapidity of transport which was not paralleled by any other system. The great advantages of service, speed and reputation thus enabled this Company to meet, successfullly, the extraordinary competition caused by a world's tonnage being far in excess of trade requirements. The Atlantic fleet showed an increase in Gross Earnings of $400,000 and a decrease in operating Expenses of $320,000 for the year. The Pacific Fleet also showed a satisfactory condition with an decrease in Gross Earnings, over 1922, of $158,000 and a decrease in Operating expenses of $425,000. In the Winter of 1923, arrangements were made for new tourist features, including a Round-the-World-Cruise by the *Empress of Canada* and, also, Mediteranean cruises, to commence at the opening of the new year. Other incidents included the notable service rendered by the officers and crew of the *Empress* of *Australia* during the Japanese disaster, for which recognition was paid, subsequently, by the British and American Governments; the issue of contracts for two ships for the Pacific Coast fleet to replace vessels taken over by the Admiralty in 1914.

The Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., at Dec. 31, 1923, showed total Assets of $38,666,770, of which $23,015,116 were Fixed, $4,055,758 were current and working Assets with $8,037,458 Leases, contracts, and goodwill. Liabilities included Capital Stock of $24,500,000; Funded Debt, $11,428,673; current and accrued Liabilities, $1,178,163, and Surplus $1,468,749. W. H. Coverdale, President, in submitting the Company's 10th Annual Report, drew attention to the fact that as all of the Company's cash resources accruing during the past two years and amounting to about $4,000,000, had been devoted to improving the fixed property, reducing the funded debt and increasing the working capital, he felt that it would not be necessary to continue the same policy to the same extent in future, as the working capital was about adequate for the Company's needs, a point indicated as the Company had no borrowings from Banks. Additions planned for the fleet included two steel package freighters and one steel collier. Certain losses in the year's operations were incurred through the Ocean and Coastwise services, on account of reduced traffic and consequent expense of non-operating ships and, to meet conditions, the Company sold three ships of the Ocean fleet, converted two others into grain carriers and also sold five barges and two tugs of the Fresh-water fleet.

EDUCATION, JOURNALISM AND SCIENCE.

By

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, B.A., LL.D.

Education in Canada; the National Council of Education and other Organizations.

The second Conference of the National Council of Education was a notable event in 1923. The first Conference had met in Winnipeg, in 1919, and was a decided success; the place of meeting of the second Conference was Toronto and the time chosen for it was the week following Easter when the important Annual gathering of the Ontario Educational Association also convened. The Provincial Government associated itself with the invitation extended to the distinguished visitors. The result was a series of enthusiastic and largely attended meetings. Education. in its relation to the development of character, was the chief theme and purpose of the Conference and literature and history were chosen as subjects bearing directly on the end in view.

The excellent arrangements and programme of the Conference were due to the energetic efforts of a Committee, the leading members of which included Vincent Massey, (Chairman), Dr. W. L. Grant, Sir Robert Falconer, Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, Dr. George H. Locke, Sir John Willison, Archbishop McNeil, Prof. C. A. Sissons, B.A., LL.D., Dean William Pakenham, B.A., LL.D., W J. Dunlop, B.A., Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, C.B., Newton MacTavish, Mrs. H. P. Plumptre, Prof. J. A. Dale, Rev. Dr. Bruce Macdonald and others, with Major F. J. Ney, M.C., as General Secretary and Organizer. Prominent people in Toronto also shared in the work of organization, including S. B. Gundy, Miss A. E. Marty, LL.D., Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. E. C. Drury, R. Y. Eaton, J. G. Elliott, Mrs. W. E. Groves, Frank P. Megan, Mrs. H. D. Warren and others. The meeting took place between Apr. 2 and 8. From Great Britain came Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., at that time Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, Sir Henry Newbolt, M.A., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.V.O., C.B., founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements, and Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide. The last Session was devoted to an Address on the League of Nations by the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil who came specially from New York to speak.

The Addresses of the various speakers, British and Canadian, dealing with many aspects of educational effort at home and abroad, provided such inspiration for Canadian teachers and leaders of public instruction as should wield a permanent influence upon Canadian education. An interesting volume of Addresses—a number in English and others in French—was later issued by the Conference. Amongst the delegates from

France came Prof. Henri Hauser, Professor of Economic History in the University of Paris, and Professor Emmanuel de Margerie of the National Research Council of France. An outstanding feature of the Conference was a special session conducted in the French language. Upon the chief delegates from England and France the University of Toronto conferred Honorary degrees, and invitations to address such leading organizations as the Canadian Club and the Empire Club were extended to the visitors. Excellent reports of the proceedings appeared in the Press and many able articles on Education were inspired by the speeches.

But the event was not merely local. Through arrangements made by Major Ney with the principal universities between Halifax and Vancouver, the people of Canada generally, and especially those concerned with education, were enabled to hear Sir Michael Sadler, Sir Henry Newbolt and Sir Robert Baden-Powell. These meetings corresponded, in interest and appreciation, with those held in Toronto. The probable effects of the National Council's success in holding these great educational gatherings were admirably summed up by Sir John Willison, who wrote in the *Canadian Magazine*:

> It was an inspiration to the teachers of Ontario to be brought into actual personal contact with Sir Michael Sadler and Sir Henry Newbolt. Of the flower of the Old World, they brought no narrowing or autocratic message to the New. They suggested a rare atmosphere of intellectual freedom, of liberal thinking, of reverence for the element of divinity in human nature. We rejoiced that great teachers and great scholars could be so free from egotism and arrogance. We wondered how much was a revelation of happy temperament and how much the ripened fruit of discipline and education. These two men were singularly gracious and lovable. In their presence we realized, perhaps more clearly than before, how many stupid things are said in the name of democracy, and what a great and fine thing is democracy of soul and spirit. If the Conference did nothing else, it gave inspiration to hundreds of Canadian teachers, gave new dignity to a great profession, and gave fresh courage to all those who are striving to enthrone the old Christian ideals in Canadian civilization. In what was said, and the manner in which it was said, we had a new revelation of the beauty and dignity of the English language as we had, throughout, a preparation for the conception of patriotism expressed in Lord Robert Cecil's moving message, and that which lies at the root of the Scout movement, as interpreted by Sir Robert Baden-Powell. One thinks, too, that there was no finer deliverance during the Conference than that of Dr. Cody while, in all that he said, Sir Robert Falconer was singularly wise, judicious and felicitous. So many other speakers brought messages of solid value and high significance. When all is said, there is no last word in education. We neither know what we are nor what we shall be. But we do know, better than before, what a great task is committed to the schools and, if we are wise, we will also remember that, unless we make the home what it should be, responsibilities lie upon the teachers from which even the gods might shrink.

The meetings of this Conference and of other similar organizations indicated that one of the few beneficent efforts of the Great War was the renewed stimulus and enthusiasm given to the development of schools and universities, and this impetus was particularly marked throughout Canada. It was estimated that nearly one-fourth of its population, or over 2,100,000 per-

sons, were at school.* Of these, 1,860,000 attended schools controlled by the State; 100,000 were in private schools; 60,000 registered at colleges and universities; 13,000 Indian children were under instruction by the Federal authorities (whose wards they were); 9,000 were attending teacher-training schools; 1,600 blind and deaf children were in specially maintained schools; and 80,000 were in vocational and technical institutions. Toward the last-mentioned the Federal Parliament contributed $1,000,000, divided amongst the Provinces. The number of pupils to the class-room was calculated to exceed 40, with 60,000 teachers, four-fifths of the latter being women. That 40 per cent. of those receiving elementary instruction attended ungraded rural schools, was a pressing problem in Education, the pupils numbering, approximately, 770,000.†

Another difficulty presented was the estimated 10,000 staff changes annually. Marriage, in the case of the large proportion of women teachers, was the principal cause of many of these withdrawals, although the changes from other reasons had a greater ratio than those amongst the men teachers who were inclined to be more stable in their appointments—ascribed to the anchor of domestic ties—any slight change of the kind being accounted for by economic causes and these were usually temporary—other occupations proving more remunerative.

The Triennial Imperial Education Conference. This Meeting began in London, June 25, and continued in session until July 6. with delegates present from many parts of the Empire. Those representing Canada were F. W. Merchant, LL.D., Chief Director of Education for Ontario, and Prof. Howard Murray, B.A., of Dalhousie University, Halifax. The discussions were in private, the Conference issuing daily reports of its proceedings to the Press. A Preliminary Statement of the results achieved was issued subsequently by Sir L. A. Selby-Bigge, Chairman, and W. Maclean, Secretary.

The Report declared that the discussions showed that the relations between central and local authorities generally were determined mainly by historical and political causes. Abstract theories of administration did not apply. As to the age when secondary instruction should begin, the Report said: "Where the population is linguistically homogeneous, it is generally the age 11 or 12 at which the study of a foreign language is undertaken, and the first two or three years of the course are parallel to the closing years of the primary course. Where, however, the primary course is necessarily bi-lingual, the secondary course tends to be deferred until its completion at the age of 14. Each country must work out its problem on its own lines.

*NOTE.—The Provincial Records of the year in Educational matters will be found in this Volume under the respective Provinces.

†NOTE.—Statistical Report on Education prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., Dominion Statistician and his assistant, S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon), F.S.S.

Another conclusion reached was that vocational training, especially in rural schools, should not subordinate the academic instruction, but should keep in view the practical element in education with an eye to country life. The Report endorsed: (1) the views of the sub-committee on interchange of teachers and mutual recognition of certificates and service) and sent them forward to the several Governments for deliberation); (2) the close and constant supervision of pupils' physical well-being; (3) the examination tests of pupils; the determination of matriculation standing and the consideration of School records in regard to graduation; (4) the idea that knowledge, geographical and historical, concerning the Empire, should be promoted and suitable books and maps secured; (5) the investigation of the possibilities in education of moving pictures (the cinema); (6) the policy of an Imperial Bureau of Education as an ultimate ideal and the establishment, first, of natural local groups of units. No decision was reached as to holding the next Conference elsewhere than in London. The sub-Committee on bi-lingual teaching adopted the following recommendations:

Bi-lingual teaching within the British Empire necessarily implies, as an aim, the acquisition of a competent knowledge of English.

The language best known and understood by the child on his entry into school life is, from the educational point of view, the most effective medium for his instruction in the preliminary stages of school education.

The second language may be used generally as a medium of instruction in some or all of the subjects of the curriculum, as soon as the child has reached in it such a degree of proficiency as to be able to profit from lessons conducted in that language.

In cases where the two languages (i.e. the one mentioned in "point" 2 and the second language) are both highly developed and possess an adequate literary content, instruction in them should thenceforth proceed concurrently, where the organization of the school permits, throughout the whole second course.

The learning of a third language is not, as a rule, desirable before the pupil enters the secondary school stage.

Effective teaching in two languages—either as subjects or as *media* in a school—requires that adequate provision to that end should be made in the teachers' course of training.

The Conference, after discussing the above, appointed a Committee to consider the framing of a statement of general principles to govern the treatment of Bi-lingualism.

The Leonard Foundation. This Foundation was created in 1916 by Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines for the purpose of establishing scholarships in certain schools and colleges of Canada for selected students of certain defined classes. In 1920 it was given a wider scope by increasing the number of institutions concerned and by enabling a larger number of candidates to compete. It was again enriched by the munificent doners and a new Trust Deed executed in December, 1923. The Fund was increased to $500,000. The number of institutions, including the leading Universities, was placed at 27 and more were expected to be added. The Trust Deed provided that a student or pupil, to be eligible for a scholarship, must be a British subject, of the

white race and of the Christian religion in its Protestant form, who, without financial assistance, would be unable to enter any of the selected institutions to continue his or her education.

In awarding scholarships, preference was to be given to the sons and daughters of the following: clergymen, school teachers, officers, non-commissioned officers and men who had served in His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air forces, graduates of the Royal Military College, and members of the Engineering, Mining and Metallurgical Institutes of Canada. The general Committee of the Leonard Foundation, which was one of the most generous and far-sighted gifts to education ever created in Canada, included such devoted friends to education as Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard, Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., Rev. Canon O'Meara D.D., LL.D., Rev. Allen Daniel of Rothesay, N.B., Rev. W. Wallace Judd of Windsor, N.S., T. A. Russell, Fraser S. Keith of Montreal, Rev. Dr. Bruce Macdonald, C. V. Corless, Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, Halifax, Dr. H. M. Tory, Ottawa, Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell, Rev. R. J. Rennison, D.D., Hamilton, and Dr. L. Norman Tucker, London. Provision was made for a special Committee of five members on scholarships.

Teachers' Federation. Reports of the different Federations throughout the Dominion indicated great progress during the year, showing the benefits arising from close co-operation and co-ordination amongst these institutions. The demands of the teaching profession upon the State were small in comparison with the outstanding educational results derived from its work and the all-important place it held in the life of the nation.

Four years before, the Dominion Association had been organized and was known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. A successful Convention was held during 1923 in Montreal, with H. R. H. Kenner of Peterborough in the chair. One of the objects of this body, with a membership of 10,000 was to keep the Provincial organizations in close touch with one another and to impart vitality to their policies and interests. Each Province was entitled to send three representatives to the annual meetings while unofficial delegates were permitted to attend, but were not allowed to vote. The Federation co-operated with teachers' organizations in other parts of the Empire, especially in Great Britain, and representatives from these were present at the Montreal meeting. Delegates were sent to the Conference of the World Federation of Eucational Associations in California, in June, whose chief object was "education for peace". The work of the Canadian Confederation included: exchange of teachers at the various Provincial Conventions; exchange of teachers' magazines; better text-books, buildings and equipment; forms of contract; boards of reference; security of tenure; teachers' residences and an adequate salary scale.

The officers elected at the 1923 Annual Meeting were: President, H. C. Newland, B.A., LL.B., Edmonton; Vice-President, E. A. Hardy, D.Paed, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry

Charlesworth, Victoria. An outstanding example of a Provincial organization was the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation with H. R. H. Kenner, B.A., as President, which divided the Provinces into 14 districts, the members of each district meeting annually. Amongst the distinguished ex-teachers given life membership certificates during 1923 were: John Davidson, B.A., LL.B., Guelph; R. Barron, B.A., Port Dover; A. W. Burt, B.A., Brantford; J. D. Christie, B.A., Simcoe; Thomas Carscadden, B.A., Galt; S. F. Passmore, B.A., Brantford; and E. F. Milburn, B.A., Belleville. The Provincial Secretary was S. H. Henry, M.A. In summing up the aims of the Organization, Mr. Kenner stated: "The Federation is not a trustee-baiting organization. Its objects are (1) To discuss and promote the cause of education in the Secondary schools of Ontario; (2) to raise the status of the teaching profession in the Province; and (3) to secure conditions essential to the best professional service. To accomplish these objects, it is necessary to develop a strong *ésprit des corps* amongst teachers, and this is being done. If our Organization has done nothing more than to bring the teachers together and to make them better acquainted, it has justified its existence."

Canadian Universities and Higher Education. The extent of University training may be judged by the fact that the endowments of the Universities were valued at nearly $26,000,000 and their Assets at more than $66.000,000. If the Colleges without degree-granting powers, such as institutions training in the widely-different subjects of theology, dentistry, law, agriculture, etc., were included, the Endowments were almost $32,000,000 and the Assets $90,000,000. The attendance of undergraduates at the chief Universities,* in 1923, was placed as follows: Dalhousie, 720; Acadia, 307; McGill, 2,841; Laval, 2,019; Montreal, 6,398; Toronto, 6,700; Queen's, 2,562; McMaster, 301; Manitoba, 2,426; Saskatchewan, 1.040; Alberta, 1,285; British Columbia, 1,231. During the year, the founding of an independent Bureau of Education, under the auspices of the National Council of Education, remained under discussion. The proposed Conference of representatives of the various Governments with the Committee of the National Council had not been summoned.

The 9th Conference of Canadian Universities was held in Kingston, on June 14-16, with President J. A. MacLean of the University of Manitoba, in the Chair. The Conference adopted a Resolution of thanks to the Minister of Public Education for France, who had announced, through the National Bureau of French Universities and Schools, a willingness (a) to acknowledge as equivalent to the corresponding degrees in France, not only the B. A. but, also, the different Masterships of all the Canadian Universities, whether English or French; and (b) to accept, as having been pursued in France, the amount of study already taken here by our candidates to Masterships so that

*NOTE.—The individual Universities are dealt with under their respective Provinces.

they would be allowed to proceed to the French Mastership itself. The following officers for 1924 were unanimously elected:

Office	Name	University
President	Principal R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	Queen's
Vice-President	Principal Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.	McGill
Sec.-Treasurer	Dean G. H. Ling, B.A., Ph.D.	Saskatchewan

Other members of the Executive were: Dr. J. Nolin, B.C.L., Université de Montréal, and W. H. Hattie, M.D., C.M., Dalhousie University. The Special Committee to study graduate courses: Dean F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., of McGill (Chairman); President Sir Robert A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., of Toronto; President A. S. Mackenzie, B.A., Ph.D., D.C.L., of Dalhousie; President H. M. Tory, B.A., LL.B., LL.D., of Alberta; Prof. R. F. Ruttan, B.A., M.D., D.Sc., of McGill; Dean J. P. McMurrich, Ph.D., of Toronto; Dean O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., of Queen's.

Valuable papers were presented and the notable discussions were of marked interest. Dealing with the Classical colleges of Quebec, Rev. Canon Emile Chartier, Ph.D., pointed out that Quebec College, founded in 1635, was continued by the Quebec Seminary in 1668 and, in consequence, might fairly be considered as the first Canadian university. There were now 31 of these colleges established and supported by the French element in Canada. Of these, 21 were situated in the Province of Quebec, while others were in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick, etc. In describing their scope Canon Chartier said: "All are the issue of religious inspiration, all depend on ecclesiastical authority, all are under the direction of the diocesan clergy or of a religious community, all have the boarding-school *régime* and a double object—primarily to fit recruits for the clergy and, subsidiarily, to train members for the liberal and professional careers. This community of college life explains the intimate union which has existed at all times, in Quebec, between the lay and ecclesiastical elements. It is this community of college life which has maintained the influence on the multitude of all the cultured men, and which has produced the pacific disposition, the broadmindedness and the industrious spirit which are credited to the Province of Quebec, even by observers most estranged to its creed and its language."

All these colleges, the Canon averred, maintained their idealistic character. A few only had a course in Industry or Agriculture. Many of them, however, began with a three or four years Commercial course. This valuable treatise, the most accessible yet prepared on Quebec university education was published in the proceedings of the Conference. The Committee on Graduate work made the following recommendations:

1. That in order to make fully available the resources for graduate work in Canadian universities, the requirements in the various universities be standardized to the extent that it may be possible for a student to pass from one university to another with full credit for the work already completed.

2. That co-operation with such departments at Ottawa as have graduate materials available as, for instance, the Archives and the Geological Survey Branch, be established on the basis that the direction and control of the student's work for graduate purposes rest with the university to which the student is attached, or with a co-operating university.

3. That the proposal, to delegate powers to a central graduate board, is not feasible.

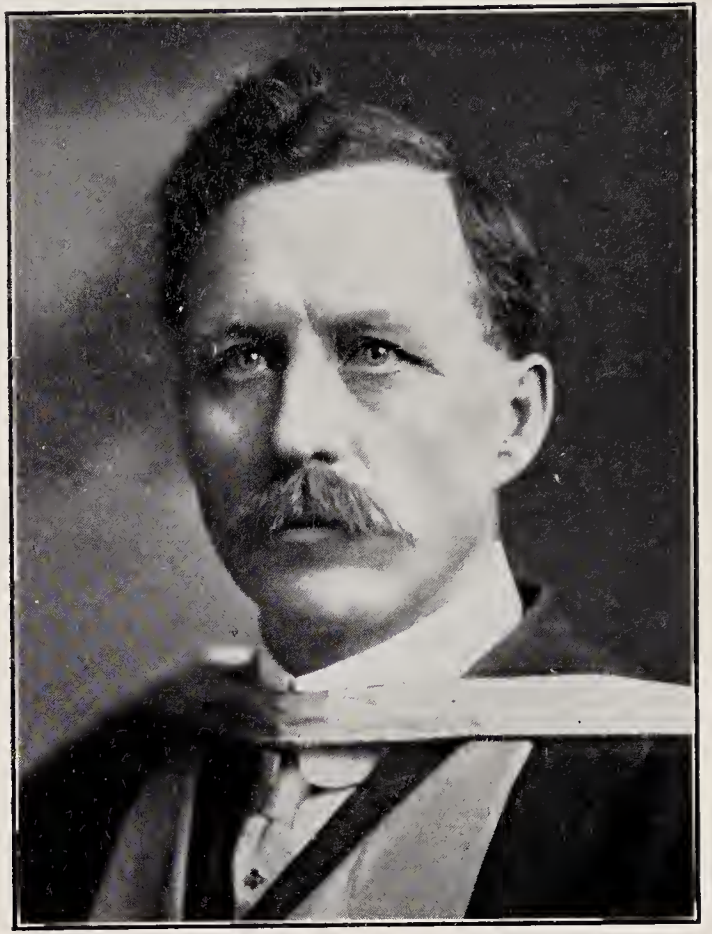
4. That the university at which the student is a candidate for the Ph. D. degree appoint external examiners to act with examiners, appointed from within the university, to act as an examining board for that particular candidate.

5. That a committee be appointed to consider such details as may be connected with the carrying into effect of the above recommendations, and to report.

The Federation of Maritime Universities. The movement for the Federation of Maritime Universities did not encounter any greater difficulties than had been met in other years. The federated University of Toronto which began its career in 1884 was the labour of years and it was long before Trinity joined Toronto, Victoria, St. Michael's, and Knox, which were the original members of the Union. Queen's and McMaster have never joined and each has flourished in separation, owing primarily to Ontario's expansion in wealth and population. The Union of the various colleges in Manitoba was also a deliberate movement. Early in the year the full Report on the Maritime project was given to the general public, and the objections raised in certain quarters were set forth. Premier Veniot of New Brunswick issued an official Statement, Feb. 21, declaring that the Senate of the University of New Brunswick and the Chief Superintendent of Education were unanimously opposed to the removal of the University outside of the Province. This unfavourable attitude was held because of the large expenditure which would be necessary to contribute to work done beyond the bounds of New Brunswick. Chancellor C. C. Jones, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., declared that the expansion and prosperity of the Provincial University promised well.

Chief Justice Harris, Governor of King's College, Windsor, and Chairman of the Conference which had approved the scheme of Federation, addressing the Halifax Commercial Club, Mch. 1st, laid stress upon the importance of Government aid in carrying Federation through. In a thoughtful analysis of the whole problem, he showed that five or six colleges were trying to serve a population only large enough to support one. This fact, the Chief Justice argued, should be made known to the general public so that they might know the situation. Meanwhile, the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation had announced (Feb. 7) their readiness to assist the plan of Federation by an appropriation of $3,000,000. Dr. Pritchett, in a letter to President MacKenzie, of Dalhousie, conveyed the information in terms which provided that the gift would be conditional upon "the essential features of the whole undertaking being formally and effectively agreed to by the institutions and Governments concerned."

Robert J. C. Stead.
President, Canadian Authors' Association in 1923.



Henry Marshall Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
President, Research Council of Canada.

In June, Rt. Rev. Dr. James Morrison, Bishop of Antigonish, announced that the decision against Federation reached at a meeting of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the territory concerned, in October, 1922, had been confirmed by the Head of the Church. The official Pronouncement was directed to Archbishop McCarthy, of Halifax, by the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, and was dated at Ottawa, May 15. In a series of statistical studies of the Federation question, contributed to the Halifax *Chronicle*, G. Fred Pearson showed that the Maritime institutions were attended by only 50 per cent. of the students belonging to the various churches, the remainder going to outside colleges. Incidentally, it was recorded by a writer in the St. John *Telegraph*, Mch. 5, that, at Harvard alone, there were 9 students from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Newfoundland and 25 from Nova Scotia.

While the gift from the Carnegie Foundation was recognized to be on a generous scale, the objectors to Federation declared that the whole sum would be swallowed up by the costs of removal to Halifax. By the close of the year, therefore, matters stood thus: New Brunswick University, Acadia College and St. Francis Xavier College had declined; Dalhousie, King's, the Catholics of the Halifax Archdiocese and Newfoundland were favourable; Mount Allison deferred definite decision until Church Union was settled. King's, having lost its main building by fire and being crippled financially, made the following terms of union with Dalhousie: (a) the Divinity side of King's to remain entirely apart and independent; (b) the two staffs in Arts to be united; (c) King's to appoint no staff in Science; (d) all but first-year students were to take their work in common classes; (e) King's to hold all degree-granting powers, except Divinity, in abeyance, Dalhousie conferring all other degrees. The arrangement proving acceptable to the Carnegie Corporation, that body provided an annual interim grant of $30,000 and offered to give to King's the sum of $600,000 to endow chairs in Arts for both institutions, provided King's raised, within two years, the further sum of $400,000 for the erection of the necessary residential buildings in Halifax. The arrangement went into effect on Sept. 1st and President Mackenzie later reported it as working satisfactorily. Dalhousie loaned to King's its residence for men students, thus replacing the residential and corporate life at Windsor. King's had, at the end of 1923, enrolled 51 students in Arts and Science. Judging from developments elsewhere in Canada, the movement had made an auspicious start.

Honorary Degrees from Canadian Universities in 1923

University	Name	Residence	Degree
Acadia	Rev. Hebron Young Corey	Wolfville	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. Henry George Mellick	Hantsport	D.D.
Acadia	Annie Marion MacLean, Ph.D.	Evanston, Ill.	D. Litt.
Acadia	Evelyn F. K. Farris	Vancouver	LL.D.
Acadia	William Cochran Milner	Halifax	LL.D.
Acadia	Melbourne Stuart Read, Ph.D.	Hamilton, N.Y.	LL.D.
Bishop's College	Very Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd, D.D.	Halifax	D.C.L.

University	Name	Residence	Degree
McGill	Prof. Ramsay Traquair	Montreal	M.A.
McGill	Prof. Henry Fry Armstrong	Montreal	M.A.
McGill	Albert Joseph Brown, B.A., K.C.	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill	Hon. John Stewart McLennan, B.A.	Ottawa	LL.D.
McGill	Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.	England	LL.D.
McGill	Col. William James Mayo, M.D., A.M., Sc.D.	Rochester, Minn.	LL.D.
McGill	Sir Robert Jones, K.B.E., C.B.	England	LL.D.
McGill	Col. Sir William Taylor, K.B.E., C.B., B.A., M.D.	Dublin	LL.D.
McGill	Sir Charles Scott, Sherrington, M.A., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.	England	LL.D.
McGill	Admiral William Sowden Sims, G.C.M.G.	Newport, R.I.	LL.D.
Mount Allison	Frank D. Adams, B.Sc., D.C.L.	Montreal	LL.D.
Mount Allison	Raymond Claire Archibald, M.A.	Providence	LL.D.
Mount Allison	A. Stanley Mackenzie, B.A., Ph.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.	Halifax	LL.D.
Mount Allison	John Clarence Webster, M.D., F.R.C.S.	Shediac, N.B.	LL.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. Douglas Hemmeon	Wolfville	D.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. Samuel Howard	Murray Harbour	D.D.
Queen's	Rev. Arpad Givan	Williamstown	D.D.
Queen's	Rev. Ernest Thomas	Toronto	D.D.
Queen's	Principal W. L. Grant, M.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's	Julian C. Smith, M.E.	Montreal	LL.D.
Queen's	Dr. F. G. Banting, M.B., M.C., M.R.C.S.	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's	Thomas Seccombe	Kingston	LL.D.
Queen's	Judge Thomas D. Cumberland	Brandon	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Hon. W. F. Todd	St. Stephen	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Hon. Peter J. Veniot, M.L.A.	Bathurst	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Rt. Hon. The Lord Byng of Vimy	Ottawa	LL.D.
Toronto	Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.V.O., K.C.B	England	LL.D.
Toronto	M. Henri Hauser	France	LL.D.
Toronto	Sir Henry Newbolt, Kt., M.A., D.Litt.	England	LL.D.
Toronto	Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I.	Leeds	LL.D.
Toronto	Hon. Henry Cockshutt	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P.	Ottawa	LL.D.
Toronto	William Henry Ballard, M.A.	Hamilton	LL.D.
Toronto	Monseigneur Chas.-Napoleon Gariepy	Quebec	LL.D.
Toronto	Charles J. O. Hastings, M.D., C.M.	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	Rev. Robert Bruce Taylor, M.A., D.D.	Kingston	LL.D.
Toronto	Helen MacMurchy, M.D.	Ottawa	M.D.
Toronto	Reginald Aldworth Daly, B.A., Ph.D	Cambridge	D. Sc,
Toronto	Andrew Cowper Lawson, M.A., Ph.D.	Berkeley, Cal.	D. Sc.
Toronto	John Stanley Plaskett, B.A., F.R.S.	Victoria	D. Sc.
Toronto	Frank Newman Speller, B.A., Sc.	Pittsburgh	D. Sc.
Toronto	Gordon Laing, B.A., Ph.D.	Chicago	D. Litt.
Toronto	Herbert Austin Fricker, M.A., Mus. Bac.	Toronto	Mus. D.
Knox College	Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D.	London	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. Prof. William Manson, M.A., B.A.	Toronto	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. John T. Taylor, B.A.	Indore, India	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. John Dunlop Ellis, B.A.	Smiths' Falls	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. Chancellor C. W. Flint, B.A., D.D.	Syracuse	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. Prof. W. G. Watson, B.A., B.D.	Sackville	D.D.
Wycliffe College	Rt. Rev. Howard W. Kilvinton Mowll	China	D.D.
Wycliffe College	Rt. Rev. Arthur Lea	Japan	D.D.
McMaster	President W. G. Harding	Washington	LL.D.
McMaster	Edward Robert Cameron, K.C.	Ottawa	LL.D.
McMaster	Ernest William Parsons, Ph.D.	Rochester	D.D.
McMaster	Miles Franklin McCutcheon	Montreal	D.D.
McMaster	Hon. W. S. Fielding, D.C.L., M.P.	Ottawa	LL.D.
McMaster	Wallace Werrett Charters, Ph.D.	Pittsburg	LL.D.
McMaster	General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G.	Montreal	LL.D.
McMaster	William H. P. Faunce	Providence	LL.D.
McMaster	Priucipal Maurice Hutton, M.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
McMaster	Chancellor C. C. Jones, M.A.	Fredericton	LL.D.
McMaster	Rev. John Howard Shakespeare, M.A., D.D.	London	LL.D.
McMaster	Principal Robert Bruce Taylor, M.A., D.D.	Kingston	LL.D.
Laval	M. Charles Achard	France	M.D.
Trinity	Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., M.C., O.B.E	Lennoxville	D.D.

Rhodes Scholarships. The awards of Rhodes Scholarships to prominent Canadian students, giving a special course of three years at Oxford, were, as usual, the result of wise selection. The annual Dinner of the Trust in Oxford in June was attended by over 300 past and present Scholars. The chief speaker on the occasion was Mr. Stanley Baldwin, at that date British Prime Minister, who expressed the purpose of the Founder of these Scholarships as appealing to the common sentiment of English-

speaking peoples. Speaking to those assembled he said "As I see it, there may be, perhaps, four chief qualities, persistent, consistent, amongst the English-speaking peoples—an inmate sense of justice; the real democratic feeling of valuing a man for what he is; the sense of political freedom and, lastly, the love of spiritual freedom. I believe that in the true course of progress we shall, all of us—the nations in our Empire, and the United States—in our several ways, while each pursuing our own development to the uttermost of our power, come to unite whenever justice calls us throughout the world, and wherever there is peace to be ensured."

Sir Edward Grigg pointed out, that during the previous year, the Rhodes scholars had obtained one D.C.L., seven Firsts in the Honours school, twelve Research degrees and three University prizes. During the present year twenty-six Rhodes scholars had represented the University in various sports against Cambridge and in England they had given a Rugby International to Scotland, and had won the British Heavy-weight Boxing Championship. As a set-off against that, they had sent four representatives to the staff of the League of Nations. He hoped that the Rhodes scholars would not only be able to supply Prime Ministers for the British Empire but that, in the not very distant future, they would furnish a President of the United States of America. The Canadian students sent to Oxford during the year included R. L. Lamb, Alberta; Roger Brossard, Quebec; E. W. McInnes, Prince Edward Island; W. S. Johnson, Quebec; Henry Borden, Nova Scotia; Norman J. Endicott, Ontario. An annual bonus of £50 had been added to the Scholarship to meet the increased costs falling upon holders. Gerald White, son of Bishop White of St. John's, had been awarded the Newfoundland scholarship.

Incidents in Education during 1923. Amongst the Honours that came from abroad to prominent Canadian were: Dr. J. C. McLennan of Toronto received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Liverpool; Fordham University, N. Y., conferred the Honorary degree of LL. D. upon Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C.,; Dr. C. J. Hastings, Medical Health Officer of Toronto, was made Doctor of Science by Syracuse University; Professor George M. Wrong, M.A., of Toronto, was paid the unusual compliment of being named by the Massachusetts Historical Society to represent that body at the Francis Parkman Centenary dinner in Montreal, Nov. 13; Professor H. E. T. Haultain, Toronto, was invited to give lectures at several United States universities upon Research work in mining—especially in rock-crushing; Professor W. Lash Miller, of Toronto, was selected, as one of seven distinguished chemists, to deliver an address at the opening of the new Yale Chemical Laboratory, and W. E. Gallie, M.D., F.R.C.S., Toronto, was appointed Huntarian Professor of Surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In Canada W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist,

was awarded the Carter Medal for outstanding work by the Canadian Horticultural Council.

Announcement was made, Dec. 10, of two Post Graduate scholarships of £300 annually each for University students from Canada and the other Dominions in connection with the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Throught the generousity of E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, four boy members of the Young Farmers' Clubs of Great Britain were given a trip to Canada in order that they might see the agricultural possibilities of the Dominion from sea to sea and take short courses in agriculture. Their names were: Leonard Grimmer, 14, Peasey Gardens, Faringdon, Berks; Clifford White, 18, Browning Hill House, Baughurst, Basingstroke; Gordon Slater, 18, Springside, Hemyock, Devon; Joseph Murray, Alswick Manor Farm, Hatfield, Herts.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced, Dec. 28, that in accordance with the pledges given, the sum of $1,000,000 had been appropriated for the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto and $500,000 for the same purpose for the University of Alberta. To L'université de Montréal $25,000 was contributed for development of laboratories.

The *Manitoba Free Press*, discussing Ukrainian schools, declared, Dec. 18, that they were attended by 1,259 children who were being instructed in the principles of Communism under the same system prevailing in Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukrainia. The largest school was said to be in Winnipeg with 250 pupils from six to sixteen years and another in Transcona had 200, while three others in Greater Winnipeg had smaller attendances. Toronto was alleged to have 189 scholars; Port Arthur, 45; Thorold, 80; Regina, 32; Lethbridge, 68; Moose Jaw, 62; Fort William, 58, and there were said to be 25 other branches with an average attendance of 25. The text-books were those used in Russia.

The first National Conference of the Canadian Students Movement, called together by the Students' Christian Movement of Canada, met in Toronto from Dec. 28, 1922, to Jan. 2, 1923. This unique gathering, which included Jewish and Roman Catholic students, was not technically Christian or even religious, but, as Professor G. M. Wrong declared, in giving his impressions, "was open on an equal footing to all opinions and creeds. While the Conference revealed fundamental differences, it revealed also a fundamental unity based on the sense of human brotherhood." Delegates came from all parts of the world,—from Europe, Asia and Africa. His Excellency, the Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, gave the opening Address and amongst other notable contributions to the proceedings were: "The Industrial Situation in Canada," by Professor R. M. MacIver; "The Rural Situation in Canada", by Hon. E. C. Drury; "The Anglo-Saxon French-Canadian Problem", by Hon. N. A. Belcourt; "The New Canadian Situation", by Dr. E. H. Oliver;

"Religion in National Life", By Dr. Richard Roberts; "Canada's International Responsibility", by Hon. N. W. Rowell; "Right International Relations", by Dr. John R Mott; "The Renaissance in China", by Dr. Y. Y. Tsu; "The Christlike God", by Dr. A. H. Gray; "The Kingdom of God" and other religious addresses by the same. The Committee published a volume of Addresses and information concerning the Student Christian Movement of Canada.

Journalism in Canada During the Year 1923.

That the Newspaper Press, especially in Ontario, continued to be affected by adverse economic conditions was shown during the year. The Stratford *Beacon* and the Stratford *Herald* amalgamated, as did also the Chatham *Planet* and the Chatham *News*. The Renfrew *Journal* sold out to the Renfrew *Mercury*. The Owen Sound *Advertiser*, founded in 1863, went out of existence. The Toronto *Star* explained the situation by pointing out that paper, ink, type, postage and labour had doubled in cost the last few years and, in summing up the results of that period, declared that, out of Ontario's two dozen cities, but four had a population exceeding 50,000, and of the other twenty, only two, Kingston and Guelph, had more than one daily newspaper. In 1915 twelve of these smaller cities supported two dailies.

Amongst larger centres, Toronto had reduced its daily newspaper from six to four, and Hamilton and Ottawa had two each instead of three. Since the War began in 1914, 40 Canadian daily newspapers had disappeared by the end of 1923. McKim's *Directory* of Canadian Publications stated that, in one year's time, the number of newspapers and periodicals had fallen from 1,553 to 1,499; daily newspapers had declined from 121 to 114, semi-weeklies from 34 to 30, and weeklies from 1022 to 975. There were political as well as economic factors to be taken into account—party solidarity had been broken into and the Toronto *Globe* stated that "this 'thick-and-thin' support of political leaders by the Press of Ontario can no longer be looked for. The pressure of business competition in the making of newspapers, especially during and since the War, has had much to do in bringing about the change. In most of the smaller cities and towns, it has been found impossible to maintain two daily newspapers, and many amalgamations have taken place or cessation of publication occurred, leaving only one local paper, which could not be so aggressively Liberal or Conservative as it was when, in the main, Liberals or Conservatives, alone, read it." *The Globe* also stated that there was no newspaper, in any Ontario city, maintained by party subventions or subscriptions; that politicians could no longer command the support of the Press, but had to win it, as they would the electorate in general, by putting forward policies which appealed to the reason, the patriotic spirit and the regard for local sentiment of the men who controlled the Press of Ontario.

The effects of competition did not, however, deprive the Canadian Press of its ample supply of clear thinkers and graceful writers whose talents and character gave authority and distinction to the newspapers of this country. Many experienced writers, fortunately, still yielded the pen. In Montreal, Robert S. White continued to write for the *Gazette* and Albert Carman for the *Star*; in Winnipeg, J. W. Dafoe of the *Free Press* retained the vigorous and incisive style of which he was a master, and M. E. Nichols directed the *Tribune* as of yore. The staffs of the Toronto dailies included Stewart Lyon, John Lewis, John R. Robinson, C. A. Jennings and Joseph Clark, whose services to the public, through the Press, dated back many years.

Certain notable changes took place during the year affecting both publishers and editors. In November, Hon. Frank Oliver, associated for over 40 years with the Edmonton *Bulletin*, which he founded in 1882, withdrew to accept membership upon the Canadian Railway Commission. His Honour, Walter C. Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, famous for many years in two Provinces, as a telling and forceful writer and an equally successful publisher, sold his share in the Vancouver *Daily Province* to William Southam and Sons. The Bellville *Intelligencer*, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's old paper, was sold to interests represented by S. B. Dewson. The New Brunswick Publishing Co., with J. D. McKenna, M.L.A., as President, acquired control of the *Times*, *Telegraph* and *Journal*, leading newspapers of Eastern Canada. W. F. Herman sold the Saskatoon *Daily Star* to a Saskatchewan company. A. Logan of the *Canadian Echo* bought the Pembroke *Standard* from Thomas W. Whaley and L. H. Logan became editor. The Calgary *Herald*, one of the great papers in the West, celebrated its 40th Anniversary Oct. 13 by a special issue of 82 pages. The first issue of the *Herald* was published from a little tent on the banks of the Elbow River in August, 1883.

Prominent figures in the newspaper world were elected as officers of various bodies and organziations. The Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa chose the following officers: President, H. F. Gadsby, of the Montreal *Standard*; Vice-President, George Hambleton, Superintendent of the Parliamentary Press Bureau of the Canadian Press Limited; Secretary, Claude Melanson, of *La Presse*, Montreal. The Alberta Press Association elected: President, John Mackenzie, Strathmore *Standard*; vice-presidents, John Torrance, Lethbridge *Herald*, and L. Dalbertonson, Chauvin *Chronicle*; Secretary, L. D. Nesbitt, Bassano *Mail*. The Saskatchewan Press Association, in session at Regina, elected: James McDonald, Unity *Courier*, as President, with Hon. S. J. Latta of the Govan *Prairie News* as Honourary President; Vice-President, H. T. Halliwell, the *Progress*, Estevan; Secretary-Treasurer, S. J. Dorman, the *Dispatch*, Alameda; Directors, C. R. McIntosh, the *News*, North Battleford; S. N. Wynn, the *Enterprise*, Yorkton; E. Garrett, the *Signal*, Watrous; G. Buchanan, the

Herald, Weyburn; F. W. G. Sergeant, the *Times*, Kamsack; T. E. Scriver, the *News*, Wolseley.

The Maritime Weekly Press Association elected: President, Don F. Fraser, New Glasgow *Chronicle*; Vice-Presidents: Nova Scotia, Mrs. P. N. Fielding, *Tribune*, Windsor, N. S.; New Brunswick, C. C. Avard, Sackville *Tribune*; P. E. Island, Lewis Taylor, Summerside *Journal*; Secretary-Treasurer, H. B. Anslow, Campbellton *Graphic*. The Executive, in addition to the above, was composed of Donald Lewson, Yarmouth *Herald*; S. L. Lynott, Carlton *Sentinel*; H. S. Anslow, Windsor *Journal*; Geo. McWilliam, Newcastle *Leader*; H. R. Arnburg, *Progress-Enterprise*, Lunenburg, N. S. The Manitoba branch of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association elected Fred C. Norris, Elkhorn *Mercury* as President; W. B. Ballantyne, Emerson *Journal* as Vice-President. E. Roy Sales, Manager of the Association, journeyed from Ontario to attend the Winnipeg meeting and reported that, out of 750 weekly newspaper publishers in Canada, 500 were members of the Association.

No profession is more careful in maintaining its moral standard or in fearlessly discussing questions which may affect its trustworthiness than the Canadian Press. Whether it is accuracy of the news, a possible tendency to sensationalism, or the encouraging of gambling by publishing Racing results, open debate is conducted so that he who runs may read. These topics were considered during the year. The *Financial Post* declared that optimistic cables from Europe in 1923 were sent out to delude foreign readers, and M. Godfrey Langlois, Quebec's Commissioner to Belgium, addressing the Reform Club in Montreal, Apr. 14, asserted that the news reaching Canada and the United States was coloured by German propaganda and mentioned specific instances of omissions which would have thrown a better light upon Anglo-French relations. This news, he thought, was prepared for United States papers, and Canadian journals were not to be blamed for using it.

Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Militia, himself formerly a journalist of distinction, in a speech to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, in Montreal, Feb. 15, charged that the United States Press ignored Canadian news. He compared the amount of space given by a Canadian paper one day to United States affairs. It contained forty-two columns. The amount of space given by a New York paper on the same day to Canadian affairs was six inches. At the Annual gathering, May 3, in Toronto of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association, of which T. H. Preston, Brantford, was elected President and John M. Imrie, of the Edmonton *Journal*, Vice-President, pointed allusions were made to phases of the Canadian Press.

Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, urged the Press to create a better understanding between East and West; D. C. Seitz, Business Manager of the New York *World* sounded a note of warning against the over-commercialization

of newspapers; and T. H. Preston, in lamenting the passing of the giants of the Press, like George Brown, William Elder, J. V. Ellis, D'Arcy McGee, Thomas White and others, regretting that the journalism of powerful individuals was not what it had been, was happily reminded by J. E. Atkinson of the *Star* that T. H. Preston himself would be remembered amongst the great men he had mentioned. The other officers elected, besides those recorded above, were: Treasurer, N. T. Bowman, Toronto *Telegram*; Directors: F. G. Ellis, St. John *Globe*; W. H. Dennis, Halifax *Herald*; Henri Gagnon, Quebec *Soliel*; L. J. Tarte, Montreal *La Patrie*; E. J. Archibald, Montreal *Star*; J. H. Henderson, Montreal *Gazette*; P. D. Ross, Ottawa *Journal*; G. E. Scroggie, Toronto *Mail and Empire*; R. M. Glover, Peterborough *Examiner*; W. J. Taylor, Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*; R. B. Harris, Hamilton *Herald*; E. H. Macklin, Winnipeg *Free Press*; Burford Hooke, Regina *Leader*; J. H. Woods, Calgary *Herald*; and B. C. Nicholas, Victoria *Times*.

Before the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers, in Montreal, Apr. 6, E. J. Archibald, Executive Editor of the *Star*, dwelt upon the necessity of editorial staffs being composed of well-trained men and assured his hearers that the danger of advertisers dictating a paper's policy was a thing of the past. H. C. Hocken, M.P., of the *Orange Sentinel*, spoke in thoughtful vein of the wisdom of encouraging Canadian magazines and periodicals on his Motion, in favour of that policy, in the House of Commons, Mch. 5. The publication of Betting news in connection with Horse Racing occasioned a lively discussion in which the Toronto *Globe*, the Ottawa *Citizen*, the Victoria *Colonist*, and other papers took part.

A notable event of the year was the re-incorporation of Canadian Press, Limited, as The Canadian Press, the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant, and the effect of this upon the supply of news to extreme Western and Eastern points in Canada. A debate took place in the House of Commons, May 8 and May 9, on which the powers of the policy of this news organization were considered. A. F. Healey, M.P., (North Essex) —the debate being upon the Combines Act—complained that the Canadian Press was a combine inasmuch as, receiving an annual subsidy of $58,000, it was in practical control of the newspaper situation. Without its service a newspaper could not be started. Fernand Rinfret, M.P., (St. James), outlined the real position. The Directors admitted a new paper to membership and, therefore, to the news service, according to certain laws based on sound business principles, the free interchange of news between East and West and the maintainance of a cable service which was independent of that supplied to United States papers. The subsidy for cable was $8,000 while the organization spent, in addition, on this service $22,000 annually.

It transpired, subsequently, that Mr. Healey had had a dispute with The Canadian Press. He had applied for and

secured a news franchise for his Windsor paper, but had sold out to his local competitor shortly after, thus reducing the number of Windsor journals to one as heretofore. When an application was made for a new paper in Ottawa by W. F. Herman, the request was refused. The Ottawa *Journal*, May 9, clearly explained the policy pursued: "It has been frequently held by publicists and politicians that irresponsible newspapers are a curse. Nobody knows that better than newspaper publishers themselves. Newspapers are supposed to influence public opinion; in so far as they do, it is in the public interest that newspaper ownership should be above suspicion. Newspapers that cannot exist as newspapers without axes to grind—without private interests of questionable character—are dangerous to public welfare and bring discredit on the newspaper publishing business. That is why the Canadian Press (composed of practically all the daily newspapers of Canada) examine thoroughly the credentials of new newspapers seeking admission to the benefits of its co-operative news gathering machinery."

The story of the organization and development of this body was interestingly related in an address by its General Manager, J. F. B. Livesay. This address was printed. It set forth facts well known to newspapermen, but not to the general public, respecting the establishment of a national news service uniting the separated portions of the Dominion between Coast and Coast and bridging gaps which even wealthy newspapers had never been able wholly to overcome. The result had been a marked triumph of news enterprise. The Parliamentary grant was to cease Mch. 31, 1924, and, as Mr. Livesay pointed out, the loss "will be met with the least possible dislocation of the present news system. In past years evidence had not been lacking that interested politicians regarded this grant as a fulcrum of influence on the character of our news service. Idle though that idea had been, this considerable sum of $50,000 a year was felt to be not too great for the Daily Press of Canada to pay for freedom, not indeed from Government control which never existed, but from even the suspicion of Government control."

In May, it had been decided to hold the next semi-annual Meeting of the Board of Directors in Winnipeg, and there the Directors assembled Oct. 8. The chief question before the Meeting was: in view of the approaching withdrawal of the Government grant of $50,000 a year, made for the purpose of enabling it to carry on a News Service by leased wires from Coast to Coast, could the Association carry on without this material help, or must it break up again into sectional organizations, as was the case before the grant was first made in 1917? The unanimous decision reached was that the Canadian Press must continue, at all cost, its national functions and that, for this purpose, the vital connecting link of leased wires between East and West, Ottawa and Winnipeg, must be maintained. The

management presented a Report with this end in view, whereby members of Ontario and Quebec would co-operate with members of the Prairie section in continuing to lease these Ottawa-Winnipeg wires at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars a year, hitherto met out of the Government grant. The management, however, saw no possibility, under the existing economic conditions, of maintaining leased wires over two other natural "gaps" hitherto also covered by the Government grant, namely, Montreal-Halifax, for the benefit of Maritime newspaper members, and the Calgary-Vancouver, for the benefit of British Columbia members.

Norman Smith, President, said: "I should like to add that it is my personal opinion, supported, I believe, by the majority of our members, that the co-operative, non-profit making body known as the Canadian Press should never again accept assistance of any kind from any Government." The decision of the Meeting, respecting the proposed dropping of certain services, was that, if the Pacific Coast and Maritime sections of the organization decided to shoulder the extra cost involved, the Quebec and Ontario members would, under the plan submitted by the management, co-operate in identical fashion as it was proposed they should co-operate with the Prairie section; namely, by contributing to the cost of these leased wire units the amount which otherwise would have to be expended for bringing inward to Ontario and Quebec a limited service of Maritime or Western Canadian news over commercial wires. J. F. B. Livesay, the General Manager, was presented, Dec. 21, with a handsome chime clock as a tribute of esteem from the Staff throughout Canada.

The Meeting in London of the Imperial Conference was the occasion of social gatherings at which honour was paid to well-known Canadian journalists and at which, incidentally, the importance of a competent Inter-Imperial news service was referred to. The Empire Press Union, with Viscount Burnham in the chair, gave a dinner at the Savoy Restaurant, Apr. 19, and C. F. Crandall of Montreal, J. H. Woods of Calgary, and Rupert Davies of Renfrew were present. Mr. Crandall spoke of the paucity of Canadian news in British journals; Mr. Wood dealt with the attitude of Canada toward the newer immigrants; and Mr. Davies announced the project of a visit of 150 members of the Canadian Weekly Press to London in 1924. Lord Burnham also presided at a luncheon, at the Hotel Cecil, in November to representative Over-seas journalists including: John W. Dafoe, Hon. George P. Graham, Sir Patrick McGrath, and George Hambleton.

Mr. Dafoe, in referring to the good faith maintained by members of the Press, said: "if the Prime Minister came here at this moment and told us a profound State secret it would be as safe as if it were told to the Cabinet. Perhaps even safer. And we do not regard that as a particular virtue. It is one of

the things which go without saying." Lord Burnham spoke of the next Imperial Press Conference to be held in Australia in 1925. On returning to Canada in November, Hon. Mr. Graham stated that the Imperial Conference had been waited upon by a Delegation representing Imperial Press interests and, as a result, it had been decided by the Conference that the British Post Office authorities and the Marconi Wireless Company be asked to settle their difficulties and arrange a feasible scheme for adequate wireless communication throughout the Empire.

A new organization, under the name of the British United Press, was formed during the year, with C. F. Crandall of Montreal as President and General Manager. This organization, with its own direct British cables and the United Press as the basis of its American and foreign news, was to operate, in Canada, Great Britain, and the British Dominions generally, a specialised news service, supplementing rather than competing with existing services. Its head offices were to be in Montreal.

Scientific Progress in Canada; Developments in Research and Medicine.

The Annual Report of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for Canada was issued in December, 1923, by Frank D. Adams, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S., the Administrative Chairman at that date. The Council met five times during the year. The organization of a national Research institute was advocated. In the absence of such a body, work was concentrated under three lines: (1) the training of Research workers by means of scholarships; (2) aiding investigation of special problems; (3) organizing Research workers by the formation of special committees. The cost of awarding fellowships, studentships and bursaries, 146 in all, since 1917 was $122,425. Researches were pursued in 15 universities, in 12 different departments of science. Those beneficiaries who had completed their courses were, for the most part, domiciled in Canada and engaged in applying and in carrying on their work in Government service, in teaching positions and in industrial concerns.

The special investigations or assisted researches included: the reduction of the complex sulphide ores of British Columbia by Horace Freeman, F.C.I.C.; the prevention of discolouration in canned lobster by Dr. F. C. Harrison; the preservation of concrete from the destructive action of alkaline waters, carried on under the auspices of Prof. G. M. Williams and Prof. J. Thorvaldson, B.A., PH.D.; preservation of iron pipes from corrosion by the same agency by Prof. J. W. Shipley, M.A., PH.D.; an effort to eliminate cracks in the protective coating of concrete covering of steel bridges by Prof. Gillespie of Toronto; testing the yield etc. of varieties of straws of different grains, by a Committee with Dr. J. H. Grisdale as Chairman; investigating acidity as a disease in soil, especially in Quebec, by Prof. F. J. Snell of Manitoba; an Enquiry, by Dean F. C. Harrison, M.SC., D.SC., of

Macdonald College, into the effects of acidity in soils upon the growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, the result hoped for a means of enriching soils by exchanging these bacteria; the action of ball mills and etc. in grinding ores; determination of how best to rid the mining of New Brunswick of so much slack; the cultivation of drug-yielding plants in British Columbia; investigating the constitution of caoutchouc by Prof. G. S. Whitby of McGill; to overcome food difficulties in re-stocking fresh water lakes with fish by Prof. A. B. Klugh of Queen's; methods of re-stocking the sturgeon, from which *caviare* is made, in Canadian waters by W. J. K. Harkness of Alberta University; researches on ultra sonics by Prof. R. W. Boyle of Alberta; investigation of X-ray action by Prof. J. A. Gray of McGill; research by Prof. Frank Allen of Manitoba in colour vision with application to artificial illumination and to certain types of defective vision; sugar and starch in Indian corn by Prof. H. F. Roberts of Manitoba, with a view to determining the mode of inheritance of the more important factors in the kernel; intensity measurements in spectra by Prof. A. L. Hughes and Prof. J. K. Robertson of Queen's.

The third branch of the Council's activities, the work assigned to standing associate committees, comprehended valuable enquiries from both scientific and economic standpoints. Such diverse subjects as fox-breeding, air research, destruction of docks and wharves by ship-worm and food research were covered in the Report of the sub-committees. The financial support of the Council's general work had been the annual grant of $120,000 by Parliament. The 1923 Report showed an annual outlay of $106,369. For fellowships, studentships, and bursaries $36,100 was spent and, in future, the Council was to limit this item of expenditure to $40,000 annually. Amongst other charges against the annual income were salaries, $16,703; travelling expenses, $6,048; grants to approved researches, $32,972; grants for special problems, $6,538; administration, $2,548; library, $1,206.

The summary of the arguments in favour of establishing a National Research Institute, the Bill to create it having been rejected by the Senate in 1921, quotes from the Report of the House of Commons Committee, dated Apr. 27, 1920, the following declaration: "There is, in Canada, no organization which even distantly approaches the character of any of the Research institutes abroad or now being established.....If the natural resources of the Dominion were appropriately utilized, its developed wealth might readily be as much as ten times what it is now." Sir Clifford Sifton, addressing the National Research Council, Feb. 22, said: "As the Chairman and the Directors I would appoint men who are resident in Canada—all Canadians. Under this Board as the actual executive working head of the Institute, I would appoint the best man I could get anywhere in the world. The same principle should apply to the appointment of any scientific experts other than the head. This is especially

necessary in the case of Canada, because as yet we are infants in the matter of Industrial Research."

Insulin. The year will always be memorable in the scientific annals of Canada for the world-acclaim bestowed upon Dr. F. G. Banting and his associates for the discovery of Insulin. The modesty and unselfishness of medical men; the meticulous accuracy of professional etiquette which declines to call anything a "cure" until long trial has proved it to be one; the generosity of temperament which characterizes the true scientific worker who adds to the store of knowledge—all formed pleasing factors in the harvest reaped from this important discovery. The Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. Macleod by the Council of the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, the Body administering the Trust Fund of $9,000,000 bequeathed by Alfred Nobel. At once Dr. Banting declared that he would share his prize with his associate, C. H. Best, M.A., and Dr. Macleod announced that he would divide his with his co-worker, J. B. Collip, of Alberta University, who was doing Research work in the laboratories of the University of Toronto.

It was made clear, in the appreciative comments, made at home and abroad, that the substantial reward bestowed by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario were not, and could not, in the nature of things, be commensurate to the value of the discovery. The Dominion Government placed the seal of its recognition and approval upon Banting's achievement by granting to him an Annuity of $7,500, so that henceforth he might pursue his laboratory investigation unhampered by financial harassment. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recognized his work by donations aggregating $150,000 to fifteen hospitals in the United States and Canada, so that ward patients suffering from diabetes might have the benefit of Insulin treatment. The Canadian institutions selected by Mr. Rockefeller and his adviser, Dr. Dimon Flexner, were: Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Toronto General Hospital, and the Banting-Best Fund, University of Toronto. Dr. Banting and Dr. Macleod were the foremost figures at Medical and Surgical meetings, banquets and other functions and the discovery formed the most important subject of discussion. Three of these meetings were: The Canadian Medical Association, at Toronto; the American Medical Association, at San Francisco, and the International Surgical Congress, the most important meeting of its kind, held in London, England. While in England Dr. Banting was received by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace, July 14.

When the Ontario Legislature debated, Mch. 2, the Measure creating Dr. Banting a Professor of Medical research at $6,000 a year, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the Conservative Opposition leader, expressed a view, current in many quarters, that more might be done. In an eloquent plea Mr. Ferguson urged: "This

House and this Province should do something to enable Dr. Banting and his assistants to have a free hand to carry on the work they are doing at the present time. They are helping the human race and raising the prestige of the University of Toronto, and also attracting others who may desire to follow on similar lines. I know nothing of the financial condition of Dr. Banting, but I understand that he is dependent on the salary which he receives at the University of Toronto. If this work is to be brought to a success it must be pursued persistently and to the exclusion of everything else. A man like that can't provide for himself at that kind of work. We provide all kinds of conveniences for ourselves. We build institutions to take care of the sick and the infirm, and if we can do that, surely we can assist one of the most far-reaching discoveries the world has ever known. This House should take cognizance of this discovery and provide a sufficient sum for, say 10 years, to permit Dr. Banting and his assistants to pursue their enquiries and investigations without handicaps."

The tributes paid abroad were notable. At the Sugeons' Congress in London, July 20, Dr. Le Clerque, speaking for French science, compared the Banting discovery, in its far-reaching results, to the discoveries of Dr. Pasteur. He gave instances of remarkable results from the treatment. In a lecture at Gresham College, London, Oct. 19, Sir Robert Armstrong Jones, said: "Nobody could be too grateful for having in our Dominions a man who has been such a help to mankind." Speaking of the conduct and bearing of Dr. Banting and Dr. Macleod, the Boston *Post* said: "For a fine example of professional generosity and practical appreciation it is not easy to surpass; yet it is neither strange nor unusual in the medical world. There is no set of men more keenly regardful of the niceties of their calling than that made up of physicians."

These two distinguished men were the guests of honour at a Banquet given by the Ottawa branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Feb. 13. Amongst the eminent graduates of the University present were Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Professor Irving Cameron and Sir Thomas White. Mr. Meighen said: "There are many kinds of fame, but the best of all fame is the lustre and distinction whose immediate results mean the amelioration of the suffering of mankind." Mr. King referred to the pride felt by all graduates of the University in connection with the matter.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors, Rev. Dr. Cody, presided over a banquet in the great hall of Hart House, Toronto, Nov. 26, when Dr. Banting and Dr. Macleod were tendered the congratulations of their medical colleagues from many parts of the continent. A Dinner was given to Dr. Macleod by Dr. R. T. Noble, Nov. 5, in the Faculty dining hall of Hart House and attended by 70 medical men.

One practical outcome was the announcement by Dr. Banting, Oct. 31, that plans were under way for the establishment of

a Research Fund of one million dollars to encourage young scientists, under the jurisdiction of a committee, which would designate the recipients of grants from the fund regardless of whether they were university men or otherwise. The first contribution to the Banting Medical Research Foundation had been made by Dr. Banting himself, who contributed $10,000 from his share of the Nobel Prize. The sponsors of the Fund and those who promised contributions included: His Excellency, Lord Byng, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Sir Arthur Currie, C. E. Hughes (American Secretary of State), Hon. W. H. Taft (Chief Justice of the United States), ex-President Woodrow Wilson; and A. W. Mellon (American Secretary of the Treasury). An organizing Committee was appointed as follows: John Rogers, Toronto (Chairman); Professor Fitzgerald, University of Toronto; Dr. Stewart, President of the New York Academy of Medicine; and Dr. George W. Ross, Toronto.

The Research organization was to be run on the lines of National Medical Research in England. Earlier in the year, at a Canadian Club luncheon in Toronto, Mch. 5, Rev. Dr. Cody, in the presence of Dr. Banting and Mr. Best, in whose honour the luncheon was given, referred to the self-sacrificing character of the achievement. "This ceremony has a personal bearing," he said, "but it is also far wider than that, and we cannot pay too high a tribute to the work which has been done. One of the finest things in the medical profession is that whatever has been discovered for the benefit of mankind has been freely presented to mankind. Dr. Banting receives no financial profit for what he has done. Dr. Banting and his associates have been worried lest their action in patenting the Extract might be misconstrued. The patenting was necessary in order to provide for the purity of the product, and to prevent its exploitation for commercial gain."

In September it was announced that Dr. Banting's life had been insured for a million dollars in order that the work of Research might go on if the world were so unfortunate as to lose him by death before 20 years, when the policy was payable; but, at his own wish, only a moderate sum was to come to him personally.

The Liquefying of Helium. After two years' experiments, Professor J. C. McLennan, PH.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., was successful, in January 1923, in the liquefaction of the rare gas Helium in the physical laboratory of the University of Toronto. This was done for the first time in the British Empire, the previous effort being by Professor Onnes in Holland fourteen years before when Helium was so scarce that practical use of it was deemed impossible. This discovery however, offered wide possibilities. During the War, Dr. McLennan, with assistance from the staff of the Universities of Toronto and Alberta had constructed and worked a semi-commercial plant at Calgary for the extraction of Helium from natural gas, and had proved that it could be

produced for less than ten cents a cubic foot. As a result, it became practicable to use Helium for the filling of airships. With the Calgary plant a large quantity of Helium of high purity had been obtained, and the experiments which were then so successful were regarded as the beginning of an attempt to utilize, scientifically and industrially, the gas which constitutes one of Canada's natural resources.

Dr. R. B. Moore of New York, in an Address before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, meeting in Montreal, dwelt upon the importance of this product in airship enterprises. The United States Government took measures for its production and protection as a national asset. Canada is the only other country, so far as known, whose Helium resources are adequate for commercial purposes, so that the significance of Dr. McLennan's efforts, in view of airship development in Britain, had an Imperial aspect. The installation of the cryogenic equipment at Toronto University made possible a wide variety of research, not only in the realms of pure physics, chemistry, and bacteriology, but also in industrial problems such as those connected with the refrigeration. It was now possible in the laboratories of the University to obtain, in the course of twenty-four hours, half a ton of liquid air and more than ten gallons of liquid hydrogen. It was now possible to produce liquid helium as desired. In carrying on his experiments, in which he was assisted by G. M. Shrum PH.D., John Paterson, M.A. and R. J. Lang, PH.D., Dr. McLennan received financial support from several quarters, including $30,000 from the British Admiralty, $12,000 from the University of Toronto, $7,000 from the Advisory Council for Scientific Research, $12,000 from the Carnegie Foundation to complete the plant in the University, and the hearty co-operation of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission and Sir Adam Beck. The cost of producing the liquefied gas had been in the neighborhood of $100,000. As a result, Professor McLennan declared "the University of Toronto probably had a better supply than any other laboratory in the world."

Scientific Organizations: The work of Scientific organizations and the subsequent application of the results to Industrial, Mining and other operations, made satisfactory progress during 1923. The Canadian Institute of Chemistry held its Annual Meeting, during May, in Toronto and constituted a Dominion Convention of chemists for the promotion of co-ordinate effort. Professional papers of technical interest were read and discussed. The officers elected where Dr. Arthur C. Neish, Queen's University, Kingston, President; Prof. J. Watson Bain, University of Toronto, Treasurer; L. E. Westman, Toronto, Secretary.

Important applications to Industry of the principles of chemical control may be quoted—distinct improvement along Scientific and Chemical lines in the Dairy Industry; the dis-

covery of the effect of alkali soils on concrete; the erection of a coke plant at Hamilton which produced a coke suitable for domestic purposes besides gas, tar and a very necessary fertilizer, ammonia sulphate. This latter item was not a new discovery, but it was an advance of Chemistry in the Ontario fuel problem. Two or three of the lakes of Southern Saskatchewan known to be very alkaline, were worked, and a depth of one hundred and forty feet of crystals of sodium sulphate had been measured in one deposit by engineers of the Dominion Government. Sodium sulphate was used largely by the Craft Paper mills. The salt deposits of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had been further developed and investigated and this mineral, besides having its direct uses, was essential to the chemical industries, manufacturing bleaching powder, chlorine, and caustic soda. Canada was producing in 1923 increased quantities of liquid chlorine—a new development.

A problem arose in the proper use of the fairly large quantities of natural gas developed in the search for oil in Western Canada. It was expected that this might lead to a carbon black industry, as carbon black could be made by burning such gas with insufficent air. The increase in the production of alcohol for industrial purposes was not noteworthy. Ethyl alcohol was used in a chemical way in the production of many daily essentials, and 1923 saw considerable plant developments in this direction. For direct chemical research, the Industries at Shawinigan Falls were amongst the leaders in Canada. Electric power made possible large works using electric furnaces and, as one of the products produced was calcium carbide which generated acetylene with water, it was now possible to develop organic chemicals by synthesis. During the year, production of sodium sulphide by a new electric furnace method was commenced and metallurgy in the mining industry made great progress—Canadian universities and Government laboratories contributing to this development. An outstanding example was the work of H. E. T. Haultain, Professor of Mining, University of Toronto, on ball mills. The problems of Central Canada were iron, ore and cheaper fuel, while the hope of the industrial West, from one standpoint, and the country as a whole, was oil.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society at Toronto, Jan. 16, the President, W. E. W. Jackson, presented an admirable outline of the Society's work, especially during 1922, pointing out, incidentally, that the notion of Astronomical investigations having no practical value was a popular error. The critical point of all contracts is time and the diurnal rotation of the earth is the fundamental time-keeper. Railways could not carry on without accurate knowledge and the observance of time. Navigation was made safe by the latitudes and longitudes of places and these were determined by Astronomy. The Solar Eclipse of Sept. 21, 1922, had drawn astronomers from Europe, India, and America to different places for observation purposes and it was gratifying to Canada that Clarence A.Chant, M.A., Ph.D.,

a past President of the Society, and Dr. Young, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, had been so successful in securing plates to test the theory of relativity and the general nature, composition, and structure of the corona.

As to weather forecasting, so important to agriculturists, it was hoped that the series of wireless stations to be established in the MacKenzie River basin would give information of value to the Canadian Weather service. After allusions to notable observations in other countries, Professor Jackson said: "In the region beyond the solar system the spectroscope and photograph are working hand in hand in extending our knowledge of the limits of the universe, and our own Canadian Observatory at Victoria, under the guidance of J. S. Plaskett, B.A., D.SC., is gaining world-wide renown in this special work of applying the measuring rod to the size of our universe."

The announcement made, in June, of the discovery of the great mass of the spectroscropic binary No. 47,129 of the Henry Draper Catalogue by Dr. Plaskett, resounded throughout the Press of the country, and yet this was only a by-product to the fundamental work of measuring radial velocities and parallax. It was, of course, very gratifying to Canadians to know of the work which had been accomplished in their own observatories. The history of this Society, which accomplished so much good work, dated back to 1868. It was re-organized in 1890 and, after bearing more than one designation, was finally, in 1903, by Royal permission, given its present name. The Society's labours outside of Toronto were carried out through five different centres, at Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria, and London, each centre having its own officers. Available records showed that the Presidents since 1868 were:

1868 Daniel K. Winder
1879 Andrew Elvins
1890–94 Charles Carpmael, M.A., F.R.A.S.
1895 Larrett W. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L.
1896–97 John A. Paterson, Q.C., M.A.
1898–99 Arthur Harvey, F.R.S.C.
1900–01 Geo. E. Lumsden, F.R.A.S.
1902–03 Frederic Stupart, F.R.S.C., F.R.A.S.C.
1904–07 Clarence A. Chant, M.A.,Ph.D.,F.R.A.S.C.
1908–09 W. B. Musson
1910–11 Alfred T. DeLury, M.A., F.R.A.S.C.
1912–13 L. B. Stewart, D.L.S., D.T.S.
1914–15 J. S. Plaskett, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.C.
1916–17 Albert D. Waston, M.D.
1918–19 A. F. Miller
1920–21 J. R. Collins
1922–23 W. E. W. Jackson, M.A.

The following officers for 1923 were elected: Honorary President, Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for Ontario; President, W. E. W. Jackson, M.A., Toronto; First Vice-President, W. Bruce, J.P., Hamilton; Second Vice-President, R. M. Stewart, M.A., Ottawa; General Secretary, A. F. Hunter, M.A., Toronto; General Treasurer, H. W. Barker, Toronto; Recorder, J. H. Horning, M.A.; Librarian, Prof. C. A. Chant; Curator, Robert S. Duncan; Council, Mgr. C. P. Choquette, M.A., LIC. SCS., Montreal; L. Gilchrist, M.A., Ph.D., Toronto; Prof. John Matheson, M.A., Kingston; Otta Klotz, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.A.S., Ottawa; Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., Ottawa; John Slattery, M.A., D.Sc., Toronto; Stuart Strathy, Toronto; Dr. W. M. Wunder, Toronto.

The Royal Society of Canada, which met, as usual, in Ottawa during May elected as President for the ensuing year, the Hon.

Thomas Chapais, LITT. D., Quebec; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., PH.D., D.SC.; Hon. Secretary, Dr. Charles Camsell, B.SC., F.R.S.C., Ottawa; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. C. M. Barbeau, Ottawa; Hon. Librarian, Dr. D. B. Dowling B.SC., Ottawa. Dr. F. J. Lewis was appointed the official delegate to the Botanical Conference for the British Empire which was to meet in London, England in 1924.

The Canadian Medical Association convened at Montreal in June, with an attendance of nearly 1,000 members, and selected as officers Dr. J. E. Kidd, Ottawa, President; Dr. A. T. Bazin, Hon. Treasurer and Dr. T. C. Routley, Toronto, General Secretary. The Association was made up of nine Provincial Medical Associations, each one an affiliated body of the parent Association, and membership in the former body was contingent upon one's standing in the Provincial organization. The newly-elected Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, meeting in Calgary, elected Dr. W. S. Galbraith. Lethbridge, President, and Dr. H. W. McGill, Calgary, Vice-President. The principal questions dealt with were medical reciprocity with Great Britain and the United States. The University of Alberta was graded "A 1" in a class with the best Medical Universities on the North American continent.

The Ontario and Quebec section of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons met in Ottawa, Nov. 23, when addresses were delivered on the public's responsibility in the care of health, the use of the X-rays for medical and surgical cases, the standardization of hospitals, the preservation of maternal and child life and other topics. Reporting his experience of standardization in the Montreal General Hospital, Dr. A. K. Haywood said "it is not enough that we have temporarily cured a patient. It is our duty to assure ourselves that he or she remains cured. This is done by what is known as a "follow-up" system. It is true that this is only being done on certain classses of patients, but the principle is recognized, and, with the aid of an energetic staff, working in conjunction with a still more energetic social service department, much is being accomplished, especially in the clinics devoted to the treatment of diabetes, goitre, venereal disease, heart disease and cancer."

Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago, referring to cancer, urged the need of regular consultation with the family physician. He recommended an annual examination for everybody over forty-five years of age. One out of every ten men over forty years, and one out of every eight women, of the same age, would probably die of cancer if they did not take precautions. Cancer in its incipiency might be cured and life saved.

At Calgary, June 13, in a public address, Dr. C. M. Hincks, Secretary of the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene, estimated that there were 20,000 patients in the mental hospitals and outlined the measures adopted to secure better medical treatment and nursing for mental cases. The National

Committee urged the identification of the feeble-minded and particularly recommended the diagnosis of mental defectives when in school attendance. For higher grade types, up to the age of twelve, industrial classes in schools were suitable. For older children in larger cities trade schools were needed where the feeble-minded could be trained along vocational lines and, in addition, the supervision of the general community would be necessary. For certain individuals custodial care in training schools on the farm—colony plan—was recommended. Owing to inadequate supervision of immigration, 75 per cent. of the insane in some of the Western Provinces had come from abroad. This was a heavy financial charge on the country, as a prolonged treatment of a case in a mental hospital averaged from four to seven thousand dollars.

Under existing methods, the estimated cost to Canada, each year, to police mental abnormals by maintaining courts and institutions was $7,000,000. In Toronto, Dec. 13, representatives of hospitals throughout the Province decided to form the Ontario Hospitals Association, a special aim of the new organization being to help the small hospitals. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Lieut.-Col. William Gartshore, London; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. H. M. Bowman, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Edward Ryan, Kingston; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. F. W. Routley, Toronto; Dr. J. H. Holbrook, Hamilton; E. R. Loughlin, London; Miss Elizabeth Whiting, Cornwall; Miss J. K. McArthur, Owen Sound; T. H. Pratt, Hamilton; Major Moncrieff, Petrolia Hospital; James Govan, Inspector of Hospitals for Ontario, and Miss E. McPherson Dickson, Inspector of Hospital Training Schools for Ontario.

Concern for the public health, as a ruling factor in national welfare, was the object of a number of important gatherings during 1923. Four organizations held a joint Convention at Edmonton, in June, namely—the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The papers and addresses were of a high order and dealt both with particular diseases and the measures required to improve the public health.

The Public Health Association considered a Report from its Committee on policy and progress, embodying suggestions for Provincial or district organizations and the employment of an executive secretary. It was decided to print the Report and to deal with the whole subject at the next Annual Meeting to be held in Montreal. The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Hon. Athanase David; President, J. H. Baudouin, M.D., Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Dr. George D. Porter. Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst; General Secretary, J. T. Phair, Toronto; Treasurer, J. J. Heagerty, Ottawa; Section Chairman, Child Hygiene, Dr. W. J. Bell, Toronto; Mental Hygiene, Dr. Clarence Hincks, Toronto; Social Hygiene, Dr. A. K. Haywood, Montreal;

Laboratory Workers, L. McLeod Harris, Ottawa; Industrial Hygiene, T. B. Macauley, Montreal. The following names were added to the Executive Council: D. A. Clark, Federal Department of Health, Ottawa, for Ontario; Dr. A. Lassard, D. D. Boucher, B. L. Wyatt, for Quebec; Dr. A. Rankin, replacing Dr. H. Orr, for Alberta.

Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Resources. The outcome of the Conference held at Ottawa in December, 1922, presided over by Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, and attended by many officially charged with the duty of enforcing the laws to preserve all kinds of fish, wild birds and game, was a decided impetus to a movement which gains headway slowly but surely. Not only by co-operation between the Federal and Provincial authorities, but by enlisting the aid of the United States, as exemplified by the Migratory Birds Treaty Act, could real progress be made. This Treaty, the terms of which should be more widely known, provided for the absolute protection, in both Canada and the United States, of game birds during the Spring months and of insectivorous birds throughout the year. Public sentiment, also, was strongly in favour of this protection. Bird feeding by voluntary co-operators was carried on very extensively during 1923 and was expected to result in the securing of valuable information as to the migrations and habits of birds. The radio added to the possibilities in connection with education; the lecture field having been extended many hundred times by this means. Interest in public shooting grounds was noticeably increased and requests for areas of this kind were received from many parts of Canada. Generally speaking, the supply of game birds was good in 1923 but, owing to the open season prevalent over most of Canada, the birds went South late in the year and, either did not remain long, or continued on their way without stopping. An interesting feature was the fact that several thousand Mallard ducks spent the Winter on Buffalo lake, Alberta and succeeded in keeping a small water-hole open, even in severe weather. When it became apparent that they were likely to meet starvation, food was supplied them by the National Parks Branch. It was also noteworthy that a large flock of Whistling Swans stopped at Kingsville, Ontario, on their way North. They were protected by the Royal Canadian Police and a motion picture film of these rare and interesting birds was secured. Two important bird sanctuaries were created during the year at Vaseaux lake and Victoria Harbor, British Columbia.

The North-West Territories and Yukon Branch displayed Governmental activities all the way from Baffin Bay to the Alaskan boundary. The need of conservating the caribou and other wild life caused the withdrawal of areas, totalling 241,800 square miles, from hunting and trapping except for native Indians, Eskimo and Halfbreeds. A *Reindeer and Musk-Ox Report* was published, embodying the results of research of the Royal Commission appointed in 1919 as the possibilities of a reindeer and musk-ox industry in the Arctic or sub-Arctic regions. The

Government-owned reindeer herd, which had been temporarily located at Lobster Bay, P.Q., was successfully transferred to the island of Anticosti. The Island Administration undertook the upkeep and protection of the herd which remains the property of of the Government until by natural increase five times the number of reindeer transferred to Anticosti are returned.

As foreshadowed in previous years, so successful had been Canada's efforts to save the buffalo from extinction that it was found necessary, in order not to overcrowd the ranges in the great park at Wainwright, Alberta, to dispose of about 2,000 animals. The manner in which this was to be done occasioned some excitement in the Press. Senator W. A. Griesbach objected to any attempt to destroy the necessary number of surplus buffalo in the park—numbering, in 1923, over 8,000—by means of Indians with bows and arrows while movie cameras recorded the slaughter. It was unsportsmanlike and against decency to permit such a thing. He said: "When in Wainwright the other day I heard of certain New York alleged sportsmen who were willing to pay $500 apiece for the privilege of shooting buffalo in the Wainwright Park. The shooting of domestic cattle in a pasture would be about as thrilling. I sincerely hope that the Park management will see that no tin-horn sports of this variety are permitted to interfere." Appeals were made to the Acting-Premier, Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, by telegrams from all parts of Canada. Assurances were given that no such course was intended and the animals were actually eliminated by shots from expert marksmen whose bullets inflicted instantaneous death. The task was carried out by Samson, the Cree Chief, and a band of his warriors during October.

A new Game Reserve was established in British Columbia to be known as the Bowron Game Refuge and to form a refuge and breeding place for a greater variety of wild game than any other in either Canada or the United States. The area set aside for the reserve was about 70 miles long by 40 miles wide, with the Southern boundary some 22 miles from Barkerville. It is situated in the old romatic Cariboo gold district, and includes within its area, Bowron, Spectacle, Sandy, Long, Isaac, and Indian Point Lake, which, with streams connecting them, form an almost circular waterway 200 miles in circumference. The country is the native *habitat* of moose, deer, cariboo, mountain goat, big horn sheep, lynx, black and grizzly bear, and other animals. The streams and lakes are full of trout, steelheads, pike, salmon, and bass, and are one of the noted spawning grounds of sockeye salmon. Geese, ducks, brant, and grouse are plentiful. A canoe can travel round the circle of lakes without portage, almost constantly in the shadows of the great snow-clad peaks that rise to a height of some 8,000 feet. A bird sanctuary for the preservation of some rare and valuable species of birds had been established, also, at Seal, Flat, Round, Mud, and Noddy Islands, lying about 18 miles West of Cape Sable and off the county of Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

CANADIAN LITERATURE, ART AND MUSIC.

By

A. E. S. Smythe, F. R. S. A.

Literature of Canada in 1923; Canadian Authors' Association and Other Societies.

The discussion relative to the existence of a Canadian literature was carried on, during the year 1923, with renewed vigour, and the activity of the Canadian Authors' Association helped to arouse keen interest in the question. There was decided expression, from the academic group, of a character not calculated to encourage any great admiration for or belief in Canadian literary achievement, but, on the other hand, much public interest was exhibited and the increasing sale of Canadian books was the best testimony to this. The chief contention in the dispute was over the acceptance of a lower standard for Canadian literary work than for classical English work, and this was both affirmed and denied. The best way to settle this is to refer to the practice of critics in Great Britain and Ireland who are just as lenient at times and just as severe as the occasion appears to demand. An excellent article on *Canadian Literature* in the *Manitoba Free Press* stated that Canadian books of permanent value and imbued with Canadian atmosphere and spirit, "can only come from minds rather obsessed by the consciousness of the Canadian domain and, at the same time, gifted with the qualifications which produce strong writing." This spirit was, indeed, a growing one in the world of Canadian literature, the reading public demanded it with increasing force; the writers, to meet conditions, sought to please; the Canadian Authors' Association and other literary organizations fostered its development; and the publishers gave great assistance, through publicity, to popularize these elements in the literature of the country.

Amongst the outstanding publications of the year were the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, in both the first and second sections, which contained valuable contributions to literature and history. There were ten papers in the French section and seven in the English; each had a paper on Prairie politics; but the French section dealt more with history, philosophy and law, and an exhaustive treatise *De la Liberté de la Presse* by L'Honourable Adj. Rivard filled 70 pages. The Presidential Address by Charles Hill-Tout, F.R.G.S, in the English section, on *Recent Discoveries and New Trends in Anthropology*, was more scientific than literary, but was an important contribution; H. L. Stewart and W. Sherwood Fox dealt with literary subjects, as did John Murray Gibbon, though in a different vein, calling attention to the reduction in the rate of British to Continental population in Canada. Other contributions were two politico-

historical articles by Charles Martin and Rev. E. H. Oliver, and the treatise by W. J. Wintemberg on *Eye Designs on Archaeological Articrafts*. Hon. Thomas Chapais, LITT.D., was elected President for 1923-24.

Eleven new Fellows were elected in the first four sections. In section five, Biological Science, three candidates were nominated but did not secure election. Dr. J. P. McMurrich, in his Presidential Address, remarked that "in a sense it may be said that Darwinism is dead, but only in the sense that it is not an all-sufficient explanation of the Origin of Species, only in the sense that it belongs to a past generation in the history of thought and has given birth to a virile, lusty offspring that rapidly approaches maturity." The list of Associated Societies included 45 bodies.

Canadian Authors' Association and Other Literary Societies. The Annual Meeting of the Authors' Association, on Apr. 27-28, was marked by the retirement of John Murray Gibbon and Bernard K. Sandwell as President and Secretary. It was felt at this meeting that the Government had entirely disregarded the wishes and interests of authors in their copyright policy and the sentiment was strongly expressed.

The Association elected the following officers: National President, Robert J. C. Stead; National Secretary, Jules Tremblay; National Treasurer, Lawrence J. Burpee; President of French Section, Victor Morin; Vice-Presidents, Austin Bothwell, Regina; Hon. Thomas Chapais, Quebec; Warwick Chipman, Montreal; Rev. W. E. Edmonds, Edmonton; Mrs. Julia Henshaw, Vancouver; Mrs. Madge Macbeth, Ottawa; Mrs. D. C. MacGregor, London; Prof. A. MacMechan, Halifax; J. E. Middleton, Toronto; Hopkins Moorhouse, Winnipeg; Mrs. Frances Reeve, Beddington, Alberta; Mrs. A. de B. Shaw, Victoria. The French Section of the Canadian Authors' Association resumed the regular sessions in October and prepared for Book Week under the direction of Victor Morin, LL.D., President, and Mlle. Marguerite DeLisle, Secretary.

The officers of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Authors' Association were: President, Mrs. Madge MacBeth; Vice-President, Louvigny de Montigny; Secretary, Lloyd Roberts; Treasurer, John F. Waddington; Archivist, Miss M. B. Williams. Amongst the speakers at the annual dinner of the Society were Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. J. H. King, and Lawrence Lyon, whose book, *The Pomp of Power*, published anonymously, gained a wide reputation. The Vancouver Branch had for President, Mrs. Julia Henshaw, F.R.G.S.; Vice-Presidents, Robert Allison Hood and Dr. S. D. Scott; Secretary, Stephen Golder; Treasurer, Percy Gomery. The Edmonton Branch elected the following officers: President, Rev. W. E. Edmonds; Vice-President, Mrs. Arthur Murphy; Treasurer, Mrs. G. M. Acheson; Secretary, Miss S. Jean Walker. The Montreal Branch elected Warwick Chipman, President; Mrs. Fenwick-Williams, Secre-

tary, and Howard Kennedy, Treasurer. The Toronto Branch of the Authors' Association elected J. E. Middleton as President; M. O. Hammond and Mrs. Jean Blewett as Vice-Presidents; Mrs. H. M. Egerton as Secretary.

Amongst the other Literary bodies was the Canadian Literary Club which had a useful and successful season and elected the following officers: Hon. President, Donald G. French; President, T. G. Marquis; Vice-Presidents, Miss Marshall Saunders, M. O. Hammond, J. Smythe Carter, Rev. R. B. Strangways; Recording Secretary, R. W. Magee; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Connolly; Treasurer, Andrew Grant; Editor, F. W. Hayden. The Toronto Writers' Club was formed in May to bring about a closer fellowship amongst those who depended on their pens for their livelihood. Arthur Heming was elected President, Elton Johnson, Vice-President, and Alan M. Irwin, Secretary.

Canadian Book Week was observed in November and indicated a thorough acceptance of the plan everywhere. R. J. C. Stead, President of the Canadian Authors' Association, inaugurated the Week with an address on Nov. 17 which was radiocast from Ottawa. Mr. Stead was also in Winnipeg during the Week. Dr. Eber Crummy, Hopkins Moorehouse, President of the local Association, Gerald Wade, Prof. W. T. Allison, Prof. Arthur L. Phelps, Prof. D. C. Harvey, J. M. McCarthy, and Dr. John McLean took part in the Winnipeg celebration. In Toronto, W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian of Manitoba and author of *Women of The Red River*, addressed the Young Men's Canadian Club in support of Canadian literature; Morgan-Powell of Montreal addressed the Young Men's Board of Trade; Basil King addressed meetings in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Guelph. In Montreal the speakers for the Book Week celebration were Duncan Campbell Scott, Katherine Hale (Mrs. Garvin), Bliss Carman and John Murray Gibbon.

The newspapers were generous in the space and attention given to the subject in Book Week, and a large number of articles on Canadian literature were placed before the public by the ablest writers in the country. Book Week in Edmonton had daily meetings and addresses from Rev. W. Everard Edmonds, Miss Montgomery, D. E. Cameron of Alberta University, Wilson MacDonald, Rev. J. McCartney Wilson, W. G. Carpenter, and E. A. Corbett, who spoke on Joseph Howe. Victoria Branch of the Authors' Association held important meetings with addresses by Mrs. Nellie McClung, Mrs. L. Adams Beck, and others.

Canadian literature and history were bereft, during the year, of some of its most notable figures. On Nov. 5, John Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., author, historian and Imperialist, a man of great ideals and untiring energy, passed away at Toronto. He had been, for 22 years, the Author of *The Canadian*

Annual Review of Public Affairs, which had been founded by him and, under his care, became a standard work of reference on Canada. In addition to the *Review*, his bibliography included perhaps the most extensive group of historical and political compilations and writings of his day in Canada and, in the *Review*, alone, he preserved for all time a history of Canada from 1901-23 filling 18,000 pages of text.

The death of Benjamin Sulte, when almost 82 years of age, was a notable loss to the ranks of literature in Canada in 1923, and *The Canadian Bookman* referred to his passing as follows: "With those who engaged in historical work, he was the most unselfish of friends His knowledge, the fruit of years of tireless research, was always at the disposal of those who needed it.... We shall miss Benjamin Sulte, as historian and poet, as a good Canadian, a man of sound judgment and broad vision, as a delightful companion and a generous-hearted and loyal friend, but we must feel that he, if any man, had earned his rest."

William E. Marshall died on May 23, before he had attained the high reputation in Canada, to which his ability had undoubtedly entitled him. Living in a remote corner of Nova Scotia, publicity did not come to him easily and he shrank from that which did reach him. His poetry preserved much of the quiet charm of his mind and his rural sea-side life. He will be remembered by his long poem *Brookfield* which first appeared in *The University Magazine*. The death of Lily Dougall, in October, at the age of 65, closed the career of a remarkable Canadian writer. She made a deep impression by her novel, *The Zeitgeist*, thirty years before, and this was followed by *What Necessity Knows*; *Beggars All*; *Paths of the Righteous*; *The Earthly Purgatory*; *The Morman Prophet*, and other works of fiction. She was also known as a theological writer, her first books of this kind being published anonymously.

Toward the advancement of Canadian literature an indication of its recognition was expressed when, under the legislation of the Province of Quebec, awards were made for the encouragement of authors to the following: Paul Morin, for *Poemes de Cendre et d'Or*, $2,000; Rev. Father Caron, *La Colonization de la Province du Quebec*, $600; Father V. Germaine *La Société des Nations*, $200; Dr. J. G. Paradis, *Feuilles de Journal*, $200; R. Laroque de Roquebrune *Les Habits Rouges*, $200; Rev. Father F. J. Devine, S.J., *Historic Caughnawaga*, $500; Canon F. G. Scott, *The War as I Saw It*, $400; Herbert A. Smith, *Federalism in North America*, $200; R. Stanley Weir, *Poems Early and Late*, $100. Further indication of this encouragement was seen when Miss Jean McIlwraith, Burlington, Ont., was awarded a prize of $500 by Hodder and Stoughton for a story for boys and girls, *The Little Admiral*. Two other manuscripts were accepted for publication: *Bee Goodd*, by Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Toronto, and *The Valley of Colour Days*, by Miss Helen B. Sandwell, Inverness, B. C. The Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, offered a prize an-

nually for ten years, of $200 for the best Canadian short story, and $100 for the best Canadian one-act play.

Amongst the agents of a native Canadian literature the magazines and periodicals published in the Dominion did their full share in the development of Canadian literature. *The Candian Magazine* took on a new lease of life, having changed hands, and in its thirtieth year gave every evidence of vitality. During this time the most prominent writers of the Dominion contributed to its pages. By 1923, *Maclean's Magazine* had thoroughly established itself as a Canadian product, and the *Canadian Home Journal, Everywoman's World,* and *National Life* were having success in their respective fields. *The Goblin* proved the most successful journal of humour printed in Canada since the demise of *Grip*. *The Canadian Bookman,* in its fifth year, appeared to have gained a firm foundation.

Magazines and periodicals, devoted to special interests abounded and, in spite of the severe competition with the United States, periodicals found support. Early in the year the importation of the United States magazines was brought under discussion by the Canadian Publications Association, and it was stated that 2,000,000 magazines were imported monthly. Shortly afterwards, on Mch. 5, H. C. Hocken, M.P., moved in the House of Commons that: "It is desirable that measures should be adopted to encourage the publication of Canadian magazines and periodicals." The Resolution was adopted without a division.

The Copyright Act and the Amendments in 1923 formed a point of controversy in which the writers were arrayed on one side against the publishers on the other. One point was obvious and a careful study of the new Act, including the amendments, convinced those who considered it that the interests of Canadian authors were not regarded as they might have been. Various lawyers, who were consulted, expressed their inability to understand its provisions and there was general disappointment, amongst those chiefly and most directly concerned, by the action of the Government toward the literary interests of the nation. The Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Authors of England, in writing his views on the Act, said: "These licensing clauses clearly impose a condition on the author's exclusive and absolute right of protection as recognized under the Berne Convention. Unless the author prints and publishes an edition of his book, he may be deprived of his right and, further, may have to place under the control of a Government Department the drafting of contracts and the settlement of the monetary value of his literary property. What can a Government Department know about the clauses which should be inserted in or omitted from this most difficult form of contract? What as to the varying value of the property of each individual author? A's property may be worth £1 per thousand words to-day, and worth £10 per thousand words to-morrow." One thing made plain by the amendment to the Act on June 13, was that Canadian

authors were placed by Parliament on a less advantageous footing than authors of other countries. Sections 13, 14, 15 and 27, ...shall not apply to any work the author of which is a British subject, other than a Canadian citizen, or the subject or a citizen of a country which had adhered to the Convention and the additional Protocol set out in the Second Schedule to the said Act." It would appear from an ordinary business point of view that the Act really embarrassed the Author.

Historical Research and Literature. Canadian historical study and research arrived at a real epoch in its existence when the first Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association was held at the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, May 24-25. Societies represented were the Historic Sites Board, the Anthropological Division of the Geological Survey, the Public Archives, the Nova Scotia Historical Society, the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, the Wentworth Historical Society, the Niagara Historical Society, the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, the Manitoba Historical Society, the British Columbia Historical Association, the Imperal Order of the Daughters of the Empire. The Royal Society of Canada and the Canadian Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society met at the same time and place, their programmes possessing much historical interest. The former Society had been represented in 1923 at various historical meetings and celebrations. The officers elected for the year were: President, L. J. Burpee, Ottawa; Vice-President, W. D. Lighthall, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, C. M. Barbeau, Ottawa; Editor, James F. Kenney; Council, Arthur G. Doughty, Ottawa; Pierre Georges Roy, Quebec; George M. Wrong, Toronto; Chester Martin, Winnipeg; Archibald MacMechan, Halifax; F. W. Howay, New Westminister.

On Nov. 7, at Claridge's Hotel, London, England, the Canadian History Society was given its inaugural meeting before a distinguished company including the H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Dartmouth, Earl Grey, Lord Charnwood, and many prominent Canadians, including the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, to whom the Dinner was tendered by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Campbell Stuart, who had originated the idea of this Society, which was formed under the distinguished patronage of His Majesty, with the Duke of Connaught as President and the Dowager Countess of Minto, Vice-President.* The Duke of Devonshire was President of the Council of Families. H. P. Biggar, Canadian Archives Department Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., was Secretary. John Buchan agreed to act as Editor-in-chief of the proposed Biographies, of which Lord Charnwood was to write that of Lord Durham; G. Murray Wrong that of Lord Dor-

*NOTE.—See Section on Relations with the Empire pages 111-2.

chester; and Prof. John Lyle Morison, M.A., F.R.S.C., LITT.D., that of the eighth Earl of Elgin. A third society was to be formed in Canada recruited from descendants of historical families now resident there. The preservation of historical documents by private families lent motive to the Society, and the quest for documents of this description revealed some astonishing treasures.

A gift of immense historical value was made to Canada by Sir Leicester Harmsworth as a memorial of the late Lord Northcliffe, which included the entire collection of Monckton papers and provided a first-hand record of that period of Canadian history which covered the last years of the French *régime* and the beginning of British rule. His labours in Nova Scotia in administration and military service, and as Governor of New York, were only less interesting than his association with General Wolfe, whom he succeeded in command of the Army after the decisive battle. The collection included 33 letters written by Wolfe during the August and September of 1759; six diaries or journals kept by Monckton from the time of the landing of the troops in June, till the capitulation of Quebec on Sept. 18; six journals of Wolfe's *aide-de-camp*, Capt. Thomas Bell. A valuable gift of historical documents was made to Canada by the Earl of Dartmouth, in December, consisting of 750 items collected by his ancestor, the Earl, who was Secretary of State in Britain in 1772. This collection included papers relating to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia of special interest and, also, a letter addressed to the British Government by Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York, announcing the annexation of the Six Nations to the Crown. The presentation was made through the Canadian History Society. A third collection enriched the National archives when the Canadian Government acquired, through its agent, Mr. Kashnor, the famous collection of documents relating to the last years of the French *régime*, made by Sir Thomas Phillipps, BART., who died about the middle of the 19th Century.

A leading and eminent body, the Champlain Society, founded in 1905, for the purpose of collecting and publishing inaccessible and valuable material relating to Canadian History, after a quiescent period owing to the Great War, elected the following officers in March: President, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Colby, New York, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Ottawa; Sir Robert Falconer, Toronto; Sir George Garneau, Quebec; Sir Daniel McMillan, Winnipeg; Dr. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon; Sir. Hibbert Tupper, Vancouver; Senator N. A. Belcourt, Ottawa; Sir Robert Kindersley, London, England. The Council was elected of A. G. Doughty, Ottawa; Adam Shortt, Ottawa; J. B. Tyrrell, Toronto; F. W. Howay, New Westminster; Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac, N.B.; Professor G. M. Wrong, Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Toronto; Rev. Abbé Caron; Treasurer, H. H. Langton, and Secretaries, Eric Armour and

W. S. Wallace, all of Toronto. Up till the time of the War the Society had published 14 volumes. A 15th volume, the first of six of the works of Samuel de Champlain, was issued to the members. The editions were limited to 520 copies, 20 being for review purposes. The volume contained Champlain's narrative of his voyage to the West Indies, 1599-1601 and his voyage to the St. Lawrence, Acadia and New England, 1603-1607. The translations were by H. H. Langton and Dr. W. F. Ganong. The Journals of Verendrye; Diereville's account of Acadia and New France, 1708-10, and the administration of Sir Charles Bagot are to follow Champlain's works.

The Ontario Historical Society, in 1923, had for President Dr. Rowland B. Orr Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. Belcher and Fred Landon, M.A., and the Presidents of the following affiliated societies: Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, Grenville Pioneer and Historical Institute, Tecumseh Memorial Association, Huron Institute (Collingwood), York Pioneer and Historical Society, The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, Georgina Institute (Meaford), Women's Historical Society of St. Thomas and the Historical Societies of Amherst, Bruce, Waterloo, Niagara, Norfolk, London and Middlesex, Lundy's Lane, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Lennox and Addington, Kingston, Thunder Bay (Fort William), Essex, Owen Sound and Grey County, Sault Ste. Marie, Grant and Kent.

The York Pioneer and Historical Society, meeting in February, decided to admit members at the age of 26 and not 41 as heretofore. Only those born in the County of York or British by birth and nationalization and resident of the county for 26 years were accepted as members. James L. Hughes, LL.D., was elected President; Vice-Presidents, Joshua C. Moor, R. W. Doan, Fred C. Jarvis, G. J. St. Leger, H. D. Ramsden; Treasurer, Joseph B. Watson; Secretary, N. F. Caswell; Committee of Management, W. C. Grubb, Hon. E. J. Davis, Rev. N. Wellwood, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Charles W. Nash, David James and Professor D. R. Keys.

The following Societies, with their officers, indicated the widespread interest in Canadian historical study: The Swift Current, Sask. Historical Association elected S. R. Moore, President, W. W. Cooper, Vice-President. The Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute elected officers as follows: President, J. H. Coyne, LL.D. F.R.S.C.; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. H. Wilson, 2nd Vice-President, Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.; 3rd Vice-President, J. W. Stewart; Secretary, J. E. Nelson; Treasurer, F. B. Holtby, Editor, W. H. Murch; Curator, Dr. Leitch. The officers of the Niagara Historical Society were: Hon. President, Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C., LL.D.; President Miss J. Carnochan; Vice-President, Rev. Canon Garrett; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. A. F. MacGregor; 3rd Vice-President, Johnson Clench; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Ascher; Treasurer, Mrs. S. D. Manning. The offi-

cers of the Annapolis Royal Historical Association were: President, Mrs. J. M. Owen; Vice-President, Fred Harris; Secretary, H. J. Armstrong. The Nova Scotia Historical Society officers were: President, Rev. W. B. Armstrong; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Flaglor and D. C. Clinch, Secretary, John Willett; Corresponding Secretary, George A. Henderson. Another Society was the Folk-Lore Society, which had been organized and active for some seasons in Toronto. It disbanded during the War and, several members having moved to Ottawa, a branch of the American Folk-Lore Society was formed there. The President was E. Sapir and the Secretary C. Marius Barbeau, also associate Editor of the *American Journal of Folk-Lore* and a councillor of the American Society. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., was President of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal and delivered the address at the Annual Meeting in Montreal at the Château de Ramezay. The year began with a unique celebration, the banquet on the *Féte des Rois.*

Incidents historically interesting and important in 1923 included the Centennial Anniversary of Francis Parkman's birth, on Sept. 16, which was widely observed, though not on the day itself. Prof. G. M. Wrong was chosen to speak for the Massachusetts Historical Society at the dinner of the Montreal celebration on Nov. 13. Prof. Wrong and Benjamin A. Gould spoke at a celebration arranged by the Toronto branch of the Authors' Association on Nov. 17. Mr. Gould's father was an intimate friend of Parkman. At the same meeting a Resolution of sincere regret and sympathy at the death of J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., was adopted.

The 140th Anniversary of the settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists was arranged for, at Belleville, by the organization of the U.E.L. Celebration Corporation, 1924, in October, at which meeting Col. S. S. Lazier was elected President, Col. D. Barragar, Treasurer, R. H. Ketcheson, Secretary. Dr. James T. Shotwell, a graduate of the University of Toronto, was elected Editor of the exhaustive history of the Great War, being compiled under the Carnegie Endowment. The official documents, in England alone, filled 200 miles of shelving. Each country had a Board of Editorial Directors, the purpose being to make the completed history as free from bias as possible and, with this end in view, 200 writers in 16 countries were at work, in 1923, preparing the material for the 150 volumes which the records were expected to fill. Judge A. B. Warburton, a well-known authority, wrote *A History of Prince Edward Island* and thus made a valuable historical contribution to the record of that Province by a detailed account of events from 1534 till 1831. John S. Ewart, K.C., maintained his reputation as a critic of modern history. His pamphlet on *Canada and British Wars* was inspired by the incident of the Turkish war alarm of September, in which the status of Canada as a nation and her military obligations were involved.

Some Outstanding Books Published During the Year. Amongst the more important books in 1923 the following may be noted: *My Window on the Street of the World*, by James Mavor, *emeritus* Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, easily the most notable Canadian book of the year. "The style possesses the beauty of simplicity, is unembellished and refreshingly matter-of-fact." One of the outstanding presentations was *Women of Red River*, a historical and topographical account of the Red River country and the founding and growth of Winnipeg up till the year 1873. The Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg inaugurated the work and W. J. Healy, the Provincial Librarian of Manitoba, compiled the text from the material collected. Charles F. Comfort provided a score or more of sketches and Walter J. Phillips, A.R.C.A., a coloured frontispiece. The book, a beautiful piece of book craft, was entirely manufactured in Winnipeg.

Other notable books of the year were: Marius Barbeau's *Indian Days in the Canadian Rockies*, an attempt to "visualize the advent of the white man into the Northwest from the Indian standpoint" and remarkably illustrated by W. Langdon Kihn; *The Constitution of Canada* by W. P. M. Kennedy, M.A., LITT.D., "an evolutionary account of the various movements and stages which have issued into the organized political life of the Canada of to-day;" *Builders of the Canadian Commonwealth* by George H. Locke, M.A., PH.D., with an introduction by A. H. U. Colquhoun. B.A., LL.D.,—anthology of speeches by great Canadians and so selected as to illustrate the great episodes in the constitutional development of Canada, ranging from 1827 till 1921; *Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 1914-1919*, a history of this famous Corps written by one of its officers, Ralph Hodder-Williams, M.C.; Laura Goodman Salverson's *The Viking Heart*, relating impressions of one of the Icelandic race born in Canada amongst the settlers from the far Northern seas; *The Key of Dreams*, the second book of L. Adams Beck, presenting a remarkable picture of eastern life and *The Perfume of the Rainbow*, adding still further to the reputation of this distinguished writer, being a volume of short stories exquisitely told; *Possession*, the second book from the pen of the observant and sympathetic writer, Mazo de la Roche; and *Lantern Marsh*, a picture of one of the Ontario Universities recalling Kingston, as viewed by a student from an Ontario back country farm, by Dr. Beaumont S. Cornell, was the second book of this writer.

Other books which attracted attention during 1923 were: *The Bond Triumphant*, a first book, gaining a prize of $2,500, by Gordon Hill Grahame; Marjorie Pickthall's collection of short stories, *Angel's Shoes*, depicting strength and perfect handling of the situations, in the purity and beauty of langauge, in the sureness and firmness perceptible in the drawing of character, and in the genuineness of emotion; Mrs. Florence Randal Livesay's translation of her *Songs from Ukrainia* in a new volume; the lyrical power and the sense of beauty of this writer appearing

again without diminution, in the volume, *Shepherd's Purse*; Arthur Heming's *Spirit Lake*, in a new edition, showing his careful writing and notable experiences in the Northern forests, coupled with his accurate and artistic drawings, forming a welcome contribution to the history of the North lands; Frederick Philip Grove's book, *The Turn of the Year*, one of the most beautiful nature books written in many years and a worthy sequel to the author's previous book, *Over Prairie Trails*; *Cattle*, by *Onoto Watanna* (Mrs. Winifred Reeve), one of the two most powerful Canadian novels of the year, depicting the strenuous life of the rancher's wife in Alberta.

Marguerite Wilkinson identified herself with New York in her volume of poems, *The Great Dream*, but she was born in Halifax; *Morning in the West*, a volume of poems by Katherine Hale (Mrs. Garvin) marked a distinct advance on her previous work. Following the publication of his volume of *Later Poems*, the appearance of a new volume of *Ballads and Lyrics* from the pen of Bliss Carman was the most notable poetic event of the year. R. H. Hathaway had been persistent in his endeavour to introduce Mr. Carman to his fellow-countrymen, and his urgence may be regarded as having led up to the successful appearance of this volume. A new and what may be regarded as a definitive, edition of the poetical works of Wilfred Campbell was published under the editorship of W. J. Sykes. *The Latin Dual and Poetic Diction: Studies in Numbers and Figures*, by Andrew J. Bell, Professor of Latin in Victoria College, and Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Toronto, "is a stiff challenge to scholarship." "No one in Canada has studied so long and so consistently the behaviour of the mind in relation to speech."

A remarkable little book called *A Fisherman's Creed* was issued during the Summer by W. H. Blake, and was particularly strong in its appeal to those who, grown weary of theology, are desirous of knowing what men think who do not fear to face death. *The Book of Roberts*, by Lloyd Roberts, depicting the early family life of his relatives, who constitute, of themselves, a nucleus of Canadian literature and the intimate pictures of Bliss Carman, his uncle, Charles G. D. Roberts, his father, and other members of this notable family, exalted the interest of the volume.

Canadian Art, Music and Drama in 1923.

Almost the first thing in the New Year of 1923 that affected Art in Canada was the appointment of three new members to the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery. Sir Edmund Walker was already Chairman, with Dr. S. J. Shepherd, Toronto, the second member. The additional members were J. Auguste Richard, Montreal, Warren Y. Soper, Ottawa, and Newton MacTavish, Toronto. A request came from the Empire Exhibition authorities at Wembley for a representative collection

of Canadian pictures to be sent there and, under the impression that the selection of the pictures was to be left to the Trustees of the National Gallery, G. Horne Russell, President of the Royal Canadian Academy protested at what was conceived to be a slight to the Academy. He was supported in this by Homer Watson and other artists, and a considerable newspaper correspondence arose pro and con, the artistic temperament making itself evident. Mr. Russell recommended that no Canadian artist permit his pictures to appear at the Exhibition. Sir Edmund Walker disclaimed any intention on the part of the Board of choosing the pictures, but contended that the Board had been made responsible for the matter, and announced the appointment of the following jury to make the choice: Horatio Walker, R.C.A., N.A.; Franklin Brownell, R.C.A.; E. Wyly Grier, R.C.A.; Clarence A. Gagnon, R.C.A.; Frederick S. Challener, R.C.A.; R. S. Hewton, A.R.C.A.; Arthur Lismer, A.R.C.A.; Florence Wyle, A.R.C.A.

This body, appointed in October, completed its choice in November. Only in the case of certain artists refusing to allow their pictures to go to England was any artist of merit omitted from the collection. Only 125 could be chosen, the space allotted at Wembley being strictly limited, though that assigned to Canada was nearly twice as large as that for any other Dominion. The Report of the National Gallery stated that the quality of the work produced by Canadian artists "far outweighs the public interest in it" and a new Gallery was badly required. The Officers of the Royal Canadian Academy elected in November, 1923, were: President, G. Horne Russell, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Henry Sproatt, Toronto; C. W. Simpson, Montreal; Secretary, E. Dyonnet, Montreal. The Academy, in February, instituted a competition in mural decoration open to Canadian artists and offered prizes of $500 and $300, the subject to be "The Settlement of Canada". The award was made in November when J. E. H. MacDonald, A.R.C.A., and F. H. Varley, A.R.C.A., were awarded the first and second prizes respectively. The 45th Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy was held in November, in Toronto with 228 exhibits.

The Ontario Society of Artists, in March, elected as President, Robert Holmes; Vice-President and Treasurer, S. S. Haines; Secretary, Robert F. Gagen. During the same month the 51st exhibition of the Society was opened, the older school of art being represented by F. M. Bell-Smith, Carl Ahrens and T. Mower Martin, amongst others. The "Group of Seven" were represented by Lawren Harris, A. Y. Jackson and Peter J. Robinson The Art Exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition had fewer British and foreign pictures than usual and the place allotted to Canadian pictures was selected by the R. C. A. The collection of Swedish pictures was highly interesting, distinctively national and admirable in technique and feeling.

The Ontario College of Art, Grange Park, Toronto, continued as probably the most influential art centre in the Dominion.

G. A. Reid was Principal, Arthur Lismer, Vice-Principal, with a staff consisting of J. W. Beatty, Emanuel Hahn, R. Holmes, J. E. H. MacDonald, C. M. Manly, and Herbert H. Stansfield, besides visiting lecturers and assistant instructors. The registration for 1923 was: regular College session, 410; Summer school, Port Hope, 53; Summer course for teachers, 250. The Craft House, 4 Grange Road, was taken over and opened, as also the permanent summer school at Port Hope.

Incidents of the year included the Annual Meeting of the Women's Art Association of Canada which included various standing Committees, guild of arts and crafts, etc., musicales, lectures, home industries, art and literature, study club, ceramic club, entertainment and press. The Annual Meeting was held in October and Mrs. A. C. McKay was elected President. The Artists' Guild of Canada met on Oct. 2, in Montreal, and elected A. C. Valentine, President, and Edwin G. Clark, Secretary. The 16th Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held in Montreal, Oct. 9-10. Officers elected were: President, Lewis H. Jordan; 1st Vice-President, John S. Archibald; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Hynes; Hon. Secretary, Alcide Chaussé; Hon. Treasurer, A. Beaugrand-Champagne. The Ontario Association of Architects met in Convention, Sept. 14-15, at Windsor, and elected as President, Stanley T. J. Fryer, and Secretary, R. B. Wolsey of Toronto. The Ontario Society of Photographers elected their officers in August: President, Charles L. Roseyear; Treasurer, J. Kennedy; Secretary, Charles Ashley.

Romney's famous portrait of Edward Wortley Montague was exhibited in the Carroll Galleries, Toronto, in January. The mural paintings in the Ottawa House of Parliament by Arthur Crisp was shown, for the first time, during the same month and, likewise, a collection of pictures by American artists at the Grange Art Gallery, Toronto. There, also, portraits by Allen Barr and Robert Wickenden were on exhibition during the month of March. Exhibitions of pictures by Canadian artists were given in many other centres, amongst them being one by Gyrth Russell in London, England. Other exhibits in Toronto included a group of little pictures by Canadian artists, in the Grange Gallery, in October; one exhibit each by G. Horne Russell, Homer Watson, G. A. Reid, Carl Ahrens, Archibald Browne, W. E. Atkinson, J. Colin Forbes, Allan Barr, G. N. Norwell, Wilfred Barnes, Mary Wrinch, Laura Muntz Lyall, Owen Staples, Robert Wickenden, L. Cameron Courtenay, Harriet Drummond Cooper, in Carroll's; and a special exhibit of classical works at Jenkins' Galleries, in November.

The British Columbia Art League received a gift of three early prints of the 17th Century, Melland, Nanteuil and Morin, from J. W. Fordham Johnson. Wyly Grier's portrait of Chancellor J. A. Worrell, K.C., was hung in Trinity College on Nov. 14. The French Government bought a landscape in oils, by

Caroline Armington, "St. Pol de Leon," for the Luxemburg Gallery. An incident of the year occurred in the death of F. M. Bell-Smith, in June, and removed the dean of the profession from the ranks of Canadian artists. An exhibition of his pictures, including many Dickensian types, for which he was famous, was given in the Autumn. J. W. Bengough, celebrated as the founder of the periodical, *Grip*, and a well-known cartoonist, died on Oct. 2.

Sculpture in Canada made distinct progress during the post-War years up to the end of 1923 and pronounced evidence of this was clearly seen in the many outstanding and impressive memorials erected to those who had fallen in the great War. These monuments took the form of figures in bronze, marble and granite. There were cenotaphs, obelisks and plaques and the symbolic Cross of Sacrifice. In some instances, memorial towers were erected in which the architectural features predominated; the outstanding work of this nature carried on during the year, though not completed by the close, was the Memorial Tower of Hart House, Toronto. Another splendid monument was the Memorial Column of the 48th Highlanders, also in Toronto, and unveiled during the Autumn.

With, however, a demand in this direction, far greater than the supply could meet, Canada was forced to go across the Border and import skilled workmen and sculptors to erect memorials to her dead. Unfortunately, in a number of instances, she had foisted on her specimens of statuary which, though intended to commemorate Canadian soldiery, were cast or carven in uniforms and with equipment of the American Army. This state, however, was a temporary condition and, without doubt, was a cause of awakened interest, national pride, and an increased demand for the services of Canadian artists.

The great national memorial at Vimy Ridge by Walter Allward was undergoing its finishing touches in 1923 and attracted thousands of Canadian visitors on their pilgrimages to France. In Canada reference should be made to the marked ability of J. Bainoss, whose distinctive work gave promise of future success. Fifteen pieces of sculpture in the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition represented the work of Henri Hebert, R.C.A., Alfred Howell, Bela Janowsky, Alfred Laliberte, R.C.A., F. S. Sciortino, A.R.C.A., M. A. Suzor-Coté, M.A., Marguerite J. Taylor, and Florence Wyle, A.R.C.A. At the Ontario Society of Arts, Henri Hebert's "The Wind" competed for attention with Emanuel Hahn's bronze figure for the Lindsay War Memorial.

Music in Canada During 1923. Two special movements in music in Canada were noted in 1923. The revival of interest in Bach was very marked, several churches adding greatly to the solemnity and impressiveness of their services by the use of Bach compositions, Dr. Healey Willan and others in Toronto having been especially active in this revival. Another popular effort was the free concert movement, conducted for three

seasons by the Toronto *Daily Star*, which paid all expenses, its musical critic, Augustus Bridle making all arrangements. There were 25 composers' programmes in the season of 1923 and five carol performances at Christmas. Since January, 1922, the number of performances had been 91, with six festival-concerts in Massey Hall, Toronto, and estimated attendances of not less than 100,000. This work was begun in Toronto on a basis of decentralizing, popularizing and simplifying good music, the latter having largely failed to follow the people as other socializing utilities did, because it had become prohibitive in cost to 90 per cent. of the people and extra-professional in character, based upon regard for great "stars," and not for great composers. Community singing, programme notes, slides illustrating the composers and their times, solo, choral and instrumental numbers and informal comment carried the interest to the utmost, and 150 artists and 1,500 choristers gave their services free. Enquiries came from all parts of the Dominion for data as to how the concerts were carried on and Addresses were given, amongst others, to the Supervisors' Section of the Ontario Educational Association.

The Mendelssohn Choir, under the leadership of Dr. Herbert Fricker, sustained its great reputation in the February concerts, the novelties being an *Apostrophe to the Heavenly Hosts*, by Dr. Healey Willan, Holst's choral hymns from the *Rig Veda*, Bach's *Sleepers Awake*, and Brahm's *Requiem*. The Choir was assisted by Marie Tiffany, John Barclay and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of its noted conductor, Leopold Stokowski. The Choir gave concerts in Kingston and Montreal under the auspices of the Rotary Club and in Ottawa on Mch. 16. The Oratorio Society of Toronto sang Cyril Jenkins' *Silent Land* and Dr. Edward Broome's *Evening* on Feb. 5, assisted by the Cleveland Orchestra under Nikolaia Sokoloff in Caesar Franck's D minor symphony. The Elgar Choir of Hamilton, under W. H. Hewlett, who succeeded Bruce Carey, appointed musical director of Girard College, Philadelphia, gave their annual concerts on Feb. 8-9, singing Rachmaninoff and Liszt settings, and B. J. Dale's *Before the Paling of the Stars*. The National Chorus, Toronto, under Dr. Albert Ham gave a concert on Jan. 25, singing Taneiev's *Sunrise*, Coleridge Taylor's *Death in the Sierras*, and Dr. Ham's *Music when Soft Voices Die*. Pablo Casals was the 'cello soloist.

Vancouver had a number of choral organizations during 1923. The Women's Choral Society gave a concert on Feb. 8 and The Women"s Musical Club arranged recitals on alternate Wednesdays. Other active organizations were: The Men's Musical Club, the Masonic Choir, the Point Grey Musical Club, the Philharmonic Club, the Scottish Choir, the Musical Society giving a fine rendering of the *Messiah* on Dec. 27; the University Soicety, the Operatic Club, the Musical Council and the Operatic Society, all did impressive work.

The Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, numbering sixty voices, made a tour in February and March, and won solid appreciation and a sterling reputation in many cities under the Conductor Hugh C. M. Ross, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee had already endorsed the Choir and T. Tertius Noble and Percy Grainger had written compositions especially for it. The 1923 tour of the Choir, from Feb. 19 to Mch. 3, included St. Paul, Eau Claire, Chicago, London, Ont., Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, New York, Brooklyn, Detroit Milwaukee, and Minneapolis, and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm. The Winnipeg Orchestral Club was organized in October, indicating further development of musical taste.

The Orpheus Society of Toronto gave a most artistic choral concert on Mch. 15. This choir of 99 voices, under Dalton Baker, specialized in madrigals and part songs and achieved admirable virtuosity. Mr. Baker left Toronto permanently for New York in September. Bach's *Passion Music to St. Matthew* was sung by the choir of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, on Mch. 27 under Dr. Ernest McMillan, assisted by Richard Tattersall, Alfred Heather, tenor, and J. Campbell McInnes, baritone. The De Feo Grand Opera Company gave a season at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Pageant Chorus under Dr. Fricker at the Exhibition numbered 2,300 voices. A Pageant Orchestra was being organized but the Musicians' Union refused to co-operate with amateurs. The New Symphony Orchestra of Toronto, under Luigi Von Kunitz, in their Twilight concerts, gained substantial support and hearty appreciation during the Season.

Musical incidents of the year included the following: The Papal or Sistine Chapel Choir sang in Toronto in November; the Boston Symphony Orchestra played on Nov. 7; the Russian Grand Opera appeared in Toronto for the week of Apr. 2; the Rhondda Welsh Male Choir gave concerts in Ottawa on Oct. 1-2; a Musical Competition Festival was held in Montreal, Apr. 4, with competition from many outside points; Ottawa South Community Orchestra made progress under the conductor, R. Richardson; the London String Quartette played in Massey Hall, Toronto, Jan. 26; Campbell McInnes' Tuesday Nine O'clocks were a developing feature of classical music in Toronto; Claude Biggs, who succeeded Arthur Friedham in the Canadian Academy of Music, gave a recital in Foresters Hall, Toronto, on Dec. 15; Ernest Seitz continued to win high praise from the critics. On his recital on Dec. 13, *Saturday Night* appraised him as "the finest pianist in Canada. Had he been born in Warsaw instead of Hamilton, Ont., our public would no doubt have been quicker to recognize his super-excellence." Dr. Charles A. E. Harriss of Ottawa was appointed to conduct the concerts at the Wembley Exhibition in 1924. Arthur Letondal was appointed organist of St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, succeeding Octave Pelletier.

Still other events in the musical world of interest to Canadians were: the violin recital of Gladys Chester, a native of Winnipeg, in Wigmore Hall, London, England, on May 16; the debut, in London, with Dame Nellie Melba in *Faust*, of Edward Johnson, the famous Canadian tenor, who returned, later, to the Metropolitan Opera House, New York and, in December, sang in Toronto; the recital of the celebrated Canadian, Lynnwood Farnam, organist of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Edward, Westminster; the appearance of DePachmann in Toronto; the event of Mabel Beddoe, Canadian contralto, singing in the Bach Festival at Bethelem, Pa., for the third successive season, in May; the third appearance, in Toronto, of Ignaz Friedman, on Jan. 1st; the appointment of Thomas J. Crawford, MUS. BAC., F.R.C.O., HON. F.C.T.L., London, as organist to St. Paul's' Church, Toronto, after 30 years in St. Michael's, London; the election of Burton L. Kurth as President of the Manitoba Music Teachers' Association, Oct. 18; and the recital of Viggo Kihl on Feb. 21, the first in two years in Toronto. At the 17th general Meeting of the Montreal centre of the Canadian College of Organists, Dr. J. P. Illsley was elected Hon. Chairman; G. M. Brewer, Chairman; Dr. A. E. Whitehead, Vice-Chairman; Clarence V. Frayn, Secretary; and J. H. Lauer, Treasurer.

The Toronto Conservatory of Music, in its thirtieth year, extended its institutional building in 1923, adding to its staff at the same time. The Musical Directorate was composed of: Principal, Dr. A. S. Vogt; Vice-Principal, Dr. Healey Willan; Secretary-Treasurer, John R. Cruickshank. There were over 200 members of the faculty, including teachers assigned to the preparatory grades. The Canadian Academy of Music continued its very high standard under the Presidency of Col. A. E. Gooderham with Max Welsman as Musical Director and other institutions which contributed largely to musical studies were: the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, Toronto; the McGill Conservatorium, under Dr. H. C. Perrin, Montreal; the London Conservatory, under F. L. Wilgoose, A.R.C.O., MUS. BAC., London, Ont.; the Hamilton Conservatory of Music and the Canadian Conservatory of Music at Ottawa.

Drama in Canada, 1923. Drama in Canada, as in other countries, was strongly affected by the new conditions imposed by the Moving Picture, debasing revues and farce comedies, and the general tendency towards entertainments warranted to require no thought effort. This gradual lowering of standards produced the "Little Theatre," as it was called, sometimes amateur, sometimes assisted by professionals, but all tending to develop a local taste for drama and histrionic art and arousing interest in literary and art workers in local centres everywhere. The movement took root in the Greenwich Village in New York and spread elsewhere. When it was decided to erect the model theatre in connection with Hart House, for the University of

Toronto, Roy Mitchell was responsible for the design and lighting and was Director of the theatre for the first two years. Articles in the February, March, May and June, 1923 issues of *The Canadian Bookman* gave an account of this movement.

The beginning of the little theatre work in Toronto began in 1905 with the Arts and Letters Club Players. Working with Roy Mitchell were his brother Guy Mitchell, Arthur Lismer and W. Smithson Broadhead, Lawren Harris, T. G. Green and William Alexander. Vincent Massey became Patron of the Hart House Theatre and made it possible "to equip it so elaborately that it is easily the most perfectly equipped little theatre in America." Bertram Forsyth followed Mr. Mitchell's two years of the direction of the Hart House Theatre and inherited a somewhat difficult situation. Without the same competent technical assistance of his predecessor his work must be judged from the standpoint of acting, and the steady improvement in this respect was notable. Carroll Aitkins, a Canadian producer of plays and a builder of Little Theatres, was responsible for the Home Theatre of Naramata, B. C., opened in November, 1920, by the Prime Minister of Canada, and marking a definite stage of work. The Community Players of Winnipeg originated through a visit of Howard Falk of Montreal in 1921, the result being the formation, through the efforts of H. A. V. Green and C. Alan Crawley and others, of an excellent Company. In July the Players offered a prize of $50 for a one-act play by a Canadian author, not to run over 40 minutes. A large number were entered and five were selected for final award. The prize was given to T. M. Morrow, La Gabelle, P.Q., for his "*The Lost Day.*" The other four which the Players hope to produce, are "*The Loading,*" by Raymond Knister, "*Autumn Blooming*" by Fred Jacob, "*Cloistered Love*" by Capt. H. C. Howard and "*Judas*" by A. E. Johnson.

The Dickens Fellowship Players of Toronto restricted themselves to the production of scenes and plays adapted from Dickens' books. A volume of their productions was published under the editorship of J. Edmund Jones. The Community Players, of Montreal, under the direction of Leonard Young, had a successful season, producing, amongst other plays, Merrill Denison's "*The Weather Breeder.*" The Ottawa Drama League had a delightful little theatre seating 300. Duncan Campbell Scott's *Pierre* and Merrill Denison's *Brothers In Arms* were both produced. Vancouver, London, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and other cities maintained companies of community players and other amateur dramatic organizations. B. M. Greene's two plays, *Woman the Masterpiece* and *The God-Saturated Man*, were amongst the dramatic publications of the year. A regrettable incident took place in the untimely death, at Muskoka on July 11, of the brilliant young Canadian playwright, Britton B. Cooke.

LIBRARIES AND BOOKS OF CANADA

By

George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D.

Libraries of Canada; Canadian Books of the Year 1923.

The Libraries of Canada divide naturally into four great classes: (1) the Public Libraries; (2) the University and College Libraries; (3) the Government or Legislative Libraries, and (4) unclassified—such as those in connection with schools, hospitals, asylums, prisons, manufacturing establishments, corporations—insurance, telephone, hydro-electric—and, indeed, what might be called proprietary libraries.

The Public Libraries, large and small, in Canada, number possibly 500 and, for the most part, are in the Province of Ontario; the circulation of books in this Province, alone, was about ten millions. Indeed, this particular Province has developed an exceedingly efficient system and was on a well-established basis of support, both by municipalities and by Government. It was in Ontario that the progressive library legislation was enacted by which a Library Board might demand from the Municipal Council a grant for support which amounted to at least fifty cents *per capita* of the population as returned by the assessor. By a majority vote of the Council it might be increased to seventy-five cents. Here, for the first time in educational history, was an institution which served people and was supported on that ground and not on the proportion of material wealth of the community.

In Ontario and the Western Provinces there are travelling libraries in connection with the Governments of the Provinces and much work was done by them to relieve the loneliness in the isolated communities. During the year Vancouver elected a new Librarian, E. S. Robinson, B.A., (Toronto) a Westerner and a graduate of the Library Training School of Washington State University.

The Legislative Library in Victoria continued the publication of historical documents relating to British Columbia and, under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, a very attractive volume of early life in Manitoba, entitled *Women of the Red River*, was edited, by W. J. Healy, the Librarian of the Legislative Library of Manitoba.

A beautiful Public Library, costing $150,000 was opened in the City of Edmonton during 1923. Of classic architecture and built on a commanding site on the bank of the Saskatchewan River, its erection was an imposing addition to the City.

The University of British Columbia added a handsome new building for library purposes; Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario, erected a magnificent building costing half a million dollars; the University of Western Ontario at London moved

into the library wing of the new main building; and Trinity College, Toronto, allowed a generous amount of space in its new building for the library.

New Public Library buildings were erected at Glencoe, Norwood and Alliston in Ontario. The last-named was undertaken by the women of the community and was opened by that famous son of Alliston, Dr. F. G. Banting, the discoverer of Insulin. The Public Library of Toronto issued a valuable Bibliography of Books printed in Canada, about Canada and by Canadians, and this important publication was to be an annual event. A complete bibliography of its famous map collections was also published by this same Library.

In the miscellaneous library list there was great activity during 1923. Business firms and manufacturing establishments in Canada had awakened to the importance of knowledge as a help to business and were following the lead elsewhere and, especially in the United States where these special libraries were so highly developed. The literature of one's trade and the experience of those in similar lines of business seem to some of us so necessary in this day of active competition that the wonder is that this was not seen years ago. People are beginning to recognize that education means more than schooling and that the places of eminent success are open now only to those whose knowledge is better and keener than that of their neighbour—and that much of this knowledge is to be obtained from the experience as recorded in books. Life is too short and competition too keen to allow of the ignoring of books and the continued exaltation of the half-truth. "We learn to do by doing."

Librarianship is gradually being put upon the same basis of training as is the teaching profession. There is a Library School under the auspices of the Ontario Government and under the direction of W. O. Carson, which meets in Toronto during the Michaelmas term, approximately Sept. 6—Dec. 15. It is restricted in numbers and has an entrance examination. There is also a Summer Library School held in connection with McGill University, of which Dr. Gerhard Lomer is the Director.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF THE YEAR

CLASSED BOOKS

Arnott, Robert J., ed. Canada today, 1923. London, Canada newspaper co.

Baker, William Long. Money monopoly *vs.* the community dollar Toronto, Commonwealth Pub. Co.

Barbeau, Charles Marius. Indian days in the Canadian Rockies. Toronto, Macmillan.

Barton, James W. That body of yours. Toronto, Musson.

Beauchesne, Arthur. Parliamentary procedure. Toronto, Canada law book co.

Bell, Andrew James. The Latin dual; poetic diction. Toronto, Victoria college press.

Bell, James Abbott Mackintosh. Sidelights on the Siberian campaign. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Blake, William Hume. A fisherman's creed. Toronto, Macmillan.

Broadus, Edmund Kemper, ed. A book on Canadian prose and verse, comp. and ed. by E. K. Broadus and E. H. Broadus. Toronto, Macmillan.

Brown, Alan. The normal child; its care and feeding. Toronto, Goodchild.

Bucke, Richard Maurice. Cosmic consciousness; a study in the evolution of the human mind; 4th ed. rev. New York, Dutton.

Building the City of God; addresses delivered at the first National conference of Canadian students, Convocation Hall, Toronto, Dec. 28, 1922—Jan. 2, 1923. Toronto, student Christian movement of Canada.

Burkholder, Mabel Grace. Before the white man came. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Callaghan, Francis. The reed and the cross. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Champlain society. Select British documents of the Canadian war of 1812, ed. by William Wood. Toronto, The society.

Chitty, R. M. W. Dominion law reports, 4 vols. 1923, edited. Toronto Canada Law Book.

Christ Jesus our Saviour. (Layman's library of practical religion, v. 3.) Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Clarke, John Mason. L'île Percée, the finial of the St. Lawrence; or Gaspé flaneries. New Haven, Yale university press.

Clouthier, Raoul. The lure of Quebec. Toronto, Musson.

Comea, Napoleon A. Life and sport on the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence and Gulf; 2d ed. Quebec, Telegraph printing co.

Coyne, James H. Richard Maurice Bucke, a sketch; rev. ed. Toronto, Henry S. Saunders.

Crawford, C. C. A guide to the study of English legal history. Toronto, Carswell.

Creighton, W. B. All in the day's work. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Crombie, Keith. Sackcloth and splashes; fragments from *The Goblin*, by Keith Crombie and J. E. McDougall. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Crowell, Edwin. A history of Barrington township and vicinity, Shelburne county, Nova Scotia, 1604-1870. Yarmouth, N.S., The author.

Deacon, William Arthur. Pens and pirates. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Deacon, William Arthur. Peter McArthur. (Makers of Canadian literature). Toronto, Ryerson press.

Denison, Merrill. The unheroic north. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Devine, Edward James. Canadian martyrs; the story of the sufferings and death of eight missionaries at the hands of the Iroquois, 1642-1649; 2d ed. Montreal, Canadian messenger.

Devine, E. J. On tour through Europe. Montreal, Canadian Messenger.

Dougall, Lily. Christian doctrine of health; a handbook on the relation of bodily to spiritual and moral health; new and rev. ed. New York, Macmillan.

Doughty, Arthur G. Report of the public archives, Ottawa, King's Printer.

Duchaussois, Pierre Jean Baptiste. Mid snow and ice; the apostles of the Northwest. London, Burns, Oates and Washbourne.

Edgar, Helen M. Dahabeah days, Toronto, Ryerson press.

Egerton, Hugh Edward. Canada; pt. 2, The history from 1763-1921. (Historical geography of the British Dominions, v. 5.) 3d ed. Oxford, Clarendon press.

Eliot, Willard Ayres. Birds of the Pacific coast; including a brief account of the distribution and habitat of one hundred and eighteen birds that are more or less common to the Pacific coast states and British Columbia. New York, Putnam.

Evans, R. R. Canadian law of divorce, Calgary, Burroughs Co.

Faith in God. (Layman's library of practical religion, v. 2.) Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Falconbridge, John Delatre. The law of negotiable instruments. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Falconbridge, John Delatre. Banking bills, notes, cheques, in bills of exchange, etc., in Canada, 3rd ed. Toronto, Canada Law Book.

French, Donald Graham. The appeal of poetry, Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Gale, George. Historic tales of old Quebec; rev. and enl. ed. Quebec, Telegraph printing co.

Garrioch, A. C. First furrows; a history of the early settlement of the Red river country, including that of Portage la Prairie. Winnipeg, The author.

Garvin, Amelia Beers (Warnock) (Katharine Hale, *pseud.*) Isabella Valancy Crawford. (Makers of Canadian literature.) Toronto, Ryerson press.

Graham, William Creighton. The meaning of the cross. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Grant, Kenneth James. My missionary memories. Halifax, N.S., Imperial publishing co.

Greene, B. M. Woman, the masterpiece. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason. Northern neighbours; stories of the Labrador people. Boston, Houghton.

Grove, Frederick Philip. The turn of the year. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Hague, Dyson. The higher criticism: The doctrinal value of the first chapters of Genesis: Atonement by propitiation: The wonder of the book. Toronto, Evangelical publishers.

Hague, Dyson. Historical studies, Wycliffe, Cranmer, Holy communion of the Church of England. Toronto, The church record s.s. publications.

Hague, Dyson. The Holy Communion of the Church of England, with the preface by the Right Rev. E. A. Knox. London, Church book room.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler. Sam Slick; ed. with a critical estimate and a bibliography, by Ray Palmer Baker. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler. Selections from Sam Slick, ed. by Paul A. W. Wallace. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Hambourg, Mark. How to play the piano. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Hardy, Edwin Austin. Talks on education. Toronto, Macmillan.

Healy, William Joseph. Women of Red River. Winnipeg, Women's Canadian club.

Herbin, John Frederic. The land of Evangeline. Toronto, Musson.

Hodder-Williams, Ralph Wilfred. Princess Patricia's Canadian light infanty, 1914-1919. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Hodgins, Norris. Why don't you get married. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Hopkins, J. Castell. The Canadian annual review, 1922. Toronto, The Canadian Review Company.

Hughes, James Laughlin. My sunshine book. Toronto, Thomas Allen.

Innis, Harold Adams. A history of the Canadian Pacific railway. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Jameson, Anna Brownell (Murphy) Winter studies and summer rambles in Canada. New edition. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Jones, James Edmund, comp. Scenes from Dickens. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Kennedy, William Paul McClure, ed. Social and economic conditions in Canada. Philadelphia, American academy of political and social science.

King, William Benjamin Basil. The conquest of fear; new ed. Garden City, Doubleday.

King, William Benjamin Basil. The discovery of God. New York, Cosmopolitan book corporation.

Kirkconnell, Watson. International aspects of unemployment. London, Allen & Unwin.

Kirkpatrick, Frank Home. Public speaking; a natural method. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Lang, E. Handy guide to the laws of Ontario; new ed. Toronto, The author.

Leacock, Stephen Butler. College days. Toronto, S. B. Gundy.

Leacock, Stephen Butler. Over the footlights. Toronto, S. B. Gundy.

Le Rossignol, James Edward. Economics for everybody. New York, Holt.

Locke, George Herbert. Builders of the Canadian commonwealth. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Locke, George Herbert. When Canada was New France. (The Kings treasuries of literature.) Toronto, J. M. Dent.

Loudon, William James. Studies of student life. Toronto, Macmillan.

Lovegrove, F. Francis. Ruminations. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Lucas, Fred. C. ed. An historical souvenir diary of the city of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, privately printed.

MacMechan, Archibald McKellar. Sagas of the sea. (The Kings treasuries of literature.) Toronto, J. M. Dent.

MacTavish, Newton. Thrown in. Toronto, Macmillan.

Manson, William. The incarnate glory; an expository study of the gospel according to St. John. London, J. Clarke.

Marsh, Edith L. Where the buffalo roamed. Toronto, Macmillan.

Matthews, Isaac George. Old Testament life and literature. New York, Macmillan.

Mavor, James. My windows on the street of the world. Toronto, J. M. Dent.

McArthur, Peter. Stephen Leacock. (Makers of Canadian literature). Toronto, Ryerson press.

McDonald, J. J. (James MacRae, *pseud.*). An ideal courtship. Toronto The author.

McKenzie, Robert Tait. Exercise in education and medicine; 3d ed. rev. Philadelphia, Saunders.

McLean, Donald Alexander. Catholic schools in western Canada, their legal status. Washington, Catholic university of America.

McMurrich, James Playfair. The development of the human body; a manual of human embryology; 7th ed. rev. and enl. Philadelphia, Blakiston.

McRuer, J. C. Ontario liquor laws. Toronto, Canada law book co.

Meloin, Arthur Gordon. Professional training of teachers for the Canadian public schools as typified by Ontario. Baltimore, Warwick and York.

Menzies' journal of Vancouver's voyages, April to October, 1792, ed. by C. F. Newcombe. (Memoir no. 5 of the Archives of British Columbia.) Victoria, The King's printer.

Middleton, Jesse Edgar. The municipality of Toronto; a history, by Jesse Edgar Middleton with the cooperation of a group of special writers. Toronto, Dominion publishing co.

Miner, Jack. Jack Miner and the birds. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Moodie, Susanna (Strickland). Roughing it in the bush; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Morris, Keith. The story of the Canadian Pacific railway. London, Wm. Stevens.

Morrow, Ernest Lloyd. Church union in Canada. Toronto, Thomas Allen.

Munro, William Bennett. Municipal government and administration. New York, Macmillan.

Murdock, B. J. The red vineyard. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Torch press.

Murphy, Emily Gowan (Ferguson). Our little Canadian cousin of the great Northwest. Boston, Page co.

Nasmith, George Gallie. Timothy Eaton. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Nursey, Walter R. The story of Isaac Brock; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Osler, William, Sir. Incunabula medica; a study of the earliest printed medical books, 1467-1480. London, privately printed for the Bibliographical society at the Oxford press.

Outram, Sir James. In the heart of the Canadian Rockies; new ed. Toronto, Macmillan.

Page, Frank E. The story of Smithville. Welland, Tribune & Telegraph press.

Parsons, Thomas W. S. A catechism of the criminal and penal law of Canada. Toronto, Canada law book co.

Pattinson, Nellie Lyle. A Canadian cook book. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Pierce, Lorne Albert. Albert Durrant Watson; an appraisal; limited ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Piers, Sir Charles P. Sport and life in British Columbia. London, Heath Cranton.

Riddell, William Renwick. The Canadian constitution in form and in fact. New York, Columbia university press.

Riddell, William Renwick. John Richardson. (Makers of Canadian literature.) Toronto, Ryerson press.

Riddell, William Renwick. William Kirby. (Makers of Canadian literature.) Toronto, Ryerson press.

Roberts, Charles George Douglas. The kindred of the wild; a book of animal life. London, Nelson.

Roberts, Charles George Douglas. The wisdom of the wilderness. Toronto, Macmillan, London, J. M. Dent.

Roberts, Lloyd. The book of Roberts. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Ross, Margaret. Sir George W. Ross; a biographical study. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Shepard, Odell. Bliss Carman. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Simcoe, John Graves. Correspondence, with allied documents relating to his administration of the government of Upper Canada, collected and ed. by Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, v. 1, 1789-1793. Toronto, Ontario historical society.

Smith, Herbert Arthur. Federalism in North America; a comparative study of institutions in the United States and Canada. Boston, Chipman law publishing co.

Smith, William Loe. The pioneers of old Ontario. (Makers of Canada, new series.) Toronto, George N. Morang.

Smyth, John Paterson. The Bible for school and home. New York, Doran. 6. v.

Snider, C. H. J. The glorious "Shannon's" old blue duster. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Squier, Emma Lindsay. On autumn trails and adventures in captivity. Toronto, Copp, Clark co.

Stewart, Thomas Millon. Toward the sun-rising and other sermons. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Stokes, Charles W. Round about the Rockies. Toronto, Musson.

Swindlehurst, Albert. Canadian banking practice; 4th ed. rev. and enl. Montreal, F. Wilson-Smith.

Thomas, Edward W. The chosen vessel. Toronto, Musson.

Thompson, J. Enoch. Seven weeks in sunny Spain. Toronto, Allen.

Thompson, W. J. Common sense golf. Toronto, Thomas Allen.

Towne, Charles Hanson. Ambling through Acadia. Toronto, Goodchild.

Tremeear, W. J. Canadian criminal cases, v. 41. Toronto, Canadian law book co.

University of Manitoba. Roll of honour, 1914-1918. Winnipeg, The university.

Van Patten, Nathan. Corrosion of metals and its prevention; an annotated bibliography. Kingston, The author, Queen's university.

Vial, Frank G. Three measures of meal; a study in religion. London, Oxford university press.

Waldo, Fullerton. Down the Mackenzie, through the great lone land. Toronto, Macmillan.

Wallace, Paul A. W. Baptiste Larocque; legends of French Canada Toronto, Musson book co.

Warburton, Alexander Bannerman A history of Prince Edward Island. St. John, N.B., Barnes & Co.

Watson, Albert Durrant. Our Canadian literature by A. D. Watson, and L. A. Pierce; 3d ed. enl. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Watson, Albert Durrant. Robert Norwood. (Makers of Canadian literature.) Toronto, Ryerson press.

Wetherell, J. E. Fields of fame in England and Scotland; new ed. Toronto, Macmillan.

Wharton, R. A. ed. Canada legal directory, 1923. Toronto, Canada, bonded attorney and legal directory.

Williams, Helen E. Spinning wheels and homespun. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Willison, Sir John Stephen. Partners in peace; the Dominion, the Empire and the Republic. Toronto, privately printed, The author.

Windle, Sir Bertram Coghill Alan. The Romans in Britain. London, Methuen & co.

Winslow, Elizabeth Bruce. Rosamond of Monterre; a Canadian pastoral. Boston, Four seas co.

Wood, Mildred. For Walt Whitman, by M. and C. Wood. Toronto, Henry S. Saunders.

Work, John. Journal of John Work, a chief trader of the Hudson's Bay co., during his expedition from Vancouver to the Flatheads and Blackfeet of the Pacific Northwest; ed., and with an account of the fur trade in the Northwest, and his life by William S. Lewis and Paul C. Phillips (Early western journals, no. 1), Cleveland, A. H. Clark.

Wrong, Hume. Government of the West Indies. Toronto, Clarendon press.

Young A. H. The War Book of Upper Canada College, ed. Toronto, Printers' Guild.

POETRY

Bourinot, Arthur Stanley. Lyrics from the hills. Ottawa, James Hope and sons.

Call, F. O. Simples and other sonnets. Montreal, Renouf.

Campbell, William Wilfred. The poetical works, ed. with a memoir by W. J. Sykes. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Carman, Bliss. Ballads and lyrics. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Carman, Bliss. Later poems; new ed Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Dalton, Annie C. Flame and adventure. Toronto, Macmillan.

Dickie, D. J. Canadian poetry book Toronto, Dent & Sons.

French, Jane E. L. Poems and lyrics. Victoria, Victoria printing and publishing co.

Garvin, Amelia Beers (Warnock) (Katherine Hale, *pseud.*) Morning in the West. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Livesay, Florence Hamilton (Randal). Shepherd's purse. Toronto Macmillan.

Loretto Convent, M.G.A. An old song in new meters. Toronto, Longmans, Green.

MacDonald, Wilson. The miracle songs of Jesus; 2d ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.

MacDonald, Wilson. The song of the prairie land; 2d ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.

MacInnes, Thomas Robert Edward. Complete poems. Toronto, Ryerson press.

MacKinnon. Cecilia. Fountains of Ordunna; a book of lyrics, Boston, B. J. Brimmer co.

McEvoy, Bernard. Verses for my friends. Vancouver, Cowan Brookhouse.

McKellar, Duncan. Poems. Toronto, Thomas Allen.

Murphy, Louise. Sweet Canada; twelve bird songs and a round. Toronto, Longmans, Green.

Osborne, Marian The song of Israfel and other poems. Toronto, Macmillan.

Pearson, H. M. The love gift. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Petursson, Hallgrim. Icelandic meditations on the Passion, tr. from the Icelandic by C. V. Pilcher. Toronto, Longmans, Green.

Pratt, Edwin John. Newfoundland verse. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Smythe, Albert Ernest Stafford. The garden of the sun. Toronto, Macmillan.

Stead, R. J. C. The empire builders; 5th ed. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Stenning, Annie A. The never never road. Montreal, Renouf.

Stephen, A. M. The rosary of Pan. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Tenny, W. H. F. Songs of the north and other poems. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Watson, Albert Durrant. Woman. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Watson, Robert. The mad minstrel. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Weir, Robert Stanley. Poems, early and late. Toronto, Oxford university press.

FICTION

Amy, William Lacey. (Luke Allan, *pseud.*). The Westerner. London, Herbert Jenkins.

Anderson, Clara Rothwell. John Matheson. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Atkin, Grace Murray. That which is passed. New York, Crowell.

Baird, Frank. Bob Macnab. Halifax, Royal print & litho.

Barrington, E., *pseud.* The chaste Diana. New York, Dodd, Mead.

Beck, L. Adams. The perfume of the rainbow. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Bennett, Ethel Hume. (Patterson). Camp Ken-jockety. Toronto, Allen.

Bindloss, Harold. The bush-rancher. New York, Stokes.

Binns, Ottwell. The trail of adventure. London, Ward Lock.

Cody, Hiram Alfred. The trail of the Golden Horn. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Cole, Carol Cassidy. Downy wings and sharp ears. Toronto, Musson.

Connor, Ralph, *pseud.*, see Gordon, Charles William.

Cook, Marjorie Grant. Another way of love. London, Heinemann.

Cornell, Beaumont S. Lantern Marsh. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Coryn, J. H. When the camp fire burns. Boston, Little, Brown.

De la Roche, Mazo. Possession. Toronto, Macmillan.

Dickie, Francis. The master breed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Durkin, Douglas Leader. The magpie. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Erskine, Laurie Y. The river trail. Toronto, Goodchild.

Footner, Hulbert. The ramshackle house. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Fraser, William Alexander. Mooswa, and others of the boundaries; new ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Freeman, John. Punch and holy water. Toronto, Musson.

Freeman, John. This my son. Toronto, Musson.

Gordon, Charles William (Ralph Connor, *pseud.*). The Gaspards of Pine Croft. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Grahame, Gordon Hill. The bond triumphant. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Grahame, Gordon Hill. Larry; or, The avenging terror. Toronto, Musson.

Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason. That Christmas in Peace Haven. Boston, Houghton.

Horner, Leslie. Famous Canadian stories re-told for children. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Heming, Arthur Henry Howard. Spirit Lake. New edition. Toronto, Musson.

Jenkins, Charles Christopher. The timber pirate. London, Duckworth.

Kelley, Edith Summers. Weeds. New York, Harcourt Brace & co.

Kidd, Henry G. Ben Halley's crew; a tale of the woods and river. Sherbrooke, Page.

King, William Benjamin Basil. The happy isles. New York, Harper.

MacBeth, Madge. The Patterson limit. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

MacMurchy, Majory. The child's house. Toronto, Macmillan.

Marsh, George. Whelps of the wolf Toronto, Copp, Clark.

McClung, Nellie Letitia (Mooney). The beauty of Martha. London, Hutchinson & co.

McClung, Nellie Letitia (Mooney). When Christmas crossed the Peace. Toronto, Allen.

McIlwraith, Jean. The little admiral. Toronto, Hodder Stoughton.

Montgomery, Lucy Maud, "Mrs. McDonald." Emily of New Moon. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Niven, Frederick John. Treasure trail. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Niven, Frederick John. The wolfer. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Packard, Frank Lucius. The four stragglers. Toronto, Copp Clark.

Pickthall, Marjorie Lowrey Christie. Angels' shoes and other stories. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Pollock, Frank Lillie. Timber treasure. New York, Century.

Reeve, Winnifred (Eaton) Babcock (Onoto Watanna, *pseud.*). Cattle. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Richardson, John. Wacousta; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart and Hodder & Stoughton.

Roberts, Charles George Douglas. In the morning of time. London, J. M. Dent.

Roberts, Theodore Goodridge. Tom Akerley. Boston, Page.

Rogers, Grace Dean. (McLeod). Stories of the land of Evangeline; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Rousseau, Victor. The lion's jaws. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Salverson, Laura Goodman. The viking heart. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Saunders, Marshall. Jimmy Goldcoast. Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.

Scott, Duncan Campbell. The witching of Elspie. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Service, Robert William. The roughneck. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Sinclair, Bertrand. The inverted pyramid. Toronto, Goodchild.

Stead, Robert James Campbell. The homesteaders; new ed. London, Hodder & Stoughton.

Steele, Harwood Elmes Robert. Spirit-of-iron. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott. The city of peril. Toronto, McClelland.

Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott. The diamond thieves. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott. The gun runners. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott. Phantom wires. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Traill, Catherine Parr (Strickland). Canadian crusoes; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Wallace, Paul A. W. Baptiste Larocque. Toronto, Hodder-Stoughton; Musson.

Wallace, Paul A. W. The twist and other stories. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Watanna, Onoto, *pseud.*, see Reeve, Winnifred (Eaton) Babcock.

IMPORTANT PAMPHLETS, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, ETC.

Banting, Frederick Grant. Effect produced on diabetes by extracts of pancreas. (Studies; physiological series, no. 57). Toronto, University of Toronto.

The battle of Cook's Mills and the dedication of its monument. Welland, Tribune-Telegraph press.

Beck, Sir Adam. The Hydro-electric power commission of Ontario; address by Sir Adam Beck at the Public ownership conference. Toronto, Public ownership league of America.

Brown, Gerald H. ed. The boy scout hand-book for Canada; 2d ed. rev. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Burkholder, Mabel Grace. Back to the farm. Mount Hamilton, The author.

Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Census of industry, 1921; pt. 1, Statistics central electric stations in Canada. Ottawa, The bureau.

Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Education statistics branch. Historical statistical report of education in Canada, 1921. Ottawa, The bureau.

Canada. Bureau of statistics. Mining, metallurgical and chemical branch. Coal statistics of Canada for the calendar years 1919-1921. Ottawa, The bureau.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Cooperation in marketing poultry products, by T. A. Benson. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Cranberry industry, its possibilities in Canada, by M. B. Davis. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Hardy roses; their culture in Canada, by W. T. Macoun and I. Preston. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Insects affecting live stock, by I. S. Hadwen. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Modern orchard practice, by M. B. Davis. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Small cold storages and dairy buildings, by J. A. Ruddick. Ottawa, The department.

Canada Dept. of customs and excise. Customs tariff, 1907, and the amendments, with index to July 1, 1922. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of health. Handbook of child welfare work in Canada ed. by Helen MacMurchy, M.D. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of immigration. Canada; descriptive atlas. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of immigration and colonization. A manual of citizenship. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of labour. Second report on organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of marine and fisheries. Canadian port and harbour directory, 1923. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of mines. Mines branch. Silica in Canada; its occurrence, exploitation and uses; pt. 1. Eastern Canada, by L. Heber Cole, Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. The Banff-Windermere highway. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Dominion parks branch. Fort Sainte Marie II, Christian Island, Ontario, and palisaded Huron village county of Simcoe, Ontario. (Historic sites series, no. 5.) Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Forestry branch. Forests of Canada; their extent, character, ownership, management, products and probable future, prepared in cooperation with the Dominion bureau of statistics. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Forestry branch. Tree-planting division; its history and work, by Norman M. Ross. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Natural resources intelligence branch. Central bureau of information relating to Canada's natural resources. Ottawa, The department

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Natural resources intelligence branch. Hudson Bay railway belt and Hudson Bay. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Natural resources intelligence branch. Manitoba, Canada, its development and opportunities, by F. H. Kitto. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Natural resources intelligence branch. Natural resources of the prairie provinces. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Natural resources intelligence branch. The resources of Nova Scotia. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of the interior. Northwest territories and Yukon branch. Canada's Arctic Islands log of Canadian expedition, 1922, by J. D. Craig. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Republic of Chile; its economic condition and trading opportunities. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Republic of Peru; its development and commercial opportunities. Ottawa, The department.

Canada. Geographic board. Catalogue of the maps in the collection of the Geographic board. Ottawa, The board.

Canada. Honorary advisory council for scientific and industrial research. Report, for the year ending March 31, 1922. Ottawa, The council.

Canada. The mining handbook of. Toronto, Mining handbook.

Canada. the land of opportunity. Montreal, Royal Bank.

Canadian bank of commerce. Year book; a review of business conditions during 1922. Toronto, The bank.

Canadian books; a study outline for the people, compiled by the Reference division, Toronto public library. Toronto, Department of education, Public libraries branch.

Canadian historical association. Annual report, 1923. Ottawa, Dept. of the interior, National parks branch.

The Canadian history society and its organization. London, Times publishing co.

Canadian manufacturers' association. A survey of Canadian foreign trade. Toronto, The association.

Canadian military institute. Selected papers from the transactions of the Canadian military institute, 1916-21. Toronto, Murray printing co.

Consumers' gas company of Toronto. 75th birthday, 1848-1923, by E. J. Tucker. Toronto, Consumers' gas company.

Cumberland, R. W. Pioneer problems in Upper Canada. (Bulletin of the Departments of history and political and economic science, no. 46). Kingston, Queen's university.

Cumberland, R. W. The United Empire loyalist settlements between Kingston and Adolphustown. (Bulletin of the Departments of history and political and economic science, no. 45) Kingston, Queen's university.

Daly, George Thomas. A triumph in decoration. Toronto, Warwick & Rutter.

Dickie, D. J., comp. The Canadian poetry book. Toronto, Dent.

Dymond, Allan M. The laws of Ontario relating to women and children. Toronto, The King's printer.

Ewart, John S. Canada and British wars. Ottawa, The author.

Ferrier, A. D. Reminiscences of Canada and the early days of Fergus; 2d ed. Fergus, News-Record printing co.

Gray, Herbert. The relation of men and women. Toronto, Student's Christian Association.

Green, Ernest. Lincoln at bay; a sketch of 1814. Welland, Tribune-Telegraph.

Hayward, P. R., ed. Young people's manual; a handbook for young people's work in the local church, prepared by the National young people's board of the Religious education council of Canada. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.

Jarrett, Fred. Postage stamps of Canada. Brockville, Canadian stamp collection.

Lampman, Archibald. Little book, thy pages stir; an autograph poem. Toronto, Ryerson press.

Literary and historical society of Quebec. Index to the archival publications of the Literary and historical society of Quebec, 1824-1924 Quebec, L'Evenement press.

Locke, George Herbert. The Queen's rangers. Toronto, The public library.

Logan, John Daniel. The inn at the end of the world. Halifax, T. C. Allen & co.

Logan, J. D. Marjorie Pickthall, her poetic genius and art. Halifax, T. C. Allen & co.

Macleod, John James Richard. Source of insulin. (Studies; physiological series, no. 55.) Toronto, University of Toronto.

Macmillan company of Canada. A Canadian publishing house. Toronto, Macmillan.

Madawaska club, Go-Home Bay, 1898-1923. Toronto privately printed.

Map collection of the Public reference library of the city of Toronto. Toronto, The public library.

Ontario. Dept. of lands and forests. Forests and forestry in Ontario; special report to the British Empire forestry conference; Ottawa, 1923. Toronto, The department.

Ontario. Hydro-electric power commission. 15th annual report. Toronto, Legislative assembly.

Ontario historical society. Papers and records, v. 20. Toronto, The society.

Ontario. Provincial Board of health Division of industrial hygiene. Health confessions of business women by business women. Toronto The Board.

Quebec forest protective association. Proceednge of forest protection conference, Montreal. The association.

Riddell, W. R. The Canadian Constitution in form and fact. New York. Columbia University.

Robert, Frank R. Oral lessons in French—part 6. Montreal, Renouf.

Rowell, Newton Wesley. Canada a nation; Canadian constitutional developments. Toronto, University of Toronto.

Roy, James A. The breaking of the bridge; a play in one act. Kingston, Jackson press.

Royal Society of Canada. Proceedings and transactions, 3d series, v. 17. Ottawa, The society.

Scott, W. L. Eastern Catholics with special reference to the Ruthenians in Canada. Toronto, Catholic truth society of Canada.

Smith, Harlan I. An album of prehistoric Canadian Art. Ottawa.

Smythe, Albert Ernest Stafford. After forty-eight years. Toronto, privately printed.

Tremblay, Jules. Canadian literature of French expression. Ottawa.

Walker, Sir Byron Edmund. Canadian banking. Toronto, The Canadian bankers' association.

Warwick bros. & Rutter, limited. The story of the business, 1848-1923. Toronto, Warwick bros. & Rutter.

Williams, Mackenzie. Canadian government bonds. Toronto.

YEAR BOOKS

Alberta Labour Annual. Edmonton, Alberta news.

Annual financial review, The. Toronto, Houston's Standard publications.

British Columbia lumber trade directory and year book, 1923. Vancouver, Progress Pub. Co.

Canadian bank of commerce year book: a review of business conditions during 1922. Toronto, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Canadian Newspaper Directory, The. Montreal, McKim.

Chitty, R. M. W. Canadian annual digest, 1923. ed. Toronto, Canada law book co.

Canada year book, 1922-23. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Heaton, Ernest. Heaton's Annual, ed: a commercial handbook of Canada. Toronto, Heaton's Agency.

Hopkins, John Castell. The Canadian annual review of public affairs. Toronto, Canadian Review co.

Houston, W. R. The bank directory of Canada and Newfoundland. ed. Toronto, Houston.

Mackenzie, W. A. Monetary times annual, 1923. ed. Toronto, Monetary Times.

Marquis, G. E. Statistical year book of Quebec. compiled. Quebec, King's Printer.

Thomas, A. W., and Corner, H. C. Canadian almanac and miscellaneous directory for the year 1923. ed. Toronto, Copp Clark.

Yeigh, Frank. 5,000 facts about Canada, compiled. Toronto, Canadian Facts Publishing Co.

LISTES DES OUVRAGES CANADIENS-FRANCAIS PUBLIES DURANT L'ANNEE 1923.

Compiled by M. Victor Morin, President of the French Section of the Canadian Authors' Association, 1923.

Ahern, Dr. George. Notes pour servir à l'histoire de la médecine dans le Bas-Canada.

Angers, Madame Ferland. Essai sur la poésie religieuse Canadienne.

Archives de la province de Québec. Rapport de 1922-23. Quebec, Proulx.

Arles, Henri d' Arabesques. Paris, Dorbon ainé.

Asselin, Olivar. L'oeuvre de l'abbé Groulx. Montréal, l'Action francaise.

Association des médecins de langue française de l'Amérique du Nord. Septième congrès, Montréal, 1922. Montreal, Beauchemin.

Bastien, Hermas. Les energies rédemptrices. Montreal, l'Action française.

Beaupin, Mgr. Éloge de Mgr. de Montmorency-Laval, Paris.

Boucher, Dr. Roméo. Contribution à l'étude de l'endocardite maligne rhumatismale. Paris, Jouve & cie.

Canada, Le. Numero spécial du Monde Nouveau. Paris.

Caron, abbé Ivanhoe. la colonisation de la province de Québec; débuts du régime anglais, 1760-1791. Québec.

Chapais, Thos. Cours d'historie du Canada, tome IV (1833-1841). Québec, Garneau.

Charbonneau, Jean. Les predestinés; poèmes de chez-nous. Mountréal, Beauchemin.

Charland, R. P. Paul. La grande artiste ou le zèle artistique de l'Eglise. Québec, Pruneau.

Chartier, Emile. La littérature française à l'étranger. Paris, DeGigord.

Choquet, Jos. P. Under Canadian skies; a French-Canadian historical romance. Providence, Oxford press.

Chouinard, Ernest. L'oeil du phare Québec, le Soleil.

Commission des Monuments historiques de la province de Québec. Rapport, 2v. Québec, Proulx.

Croix du chemin. Premier concours littéraire de la Societe Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal, sixième mill. Montréal.

Duval, Clovis. Les fleurs tardives; poésies. Montréal.

Feron, Jean. La métisse. Montréal, Editions Garand.

Gagnon, Dr. J. B. Coups de scalpel, poèmes. Montréal.

Gilbert, Georgette. Glissades (par Fleurette de Givre). Trois-Rivières, Bien public.

Gravel, abbé Albert. Miettes, croquis et souvenirs. Montréal, Imprimerie populaire.

Grouard, Mgr. Souvenirs de mes soixante ans d'apostolat dans l'Athabaska-MacKénzie.

Guidon, abbé A. Les trois combats du Long Sault. Montréal, l'Action française.

Handfield, Mme Fréchette. L'art d'être une bonne mère.

Hariste, Frere. Notre légende dorée le sacré coeur. Montreal, l'Action Française.

Harvey, Jos. Les épis de blé: Les fleurs du sillon; poésies. Québec, Le Soleil.

Hurteau, J. A. Papillons d'âme; poésies. Montréal.

Lamarche, R. P. G. La décoration de l'église S. Viateur-Outremont.

Lamontagne-Beauregard, Blanche. Les trois lyres. Montréal, l'Action française.

Lamoureux, Marie. Selon l'vent. Montréal, Ducharme.

Larivière, J. E. L'iris bleu. Montréal, Editions Garand.

Larivière, J. E. Fortitudo et decus. Arbour & Dupont.

Laroche. Aux pays ensoleillés. Québec, 1923.

Lauvrière, Emile. La tragédie d'un peuple. Paris, edition Bossard.

Lecompte, R. P. Un grand chrétien, Sir Jos. Dubuc. Montréal, Imprimerie du Messager.

Lemyre, Oscar. Un peu de vie (en vers). Montréal, Imprimerie Modèle.

Le Moyne, Berthe. Notre avenir politique. Montreal, l'Action Française.

Lisette, *pseud.* Sourires et grimaces. Québec, L'Evenement.

Madame la Duchesse de Bassano; une Canadienne. Montréal.

Magnan, abbé D. M. A. Rime et raison, poèmes populaires. Québec, Action Sociale.

Marion, Sarphin. Relation des voyageurs français en Nouvelle France au XVIIe siècle. Paris, Les Presses universitaires.

Marquis, G. E. Les fortifications de Quebec: un centenaire, 1823-1923. Quebec.

Massicotte. Edmond J. Nos Canadiens d'autrefois; album. Montréal, Granger.

Massoicotte, E. Z. La famille de feu H. A. Lemieux; édition intime à 20 exemplaires. Montréal.

Mathé, M. M. Ma cousine Mandine. Montréal, Editions Garand.

Matte, J. A. Les Merveilles d'une imprimerie.

Maurault, abbé Olivier. Saint-Jacques de Montréal. Montréal.

Miller, Emile. Mon voyage autour du monde. Montréal, l'Action française.

Monique, Mme. E. P. Benoit. Théatre. Montréal.

Montreuil, Claude. La vérité choque! Montréal.

Morin, Victor. Laville aux clochers dans la verdure. Montréal.

Notre avenir politique; enquête de l'Action française. 1922. Montréal, l'Action française.

Notre légende dorée, le Sacré-Coeur, recits divers, par un frère mariste. Montréal, l'Action française.

Ouimet, R. Biographies canadiennes-françaises; 3e année. Montréal.

Paquin, Ubalde. Jules Faubert, roman.

Rivard, Adjutor. De la liberté de lampresse. Québec, Garneau.

Rivard, Adjutor. De chez nous; 3e édition.

Rivard, Adjutor. De chez nos gens; 3e édition.

Rochefort, Azylia. Les fantômes blancs. Montréal, Éditions Garand.

Roquebrune, Robert de. Les habits rouges. Paris, Monde Nouveau.

Roy, abbé Camille. Érables en fleurs. Québec, Action Sociale.

Roy, abbé C. Mgr. de Laval. Québec, Imprimerie. Franciscaine.

Roy, P. G. Le vieux Québec; 1 ère série. Québec.

Roy, P. G. Les petites choses de notre historie; 5e série.

Roy, P. G. Inventaire des procès-verbaux des brands voyers, 2 vols. Beauceville, L'Eclaireur.

Sabourin, abbé J. A. L'apostolat à l'école primaire.

Ste. Marguerite-Marie, Soeur. La famille Rheault. Trois-Rivières.

Simard, R. P. Geo. Tradition et évolution. Ottawa.

Simon, J. F. Gaston Chambrun. Montréal, Éditions Garand.

Tassé, Henriette. De tout un peu· Montréal.

Tremblay, R. Pierre qui roule.

Watson, S. J. Le massacre de Lachine trad. par E. Blain de St. Aubin. Montréal, Éditions Garand.

Wilson, Chs. Avila. Voyage autour du monde. Montréal, Imprimerie Moderne.

CHURCHES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN CANADA

By

E. A. Hardy, D. Paed.

The Union Movement in 1923;* The Churches of Canada; Social Problems.

During 1923, several important steps, both favourable and hostile, were taken in regard to consummation of the Union.† On Jan. 22, the Joint Secretaries of the Joint Committee on Church Union, Rev. W. H. Warriner, Rev. T. Albert Moore and Rev. J. H. Edmison, issued a booklet, *Showing the Extent to which Co-operation has already been Effected.* This was one of the most instructive statements yet issued, and it noted the co-operation and union amongst the three Churches under the following headings: Home Missions, Social Service and Moral Reform, Foreign Missions, Religious Education, Publications, Colleges. "There are, in Canada, 1,245 charges, representing at least 3,000 preaching stations where Union in one of these forms is now in operation.

In Institutional work, there were 4 homes for women as co-operative efforts and, also, comprehensive union in Social Welfare work—e.g. in Temperance promotion. The Foreign Mission Boards were uniting in 18 joint activities—Shantung Christian University, Union Theological College at Canton, West China Press, Canadian School of Missions, Orientals in Canada. In Religious Education there was the Religous Education Council of Canada, with its four National Departmental Boards. There were, also, the Provincial and Local Religious Educational Councils; the joint use of denominational and interdenominational employed workers; and the promotion of Summer and Winter Schools and Summer Camps.

Amongst the Colleges, there had been co-operative effort in Montreal by the Congregational, the Diocesan, the Presbyterian, and the Wesleyan Theological Colleges since 1912-13; in Toronto, Knox and Victoria commenced joint action with the Session 1922-23; in Winnipeg there had been co-operation since 1888 between Manitoba College and Wesley College; in Edmonton there had been similar co-operation since 1913 between Alberta College and Robertson College. Other pamphlets were issued by the Joint Committee on Church Union; *A Catechism on Church Union in Canada, Church Union and the Bill, Organic Union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches in Canada, Statement as to the Assembly's Action on Church*

*NOTE.—For full summary of the Movement for Church Union up to the end of 1922, see *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1922, page 425-7.

†NOTE.—At the beginning of 1923, active operations in connection with the movement were carried on by the Church Union Movement Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. J. H. Turnbull with the Rev. R. J. Wilson as Secretary and O. L. Milligan in charge of publicity. This Committee was taken over by the Joint Committee on Church Union when it established the Bureau of Literature and Information, in July, 1923

Union, by Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, Moderator of the General Assembly, and Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, Convener of Committee on Church Union. From the Methodist viewpoint, Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, prepared a letter addressed to all Methodists.* The main reasons for Union given, were:

1. Methodists believe that the contemplated Union is an effort on the part of our Church to answer the prayer of Christ that all who believe in Him may be one, in order that the world may believe in Christ as the One sent of God.
2. The Methodist Church, however, does not rest its conviction in favour of organic union solely upon disputed interpretations of Scripture. It has other foundations. We believe that Union is the natural expression of a religion of love. Love is a force that produces unity.
3. We believe the present Union is fully in accord with the signs of the times, and that the signs of the times are the fingers of Providence pointing out the duty of the Christian Church.
4. The Union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches of Canada will give a larger missionary outlook than most members of any one denomination now possess. It will make them in a more complete sense disciples of a world Saviour, and develop a larger type of Christian in Canada.
5. The Methodist Church believes that the United Church of Canada will be an example of great value to the whole Christian world, and will go far towards unifying the spiritual and moral forces in our National life.
6. Although the Methodist Church did not enter into this movement for the purpose of saving money, it does not believe that it has a commission to waste the Lord's men and the Lord's money in unnecessary duplication. Millions of dollars have been spent in little better than unseemly rivalry. Millions saved may now be used for larger and more effective service. Union must take place, to justify the organization of the Church to men of common sense.
7. We believe also that Union is in the interest of Christian patriotism in Canada, as helping to hold the various Provinces of the Dominion in the spirit of unity and in the bonds of peace and prosperity.

A flood of letters to the Press throughout Canada, favouring and opposing Union, was one of the features of the year. Probably no newspaper in Canada was able to find space for more than a few of these it received. Public meetings were another phase of the Movement. For example, on Jan. 9, in Toronto, about 400 men attended a Banquet on the invitation of Sir James Woods, representing practically every Presbyterian Church in Toronto. They heard Addresses from four Union Presbyterian leaders, Sir Robert Falconer, President E. H. Oliver, Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon and J. J. Gibson. In Vancouver, on Oct. 23, a Church Union Conference was held with Addresses by Rev. J. W. Aikens, D.D., Winnipeg, Methodist; Rev. W. T. Gunn, D.D., Toronto, Congregational; Rev. Dr. Pidgeon and Rev. Dr. Gandier, Toronto, Presbyterian, as chief speakers. In Toronto, at Massey Hall, Nov. 26, a series of these great public meetings was begun, with Dr. Gunn, Dr. Pidgeon, Hon. N. W. Rowell, and Rev. Principal MacKinnon of Halifax as chief speakers. A similar meeting had been held in the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on Nov. 24, with Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph

*NOTE.—Issued Jan. 1st, 1924.

Connor), Winnipeg, and Rev. Dr. James Endicott, as chief speakers.

From the standpoint of official action, the most important fact in the year was the decision of the General Assembly at Port Arthur, on June 11, to adopt the Report of the Church Union Committee and to instruct them to proceed with the consummation of Church Union. This was adopted by an affirmative vote of 229 Ministers and 198 Elders, a total of 427, the negative vote being 70 Ministers and 59 Elders, a total of 129. Another fact of importance was the revision of certain clauses in the Draft Act of Incorporation to be presented to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures. The new clauses of importance were as follows:

1. The Union of the said Churches, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches, shall become effective upon the day upon which this Act receives the Royal assent, and the said Churches, as so united, are hereby constituted as body corporate and politic under the name of "The United Church of Canada" hereinafter called "The United Church".
2. The several corporations referred to in various sub-sections are hereby admitted to and declared to be congregations of the United Church.
3. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, members of any non-concurring congregation hereinafter mentioned, shall not be deemed to have become, by virtue of the said union or of this act, members of the United Church.
4. Any minister of the negotiating Churches may, within six months after the passing of this Act, notify the Clerk or Secretary of the General Council in writing, of his intention not to become a minister of the United Church and in such event he shall not be deemed to have become, by virtue of the said Union or of this Act, a minister of the United Church.

The opposition to Church Union was active throughout the year. The Presbyterian Church Association, originating "in the Presbyterian Convocation held in Toronto in October, 1916, a gathering representative of our Church from the Atlantic to the Pacific," carried on a vigorous campaign of protest throughout Canada. The officers of the Association were:

President	Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D.	Montreal
Vice-President	Thomas McMillan	Toronto
Treasurer	C. S. McDonald	Brampton
Secretary	Prof. D. A. Murray	Montreal
Dominion Organizer	Rev. W. F. McConnell, B.A.	Toronto
General Secretary	Rev. J. W. MacNamara	Toronto

Literature issued by the Association included: *A Statement of the Case of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; Our Church, and the Proposed Substitute; Church Union and Church Law; Our Church Crisis, a Challenge to Presbyterian Women.* The Association also issued a reply to the statement of the Moderator and the Convener of the Committee on Church Union. A periodical was begun, *The Presbyterian Standard*, with a wide circulation. Public meetings were another important feature of the opposition. On Oct. 4, a largely attended meeting of the Women's League of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was held in St. Andrew's Institute, Toronto. The stand taken by the Anti-Union Presbyterians was stated by the Rev. J. W. MacNamara, General Secretary of

the Association, in his address, which outlined the campaign planned by the Presbyterian Church Association for the continuance of the Church in Canada, he told of work already accomplished: a Dominion organizer, the Rev. W. F. McConnell, had been appointed; a Provincial organizer, Rev. F. H. MacIntosh of New Glasgow was at work; public and congregational meetings were to be held wherever possible and literature sent broadcast through the Church. Mr. MacNamara said:

> Since the General Assembly met there has developed amongst Presbyterians a revolt of opinion, a feeling of resentment and indignation that the Assembly should take certain steps and refuse to consult the people. The Union leaders have refused to again submit the question of Union to the people, although a vote taken eight years ago showed a minority polled against Union of over 73,000. The majority polled at that time represented only 33 per cent. of the membership, and 45 per cent. did not vote at all. The Bill prepared since then introduced entirely new features which the Assembly and Presbyterians steadfastly refused to have discussed in detail. The Bill, part of which has been pronounced iniquitious and coercive, was passed as a whole at the last Assembly. The policy of the Union Committee is to secure the legislation required as early as possible. Church Union has been accomplished as an ecclesiastical fact, and all that is necessary is to get enabling legislation to transfer the property.
>
> What are we to do? Are we to say: 'They are too much for us—these lords of the Church'? Are Presbyterians to give up their heritage and allow themselves to be ignored as they have been? Who constitute the Church—its ministers and courts, or its members? Where is the seat of the Church's power? Have the people no right or say in the destiny of the Church or can it all be settled in the Church courts?
>
> We must show our strength, and that can be revealed and maintained only by organization. Let us assume that the Bill passes. In that case the Presbyterian Church and its machinery is lost. Language has deliberately been employed to destroy the continuity of the Church and to make it hard for a congregation to step out. The precise method for the defence of the Presbyterian Church has not yet been disclosed but our rights are being safeguarded by legal authorities, and we must be prepared, organized and ready to show our strength.

At a meeting in Victoria Presbyterian Church, Toronto, Rev. Stuart C. Parker, Minister of New St. Andrews, Toronto, presented, very forcibly, the case against organic Union and criticized the presentation of the Union case at the Massey Hall meeting. Many similar meetings were held throughout Canada. In the meetings of the Presbyteries and Synods, opposition was constantly voiced. The vigour of the opposition is indicated by this statement in the Montreal *Star* of Oct. 3rd:

> A $50,000 campaign, to preserve the identity of the Presbyterian Church of Canada is about to be undertaken from Coast to Coast by the Dominion Presbyterian Association. Under the direction of Rev. J. W. McConnell, General Travelling Superintendent, and four other clergymen who will assist him, a spirited campaign is being planned to arouse the people to protest against Church Union. It will be the mission of this travelling Committee to rouse the people to the danger which they consider imminent. The anti-Unionists appointed as legal counsel, Eugene Lafleur, K.C.; George A. Campbell, K.C.; F. H. Kreisler, K.C., of Ottawa, and C. C. Robinson of Toronto.

One phase of the Church Union problem was the proposition by Rev. Dr. Drummond of Hamilton for a Federal Church of

Canada instead of The United Church of Canada. The Federal Church would be a co-operation with the preservation of considerable denominational autonomy. The proposition failed to secure much support from either the Unionists or anti-Unionists.

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada. The 3rd International Catholic Congress was one of the most important and successful Catholic assemblies held in 1923. This important gathering took place at Constance, in September, and was attended by prominent leaders in the Catholic movement in every country. The seriousness of the deliberations and timeliness of the Resolutions passed gave promise of permanent and concrete results. The spirit of the Congress was the spirit of the Encyclical *Ubi Arcano Deo.* This was clearly reflected in the Resolution in favour of international peace, advocating the formation of an International Catholic Peace Council, composed of Catholics prominent in the scientific and political world, the duties of which would be to study the basic principles of the Catholic peace movement and endeavour to remove difficulties arising between Catholic nations by practical arbitration.

During the year 1923 there were a number of incidents of historical importance in the life of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, one of the outstanding events being the Tercentenary of the birth of Mgr. de Montmorency-Laval. This event was celebrated on Apr. 30 in the City of Quebec and, likewise, commemorated in France. On July 5, at Montigny-sur-Avre, France, a monument was erected to his memory in the Church where he was baptized and, on Aug. 11, a *bas-relief* was placed in the Church of Saint-Germaine-des-Prés, where he was consecrated on Dec. 8, 1658. Two months after the Laval Centenary celebration, a monument was rised to his sixth successor, Mgr. Taschereau, the first Canadian cardinal, who died, at the age of 78 years, on Apr. 12, 1898.

The Provincial Eucharistic Congress of Quebec, which received the blessing of His Holiness and a pastoral letter from His Eminence, Cardinal Bégin, held its Sessions in Quebec Sept. 13-16, and, in addition to the religous ceremonies, lectures and studies, a magnificent procession was made to the Plains of Abraham. There were present Premier Taschereau, Hon. Senator Chapais, Justice Rivard and Inspector-General Magnan. Other important Congresses were the 12th Meeting of the Diocese of London, July 2, and the Diocesan Synod of Quebec, in October.

It is interesting to note that in *Le Canada Ecclésiastique, 1924,* the following statistics are published, as compiled by Rev. Father Alexis of L'Ordre de les Capucins, stating that, in the Federal Census of 1881, out of a population of 4,324,810 in Canada, there were 1,791,982 Roman Catholics of whom 1,298,929 spoke the French language; in 1921, the figures given showed a total population of 8,788,483, of whom 3,383,663 were Catholics, 2,452,782 speaking the French language.

Personal honours of a very high type were presented to His Grace, Archbishop McNeil of Toronto on his return from Rome, the esteem in which he was held being shown by a largely attended public welcome tendered to him in St. Michael's Cathedral. "The service was signalized by the presentation to His Grace of a purse of $10,000, in token of the affection in which he is held by the priests and the lay members of the Church in Toronto."

There were a number of important Church appointments in 1923 and, on Feb. 14, Mgr. George Gauthier was elevated to the Archbishopric of Torona; on Feb. 23, the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Montreal elected Mgr. Vincent Joseph Piette, Vicar-General and Rector of l'Université de Montreal, to succeed Mgr. Gauthier, Canon Alphonse De Champ being appointed to take the place of the Vicar-General; on Apr. 23, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Medard Emard was made Metropolitan of Ottawa and received, from His Eminence, Mgr. di Maria, the Palleum of the Archbishopric; on May 1st, Mgr. Francis Xavier Ross, was consecrated the first Bishop of Gaspé; on Mch. 9, Father Raymond Marie Rouleau, the Provincial of the Dominican Order in Canada, was made Bishop of Valleyfield and was consecrated on May 22 in the Cathedral at Valleyfield; on June 29, Mgr. Alphonse Osais Gagnon, a former Superior of the Diocesan Seminary, was made Bishop and Auxiliary to the Bishop of Sherbrooke; and, on Oct. 18, the fourth consecration of a Canadian Bishop occurred, in that of Mgr. Louis Rhéaume who, the previous June, had been made Bishop of Haileybury in succession to Mgr. Latulippe.

There were numerous other Pontifical and Church appointments of importance during the year, and special reference may be made to the following:

Monsignor J. Edward Feuiltault	Archdiocese of Quebec	Domestic Prelate of His Holiness
Monsignor Joseph L. N. Campeau	Archdiocese of Ottawa	Pronotary Apostolic
Monsignor Gabriel Cloutier	Archdiocese of St. Boniface	Pronotary Apostolic
Monsignor Michael J. Brady	Diocese of London	Domestic Prelate of His Holiness
Monsignor Wilfrid L. Jubinville	Archdiocese of St. Boniface	Domestic Prelate of His Holiness
Monsignor Joseph Esdra Laberge	Archdiocese of Quebec	Domestic Prelate of His Holiness
Joseph L. Murray	Renfrew	Knight of St. Gregory
George Boivin	Granby, Que	Knight of St. Gregory
R. Bedard	President, Society of French-Canadian Artisans	Knight of St. Gregory
Sir Bertram Windle, F.R.S.	St. Michael's College	President, Catholic Truth Society of Canada
Rev. Father Athol Murray	Toronto	Chancellor, Archdiocese of Regina
Rev. Donald Alexander MacLean, M.A., S.T.L., Ph.D.		Professor of General Special and Legal Ethics at the Catholic University of America
Rt. Rev. A. McDonald	Bishop of Hebron	Spiritual Director St. Augustine's Seminary
Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Donnell	Toronto, President Extension Society	Nominated Bishop of Victoria

One of the important events of the year was the Convention of the Knights of Columbus in Montreal, opening on Aug. 5. Some 15,000 delegates were in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States. Very special courtesies, civic and international, marked the opening ceremonies, a wreath being deposited on the Cross of Sacrifice, as a memorial to the Canadians who fell in the War, and this was reciprocated by British sailors from the harbour, who deposited floral anchors in memory of the Americans who served in the Canadian army and Mercantile Marine during the War. A remarkably fine Educational Exhibit was an outstanding feature of the Convention. Amongst the important decisions were: profound hostility to the Ku Klux Klan and the launching of a new movement for boys under the name of Columbus Esquires. About $60,000 was appropriated for the education of two men from each metropolitan centre who were to take a special course for two years in Boy Leadership. It was estimated that there were between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Catholic boys between 14 and 18 years of age who would be eligible for membership in this new organization. In no case would a branch of this boys' organization be established unless the Bishop of the Diocese approved of it, and the movement would be, distinctly, not in competition with the Boy Scouts.

It is interesting to note that, in December, His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier approved the Boy Scout movement in Montreal and appointed Rev. Thomas F. Hefferman as Chaplain of the 71st. Montreal Troop, this being the first recognition of the movement by the Catholic Church in Montreal. During the year, the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus voted the sum of $25,000 from the general fund for Japanese Relief following the terrible earthquake. The St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Societies, in Toronto, and the other centres throughout Canada, continued their excellent work in looking after the children brought before the Juvenile Court, placing them in foster homes and in other ways carrying out their functions.

The utterances of Cardinal Bégin, Roman Catholic Metropolitan of Quebec, were noted during the year for the vigour with which they were directed against social crime and, in a pastoral letter in December, he denounced, most emphatically, certain forms of dancing and the traffic in illegal liquor: "We strongly condemn those dances which are lascivious," he said "either in themselves—or in the manner in which they are danced —We strongly condemn these dances as directly proximate occasions of sin, and we expressly forbid them throughout the whole diocese." Commenting on the illegal traffic of intoxicating drinks, the letter said: "you know what a vigorous battle has been fought for the virtue of temperance in our diocese—but, alas, there is now spreading everywhere the intolerable abuse which we denounce and, in particular, the surreptitious fabrication of an alcohol more harmful than any other to the health of the body and the soul; a moral poison which attacks the living

forces of the individual, of the family and of society and which, if we do not strongly re-act, will soon result in irretrievable ruin. Therefore, by virtue of our pastoral authority, we have prohibited and prohibit, under pain of grave disobedience, the fabrication, the sale and the clandestine importation of intoxicating liquors, such as are already forbidden by the civil law."

Amongst other events of interest was the natal centenary of Mgr. Taché on July 23. This great missionary died at St. Boniface on June 22, 1894, after 49 years of heroic work in the West and the celebration was carried out in Manitoba in the late Autumn. The 4th *Semaine Sociale* of Canada was held at Montreal Aug. 27-31, 1923. Those in attendance discussed particularly carefully the subject of family relations with an end toward conserving the institution of the family and of combatting against the many secular distractions of the present day which persistently invaded the hearth. There were a number of other celebrations during the year to which reference may be made, as follows:

Anniversary	Name	Date
75th	The Sisters of Mercy	Jan. 16
50th	L'Ecole de Reforme	Jan. 23
100th	Church of St. Jacques	May 20
75th	College of Ste. Marie	June 17
75th	Sisters of Sainte-Croix	June 18
50th	Asylum of St.-Jean-de-Dieu	Aug. 19
75th	The Arrival of Oblats à St.-Pierre	Dec. 8
75th	Establishment of the Conferences of St. Vincent-de-Paul	Dec. 6–8
250th	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	June 9
100th	Joliet	June 20
250th	Leprairie	Sept. 23

In connection with the Church, there were National and Provincial organizations, of which an important one was the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, whose principal officers were: Chancellor, Hon. Justice M. F. Hackett, Cowansville; President, F. J. Curran, K.C., Montreal; Secretary, J. E. H. Howison, Montreal; Treasurer, W. J. McKee, Windsor. The Catholic Truth Society held its 3rd Annual Convention in Ottawa, Sept. 25-28, under the patronage and Presidency of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa. The papers and addresses presented on this occasion were comprehensive and encouraging and the officers elected for the year were: Patrons, Most Rev. Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Toronto; Hon. President, James P. Murray, Toronto; President, Sir Bertram Windle, F.R.S., St. Michael's College, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, National President of the Catholic Women's League of Canada; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Claude Brown, O.B.E., Ontario State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus; Hon. Secretary, J. F. Boland, Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. B. G. Connolly, Ottawa.

The Methodist Church in Canada. This body, in 1923, included the Methodism of Canada, Newfoundland and the Bermudas, besides mission areas in China (Szechwan Province) and Japan (the central portion of Hondo). The General Superinten-

dent, Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., LL.D., travelled through the Bermuda District during the Winter and brought back encouraging reports of work done amongst the naval, military and civil population. During the earlier part of the year, the Newfoundland Conference continued to suffer from economic depression and loss of population until the Autumn, when Industry revived and Church work was extended to meet the arising needs in the new industrial centres. Educational work suffered from lack of funds for the Central College and a shortage of ministers was evident.

In connection with the Oriental fields, the centre of the Japan Mission area was affected by the Tokyo-Yokohama earthquake and fire of Sept. 1st, and this had important effects on activities in Canada. In spite of prevalent banditry, the elaborately equipped and organized mission in West China operated at practically full strength, more than two hundred Canadian workers remaining in the field throughout the year, suffering inconvenience but with no casualities. The Report of the West China Mission Council, on the year's operations stated that "in spite of anarchy and lawlessness, our schools are crowded, our hospitals are full and more people are studying the gospel than in any previous year." Yet the General Board of Missions, in October, was forced to cut the grants for that field owing to the deficit on current account for operations, a deficit which had occurred for the third successive year. The Board was able, however, to maintain, in the field at home and abroad, 1,111 workers, the same number as in the previous year. At Hafford, Saskatchewan, and Vita, Manitoba, important new hospitals were opened for New-Canadian populations.

The many-sided mission of the Church in Canada was developed in accordance with the policies adopted by the Quadrennial General Conference of September 1922. In an institution which, touched at every point of the nation's life, the tangible financial results reflected, in some measure, the prevalent economic conditions but, to so limited a degree, that the Church's Department of Finance could, at the close, assert "abundant reason for thankfulness that the Church's enterprises have not suffered more than they have." Amounts raised for all purposes totalled $9,209,276; values of Church property exceeded $62,000,000; Missionary Funds raised amounted to $1,416,721; additional Connectional Funds, $2,110,891; Circuit Expenses, $4,752,390. For the Methodist National Campaign, the total subscribed to June 30, 1923, was $4,837,513, of which $4,120,606 had been paid; 85·1 per cent. of this total or, in other words, $3,677,500, was disbursed to the Departments affected by the programme of extension. The Missionary Society received therefrom, $1,471,000 for plant and equipment. The Superannuation Fund received $1,471,000 for its endowment and the Educational Society, $735,500 for new college buildings and the payments of debts on colleges.

On the side of *personnel* the most gratifying totals represented, so far as statistics could, the results of work amongst young people. The Sunday School force reached 363,270 scholars and 43,334 teachers and officers in 3,754 schools. The 2,031 Young People's Societies enrolled 62,497 members. The Sunday Schools raised $545,682. Church membership totalled 407,264, a net gain of 331 for the year, according to the compilation of statistical secretaries of the twelve annual Conferences. Persons received into membership on professon of faith numbered 15,925. Church Membership, by Conference, was as follows: Toronto, 73,087; London, 58,308; Hamilton, 59,624; Bay of Quinte, 44,035; Montreal, 44,181; Nova Scotia, 17,845; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 15,840; Newfoundland, 13,196; Manitoba, 25,931; Saskatchewan, 21,040; Alberta, 16,750; British Columbia, 17,427. The number of families ministered to totalled 231,364. Baptisms numbered 1,927 adults and 16,605 infants; marriages, 9,763, and burials, 14,404.

The total of 2,210 ministers was made up of the following classes: pastors, 1,584; officers of General Conference and professors in colleges, 76; evangelists, 8; superannuated, 434; supernumerary, 23; left without stations, 85. There were 294 probationers for the Ministry, 35 being ordained and received into full connection at Conferences.

Participation in Probation campaigns in several Provinces, co-operation with other Churches in furthering religious education in Churches and Public Schools through the week, and celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Japan Mission were amongst the outstanding activities of 1923. Following the Japan disaster, through which the missionary force of 62 Canadians and families passed unscathed, the General Board of Missions and the Woman's Missionary Society appealed jointly for a Japan Emergency Fund, toward which nearly $120,000 was contributed.

Consequent on the decision of the Presbyterian General Assembly to "proceed forthwith to consummate Union" the Special Committee of General Conference was called, at Toronto, in July. Its decision was to take full steps to co-operate with the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches to this end. A Methodist Church Union Fund was accordingly authorized. The Methodist Committee of Forty on Union, created by General Conference in 1922, also met in Toronto in September, separately, and in joint Session with the Union Committees of the other churches, to revise the Church Union legislation finally for presentation to Parliament and the Legislatures.

The Superannuation Board of the Methodist Church, in Annual Session, Oct. 12, reported the Superannuation Fund as $2,339,496 and, pursuant to instructions of General Conference, the allowance to a retired minister was increased from $18 to $20 per annum for each year spent in the active work, resulting in an average pension of $730.

The Board of Education held its regular Session on Apr. 1st, in Toronto, all Provinces and Newfoundland being represented. The Budget for the administrative funds was fixed at $150,000. At this Meeting it was stated that, in the Universities and Colleges of the denomination, Arts students taking religious options far out-numbered the Probationers for the Ministry. The 17th Methodist college, Ryerson College, Vancouver, was opened with Rev. J. G. Brown, M.A., as Acting Principal, and instruction was begun in co-operation with Westminister Hall (Presbyterian). Great progress was made on the new buildings of Albert College during 1923, on a site, donated by the City of Belleville, the whole plant to cost $600,000 when completed. Dr. George Johnston Trueman was installed as President of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B., The memorial of Victoria College, Toronto, to 75 students who fell in the Great War, was dedicated on Charter Day. Other work in connection with the Church included the appointment of Miss Winnifred Thomas, B.A., as Superintendent of Deaconess Work, and the appointment of Miss Mary Allison, B.A., as Secretary of Girls' Work. The Book Committee of the Church authorized extensive publications of Canadian works, both in the realm of letters and in the text-book field, under the direction of Dr. Lorne Albert Pierce and T. G. Marquis. Under the Board of Religious Education the Sunday School publications of the Church showed remarkable strength, one of them having a circulation of over 100,000 copies weekly. Training institutes of various sorts for leaders of youth were held at various seasons throughout Canada with noteworthy success.

The Officers of the Methodist Church in 1923 were as follows:

(1) The General Conference.

General Superintendent	Rev. S. Dwight Chown, D.D., LL.D.
General Conference Secretary	Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.
Secretary and Treasurer, Department of Finance	Rev. S. Wesley
Dean Book Steward's	
Central Section	Rev. S. W. Fallis, D.D.
Eastern Section	E. J. Vickery
Editor *Christian Guardian*	Rev. W. B. Creighton, B.A., D.D.
Editor *Wesleyan*	Rev. H. E. Thomas
Editor S. S. Publications	Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D.
Educational Secretary	Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., D.D.
Secretary, Dept. of Evangelism and Social Service	Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.
General Secretary, Sunday School and Young People's Societies	Rev. Frank Langford, B.A.
General Secretary, Home Missions	Rev. C. E. Manning, D.D.
General Secretary, Foreign Missions	Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
Secretary, Young People's Forward Movement	Rev. F. C. Stephenson, M.D.
Sec.-Treasurer Superannuation Fund	Rev. R. J. D. Simpson
Superintendent Deaconess' Work and Principal National Training School	Miss Winnifred Thomas, B.A.

(2) The Annual Conferences.

Conference	President	Address	Secretary	Address
Toronto	Rev. G. R. Turk	Brampton	Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A.	Toronto
London	Rev. Walter E. Millson	London	Rev. Harold Williams,	Ripley
Hamilton	Rev. C. D. Draper	Niagara Falls	Rev. A. E. Marshall, B.A.	Tillsonburg
Bay of Quinte	Rev. A. Arthur Whitten	Colborne	Rev. W.S. Boice, B.A. B.D.	Brighton
Montreal	Rev. W. T. Brown, D.D.	Ottawa	Rev. Joseph Pinel, B.D.	Hudson Heights

Conference	President	Address	Secretary	Address
Nova Scotia	Rev. A. S. Rovers, B.A., B.D.	Sydney	Rev. F. E. Barrett	Windsor
New Brunswick and P.E. Island	Rev. Ernest E. Styles	St. John	F. H. M. Holmes, M.A.	Fredericton
Newfoundland	Rev. Sidney Bennett	Grand Falls	Rev. E. Broughton	Heart's Content
Manitoba	Rev. S. Wilkinson, B.A.	Winnipeg	Rev. Douglas H. Telfer, M.A., D.D.	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Rev. G. H. Bennie	Swift Current	Rev. A. W. Ingram	Sceptre
Alberta	Rev. W. Hollingsworth, B.D.	Edmonton	Rev. G. D. Armstrong, B.A.	Macleod
British Columbia	Rev. James P. Westman	Vancouver	Rev. R. McElroy Thompson	Chilliwack

The Church of England in Canada. The Church of England in Canada is organized into four Provinces, including 27 dioceses, viz: The Province of Canada (4); The Province of Rupert's Land (10); The Province of Ontario (6); The Province of British Columbia (7). Uniting these Provinces, each of which has a Provincial Synod and in each bishopric of which there is a Diocesan Synod, there is a General Synod of all Canada. The General Synod was constituted as the result of a Conference of Representatives from the various dioceses of Canada held in Winnipeg in 1899. The first Session of the General Synod met in Toronto, September, 1893. The following Sessions have been held since that time: (2) Winnipeg, September 1896; (3) Montreal, September, 1902; (4) Quebec, September 1905; (5) Ottawa, September, 1908; (6) London, September, 1911; (7) Toronto, September, 1915—called to meet Vancouver, 1914, delayed through outbreak of the Great War; (8) Toronto, September, 1918; (9) Hamilton, 1921. A very strong feature of this Church's work was the Missionary Society (M. S. C. C.) which, in 1923, covered the Missionary activities Overseas, in Honan (China), Mid-Japan, District of Kangara (India), Palestine, Egypt and South America. In Canada the field was covered by block grants from the Society to the Dioceses of Algoma, Moosenee, Keewatin, Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Athabasca, Kootenay, Cariboo, Caledonia, Yukon, Mackenzie River, Calgary.

Special Missions cared for the work amongst the Indians and Eskimos, the Orientals in British Columbia, the Jews in Ontario and Quebec, the Columbia Coast Mission, the Prince Rupert Coast Mission and the Church Camp Mission. In connection with the Indian and Eskimo work, the M. S. C. C., on the withdrawal of the Church Missionary Society of England in 1920—when it had completed 100 years of work on behalf of the Canadian Indians and Eskimos—assumed the full responsibility for the work which included, in 1923, 17 Boarding Schools over and above the regular Mission stations. These schools were, of course, assisted with a *per capita* grant for students, by the Government, but the necessity of increased financial support was pressing and, at its Meeting in Calgary, Sept. 20-21, 1923, the Board of Management resolved: "That a special appeal be made to secure such an addition to the income of the M. S. C. C. as will enable the Society to meet all its obligations for the support of Indian Missions, and that the Board of Management

hereby authorizes the Executive Committee to take such action for this purpose as it may deem necessary, and that if the amount required be not secured through the regular apportionments, then that the Executive Committee be authorized to make a special appeal with a view to meet all our obligations for Indian Missions on the basis on which the obligations were assumed."

The various phases of this wide system were apportioned to sub-Committees, all of which presented their reports for administration by the Board of Missions, the officers, in 1923, being: Chairman, the Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Primate; General Secretary, the Rev. Canon S. Gould, M.D., D.C.L., D.D.; Field Secretary, the Rev. T. B. R. Westgate, D.D,; General Treasurer, Chancellor Worrell, K.C., D.C.L. (Honorary); Accountant, R. A. Williams. The Anglican Forward Movement, with the Bishop of Huron as Executive Chairman and J. A. Worrell, K.C., as Hon. Treasurer, reported that the Fund on Dec. 31, 1923, stood at: amount pledged, $3,471,985.55; amount paid in, $3,032,290.18. Of this Fund, $1,900,000 had been paid out to various endowments, beneficiary funds and for extension and equipment; $572,766.15 had gone to Diocesan Local needs; $370,-842.91, to Diocesan Excess Fund and $25,350, to designated subscriptions.

The General Board of Religous Education, Chairman, Rev. Canon Rexford, M.A., LL.D., carried out a programme during the year to develop the educational activities of the Church; to study educational needs and problems of the Church in respect of Primary and Secondary education and of all Sunday School work, and to recommend measures deemed advisable to advance the cause of religious education. To deal with this work teachers were trained, study courses were outlined, literature was distributed, lectures were delivered and special attention was given to Sunday Schools. The Council for Social Service had, as Chairman, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Toronto and co-operated with other social service agencies, the sister churches and the Governments.

Affiliated Church organizations included the Anglican Young People's Association with: President, Frank Bowden of Lachine, and Secretary, Miss M. A. Down of Toronto; the Brotherhood of St. Andrew—President, Dr. H. M. Speechly of Winnipeg and Secretary Herbert A. Mowat of Toronto; the Girls' Friendly Society—President, Mrs. Alex. Gillespie and Secretary, Miss A. A. Erret, both of Toronto; the Order of the Daughters of the King—President Mrs. G. H. Cowan of Vancouver and Secretary Miss K. F. Sadlier of Hamilton.

The Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land met in Saskatoon, Sept. 11-13, 1923, the principal actions of the gathering being: (1) adoption of the Diocesan Boundaries of Diocese of the Yukon as co-terminus with the boundaries of the civil territory of Yukon; (2) the adoption of new Canons re Provincial Clergy Superannuation Fund and

Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Fund; consideration of a request that arrangements for a Church Congress, to be held in 1926, to celebrate the 50th Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land, and the appointment of a joint Committee with power to take action in the matter; a request that the Theological Colleges in the Province provide tuition in the native Indian language or languages for students desiring to prepare themselves for work in the Indian Missions; a request that the Diocesan Synods set aside a definite time during their respective sessions for a Conference on "Faith and Modern Needs"; and acceptance of all Canons of the General Synod that had not already been approved by the Synod.

The Provincial Synod of British Columbia held its 4th Synod in Vancouver, May 3-4, 1923. The more important acts of the meeting included: the adoption of the book of Common Prayer as used by the General Synod; the amendments to Canon IV on Beneficiary Funds; the adoption of memorials concerning the death of Ven. Archdeacon Collison, Rev. C. R. Little, B.D., and H. Lascelles MacKenzie; instruction to the sub-Committee on Diocesan Boundaries to continue their work; the referring of the matter of a proposed Memorial to the late Archdeacon Collison in the form of a Bursary in the Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, to the Executive Committee, with power to act; a request to the Committee on Canons to draw up an Order of Proceeding and Rules of Order for the Provincial Synod and to report, at the next meeting, the sending of cordial thanks for valued assistance to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the B. C. and Yukon Church Aid Society.

An interesting event of the year, in Toronto, was the wiping-out of the $100,000 Mortgage on St. Paul's Anglican Church and the erection of a beautiful stained glass window in the Church by the Congregation as an appreciation of the Rev. Canon H. J. Cody's long service in the Parish. At the unveiling service on Nov. 25, Most Rev. Archbishop Matheson, Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeney, His Honour, the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario and Premier Howard Ferguson were amongst those present.

At the concluding Session of the Dominion Anglican Young People's Association Conference in London, Oct. 21, T. H. Hollingsworth was elected President. Other officers were: 1st Vice-President, Frank Bowden, Lachine, Que.; 2nd Vice-President, G. Wanless, Windsor; General Secretary, Miss M. A. Down, Toronto; Assistant, Miss Lillian Moss, London; Publicity Secretary, Rev. T. F. Wright, Windsor. Rev. F. V. Vair, Wallaceburg and Miss Oxley, of St. Thomas, were on the Executive. It was declared that, in future, inter-diocesan or Provincial meetings be held whenever possible, this to include far distant points. A *per capita* tax of 10 cents was to be placed on each member of the Dominion organization.

Chief Officers of the General Synod in 1923.

Office	Name	Address
President	His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Primate of all Canada	Winnipeg
Hon. Secretary of the Upper House	Rev. H. O. Tremayne, M.A.	Mimico
Proluctor of the Lower House	Very Rev. J. P. Llwyd, M.A., D.D.	Halifax
Hon. Clerical Sec. of the Lower House	The Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A.	Toronto
Hon. Lay Sec. of the Lower House	Francis H. Gisborne, K.C., I.S.O.	Ottawa

The Bishops of the Church of England in Council and their Sees, in 1923, were as follows:

Province of Canada.

Metropolitan— Most Rev. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, M.A., D.D. Halifax

Diocese	Name	Address
Halifax	Most Rev. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, M.A., D.D.	Halifax
Quebec	Rt. Rev. Lennox Waldron Williams, M.A., D.D.	Quebec
Fredericton	Rt. Rev. John Andrew Richardson, D.D.	Fredericton
Montreal	Rt. Rev. John Cragg Farthing, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.	Montreal

Province of Rupert's Land.

Metropolitan—	Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L.	Winnipeg
Rupert's Land	Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L.	Winnipeg
Moosonee	Rt. Rev. John George Anderson, D.D.	Cochrane
Mackenzie River	Rt. Rev. J. R. Lucas, D.D.	Chipewyan
Athabasca	Rt. Rev. Edwin Frederick Robins	Peace River Crossing
Qu'Appelle	Rt. Rev. Malcolm Taylor McAdam Harding, D.D.	Regina
Calgary	Rt. Rev. William Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L.	Calgary
Saskatchewau	Rt. Rev. George Exton Lloyd, M.A., D.D.	Prince Albert
Yukon	Rt. Rev. Isaac O. Stringer, B.A., D.D.	Dawson
Keewatin	Rt. Rev. Alfred Daniel Alexander Dewdney, D.D	Kenora
Edmonton	Rt. Rev. Henry Allen Gray, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	Edmonton

Province of Ontario.

Metropolitan—	Most Rev. George Thornloe, D.D., D.C.L.	S. S. Marie
Toronto	Rt. Rev. James Fielding Sweeny, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.	Toronto
	Rt. Rev. William Day Reeve, D.D.	Toronto
Huron	Rt. Rev. David Williams, M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.	London
Ontario	Rt. Rev. Edward John Bidwell, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.	
Algoma	Most Rev. George Thornloe, D.D., D.C.L.	Sault Ste. Marie
Niagara	Rt. Rev. William R. Clark, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.	Hamilton
Ottawa	Rt. Rev. John C. Roper, M.A., D.D.	Ottawa

Province of British Columbia

Metropolitan—	Most Rev. F. H. Du Vernet, D.D.	Prince Rupert
British Columbia	Rt. Rev. Charles D. Schofield, M.A., D.D.	Victoria
New Westminster	Rt. Rev. De. A. U. Pencier, M.A., D.D., O.B.E.	Vancouver
Caledonia	Most Rev. F. H. Du Vernet, D.D.	Prince Rupert
Kootenay	Rt. Rev. Alexauder John Doull, D.D.	Vernon
Cariboo	Rt. Rev. Adam U. De Pencier, M.A., D.D.	Vancouver
Honan	Rt. Rev. William C. White, D.D.	Kai Feng, China
Mid-Japan	Rt. Rev. Heber James Hamilton	Nagoya, Japan

The Presbyterian Church in Canada. In its policy, the Presbyterian Church in Canada is constituted on the basis of representative government. In 1923, the local congregations were grouped into 79 presbyteries and these were united into 8 Synods, over all being the General Assembly, meeting annually. The Synods were as follows: The Maritime Provinces, Montreal, and Ottawa, Toronto and Kingston, Hamilton and London, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia—the last named Synod including the Mission fields in Canada, as organized into the Presbytery of Honan. The officers of the General Assembly of 1923 were: The Right Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., LL.D., Toronto, Moderator, and the Rev. R. B. Cochran, M.A., Toronto, and the Rev. W. G. Wallace, D.D., Toronto, joint Clerks. The regular

officers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for 1923 were as follows: Treasurer, Rev. R. Laird, D.D.; Editor *Presbyterian Record*, Rev. E. Scott, D.D.; Editors, *Presbyterian Witness*, Rev. Robert Haddow, D.D., and Rev. C. S. Carson, D.D.; Editor, Presbyterian Publications, Rev. J. M. Duncan, D.D.; Business Manager, Presbyterian Publications, Rev. D. M. Solandt, B.D.; Chairman General Board, Rev. D. D. Drummond, D.D.; Secretary Home Missions, Rev. J. H. Edmison, D.D.; Secretary Foreign Missions, Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.; Secretary Board of Sabbath Schools and Young People's Schools, Rev. J. C. Robertson, D.D.

The 49th General Assembly of the Church in Canada was held in St. Paul's Church, Port Arthur, June 6 to 14. The attendance from the 79 presbyteries was fairly representative and Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Knox College, was elected unanimously as Moderator of the Assembly. The greatest question before the Assembly was that of Church Union, and the Assembly debated, for a number of sessions, Clause 1 A. of the Report of the Committee on Church Union, which was as follows: "That the General Assembly hereby determines to proceed forthwith to the consummation of the Union with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches of Canada upon the terms of the draft bills herewith presented which are hereby approved in principle and, generally, as to form, as necessary to give legal effect to the said Union and to furnish the United Church with legal authority requisite to corporate action and as by the said Bills provided."

Accompanying the Report of the General Assembly, there were presented the draft Bills for the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures. The vote on this clause stood 220 ministers and 198 elders affirmative, total 427; 70 ministers and 59 elders against, total 129. The other clauses of the Committee's Report, relating to the appointment of a Committee on Church Union, to act in co-operation with other committees in the matter of legislation, and providing for the appointment of 150 members to represent the Presbyterian Church in the first General Council of the Union Church of Canada, and instructing the Church Union Committee, in co-operation with similar committees from the other negotiating churches, to proceed with the consummation of Union, were adopted without amendment. A sixth clause was added instructing the Committee to confer with the minority who were opposed to Union, to secure united action as far as possible.

Towards the close of the Synod, the following Resolution was passed by the Assembly: "The General Assembly records its gratitude to God for the Christian courtesy which had marked the deliberations of the Union Committee and which had characterized the debate on Church Union, and this Assembly recognizes the sincerity and loyalty to conviction shown by the leaders of all parties and especially expresses its appreciation of the valuable services rendered and of the wise, fair, and patient

spirit shown by the Convenor of the Union Committee in carrying forward the work entrusted to him by the Church."

The Assembly accepted the invitation from Owen Sound to hold the meeting of the Assembly for 1924 in Knox Church in that city. It was reported that 150 men were being prepared in the various colleges of the Church for the work of the ministry, and that 47 women were taking classes in theology. Halifax College reported a post-graduate school in Theology from Apr. 15-19; Knox College a Winter school for voluntary work in January; and Queen's, a course of theological lectures in connection with the University Summer school. It was stated that harmony and success continued to mark the policy of co-operation amongst the theological colleges affiliated with McGill University, Montreal; Manitoba College with Wesley College in Winnipeg and, in Vancouver, Westminster Hall, co-operating with the Methodist and Anglican Colleges.

An interesting item was the adoption of the following Resolution: "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada offers its congratulations to the people of Pictou and to the descendants of the brave pioneer band, who arrived on the ship *Hector*, on the celebration of the 150th anniversary of that historic event and joins in the general tribute paid to the splendid contribution to the religious, educational and public life of our Dominion which those pioneers and their descendants have made." Another incident, at this time, was a message to the Assembly reporting the death of Dr. William Gauld, Senior Missionary in Formosa.

The following were the statistics of Dec. 31, 1922: Ministers, 1,698; Members, 651,948; total raised for local Church purposes, $6,441,396; total raised for missions, educational benevolences, $2,397,055; grand total, $9,187,512. The average contributions per family, for all purposes, were $43.60, and $24.84 per communicant.

The Home Mission Report showed a revenue, for 1922, of $756,509, an increase in receipts from all sources of $152,934 over 1921. The number of augmented charges and Home Mission fields was 996. The activities under the direction of the Home Mission Board were of a very comprehensive character, covering many phases of social work, evangelism, redemptive homes, work amongst non-Anglo-Saxons and the Department of the Stranger.

The Foreign Mission Report covered the work of the Church in China, India, Formosa, Korea, Trinidad and British Guiana. One striking fact of the situation in the Foreign field was the rapid changing of the conditions in China. At the Shanghai National Christian Conference the President, Dr. Cheng Ching Yi, expressed the national feeling of China as follows: "Christianity is severely handicapped at the present time by being regarded as a foreign religion. This handicap should be removed. We make bold to affirm that it is the right principle and one applicable to the whole Christian body to expect the Church to develop

along lines which will make it independent of foreign control and free it from the stigma of being a foreign religion. We do not want to build a church that is foreign, but we must admit that there is little or no sign that the Christian Church in China is becoming Chinese. The most serious aspect of this problem is in the dependence of the Chinese Church upon the liberty of Christians in other lands; this dependence upon the thoughts, ideas, institutions and methods of work of other lands is an even more difficult problem." Another fact noted was the tremendous change in the educational conditions of China. In 1905 China closed her old style examination halls and adopted Western education and a modern school system; 17 years later her school attendance was 4,075,338.

The Congregational Church in Canada, 1923. The Congregational Churches of Canada, united in the Congregational Union of Canada, in which union "are merged the organization existing for 53 years as the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, and the organization existing for 60 years as the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." The officers for the year 1923 were: Chairman, Rev. J. Lambert Alexander, B.D.; General Secretary, Rev. M. T. Gunn, D.D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. R. Wilson Carr; Treasurer, H. W. Barker; Statistical Secretary, Rev. W. J. D. Gibson; Superintendent Young Peoples' Department, Rev. J. Lambert Alexander. The 17th Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada was held in the First Congregational Church, Ottawa, June 4-8. The Forward Movement Committee reported a total subscription of $136,000, of which amount $109,652 had been paid, 38 churches having paid in full—5 of them paying more than their pledges—but a number still remained unpaid at that date.

Naturally a good deal of attention was given by the Union to the question of Church Union. The Committee reported that "in harmony with the policy which requires that each local church and incorporated society shall take individual action in order to give effect to the vote of the Union, the question has been submitted to the churches for their individual action." The result of the vote was as follows: 118 churches in favour; 8 churches against; 1 declined to vote; 13 had not reported.

The Committee, in its Report, recommended: (a) that the Congregational Union of Canada hereby approves the principles and, in general, the form of the proposed acts to be submitted to the Legislatures to give effect to Union; (b) that a Committee of 20 be appointed by the Union to act on behalf of the Churches to procure the enactment of the proposed acts of Parliament and Legislatures. The Union approved of the Report. Two paragraphs from the Annual Report of the Executive dealing with the Union are here quoted:

> We rejoice in that, after twenty years of negotiation, we are come at last to the meeting which is to make the final decision as to Union with

our sister Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The Methodist Church has already declared itself in favour of organic union, the Presbyterian Church, gathered this very day in its great Assembly, is facing the decision. Your Executive, co-operating with our own Church Union Committee, has been taking all the necessary steps in preparation for a decision by this Union and the Incorporated Societies of our Denomination and the details will be presented to you by our Committee.

Already we feel something of the tinge of sadness which comes with any change in a deep and long continued fellowship, such as has always marked our Congregational Churches, but we will look forward to the larger and richer fellowship of The United Church of Canada, confidently expecting to carry into it all of the best of our Congregational spirit, traditions and heritage and, with the corresponding gifts from the sister Churches, to render a growingly greater service to our Lord Jesus Christ and to our fellowmen.

The statistics for the year gave the following membership: Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 677; Quebec, 2,736; Eastern Ontario, 986; Central Ontario, 2,193; Western Ontario, 3,139; Western Provinces, 3,031; total, 12,762. The financial statistics showed the amount raised for all purposes was $306,757, by Provinces—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, $16,028; Quebec, $85,764; Eastern Ontario, $20,553; Central Ontario, $60,022; Western Ontario, $56,752; Western Provinces, $67,638.

The Baptist Churches of Canada in 1923. The Baptist churches being congregational in their character, each church recognizing no authority outside of the individual church, organized themselves in the different sections of Canada to meet their own needs and circumstances. In 1923, the Baptist Churches of Canada were organized into three conventions or associations: the United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, which was organized as a Baptist Convention in 1846 and reorganized, later, as the United Baptist Convention in 1906; the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec organized in its present form in 1889, and the Baptist Union of Western Canada which covered the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The 78th Annual Convention of the Maritime Provinces was held Aug. 30 to Sept. 1st in the Baptist Church, Wolfville, N.S. The 35th Annual Convention of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec was held Oct. 19-25, in the Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal. The three Conventions had, for a number of years, united in the formation of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board whose work covered the foreign mission enterprises of the Baptist Churches of Canada and whose 12th Report was issued in 1923.

The Annual Report of the United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces showed a healthy state of church life throughout the Baptist churches of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Contributions were made of $5,400 to the European Baptist Relief Fund, $1,414 for the European College Fund and $100 towards the travelling expenses of delegates from the poorer churches in Eastern Europe to the World Baptist Convention in Stockholm. One of the principal

topics discussed at the Convention was the future of Acadia University and the Federation of Maritime Universities.*

The statistical Reports showed a total of 582 churches with 277 ministers and 61,861 members. The contributions for home, foreign and other missions, religious education and other denominational activities showed a total of $112,325.

The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, in its Annual Reports, showed many signs of progress. The Report of the Committee on the State of Religion noted: 2,585 baptisms and a net gain of 1,602 in membership, bringing the total membership nearly to 60,000; the direct giving from the churches showing an increase of 11 per cent; the many features marking Baptist progress at home and abroad; the increasing attendance at McMaster University; the approaching semi-centennial of foreign missions; the many revivals; the unifying of our various denominational activities; and the deepening sense of stewardship, as revealed in ever-enlarging contributions.

The Report of the plan of Finance and Christian Stewardship Committees noted the expanding use of the Budget System in raising denominational and local funds. During the Convention year, apportionments were made to 487 churches of whom 437 responded with some contribution; 142 churches reached the apportionment or surpassed it. On the other hand, 50 churches made no contribution to denominational work. The Report strongly urged the development of the Budget System and the plan of apportionment (although such apportionment was only suggestive and in no way mandatory). The Report further recommended a Budget of $326,000 for denominational objects, for the succeeding year, to be distributed on the following basis: Foreign missions, 32 per cent; home missions, 32 per cent; western missions, 10 per cent; Sunday schools, 3 per cent; superannuation, 2 per cent; church edifice, 1 per cent; social service, 1 per cent; grande ligne, 8 per cent; education, 11 per cent.

The Rural Church Committee called attention to both the difficulties facing the rural churches and the importance of their work, and recommended the following suggestions: (1) a survey of existing educational facilities and their best possible use; (2) a survey of the economic life of the people; (3) a survey of the recreational life of the community; (4) a survey of the aesthetic needs of the district; (5) a study of the possibilities of public lectures; (6) a study of the possibilities of community open air religious services during the vacation period. The Committee also noted the agencies by which the rural pastor or leader might be assisted: (1) the seminary or training school conducting a rural department; (2) the summer school for rural leaders conducted by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph; (3) financial assistance available for rural pastors to attend such conferences.

*Note—See pages 400-1 in this Volume.

In the Report of the Forward Movement Committee it was noted that, of the total subscriptions of $640,524, the amount of $571,145 had been paid. The Report of the Home Mission Board showed a considerable degree of activity throughout home mission churches and marked progress in some quarters, especially in New Ontario and in the foreign work in some of the cities. One striking feature of the Report was the statement that the salaries of the home mission pastors had increased from the average $720 in 1911 (no provisions being made for rent or keep of horse) to a minimum, beginning Oct. 1, 1923, of $1,300 and free house, with $100 for transportation. The Convention raised, during the year, $1,846 for European Baptist relief, to be given pastors and theological students in Latvia and Esthonia and it also gave $500 for travelling expenses to Stockholm for the delegates from the poorer churches in Eastern Europe. The educational activities of the Church were discussed at length dealing, particularly, with McMaster University, Woodstock and Moulton Colleges and Brandon College.

The numerical statistics for the year were as follows: 489 churches, 356 ministers, with a membership of 58,674. The financial statistics were: Total home expenditures, $1,233,524, and total expenditures abroad, 341,765 (including foreign missions, $111,876 and home missions, $77,612). There were also in the Western provinces, 196 churches with 168 ministers and 16,580 members.

World statistics for Baptist churches for 1923 were as follows:

Continent	Churches	Members
America	62,810	8,184,769
Europe	5,327	641,246
Asia	2,576	267,362
Africa	376	32,781
Australia	401	31,224
Total	71,490	9,157,382

In July a World Congress of Baptists was held at Stockholm, Sweden, which was very largely attended. Canadian Baptists were honoured in having the Rev. W. A. Cameron, B.A., of Toronto, as the preacher of the Convention in English. The Congress accepted Toronto as its next meeting place.

The Officers of the Baptist Association for 1923-24 were as follows:

United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, 1923-24

Office	Name	Address
President	Rev. N. A. MacNeill, B.A.	Mansville
Vice-Presidents	J. Fred Fraser	Halifax
	Rev. M. A. Whitman, B.A.	Bedeque, P.E.I.
Secretary	Rev. S. S. Poole, B.A., D.D.	St. John
Treasurer	Harding Bishop	Wolfville
Treasurer, Denominational Funds	J. Wesley Dimock	Windsor, N.S.

Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, 1923-24

Office	Name	Address
President	Albert E. Matthews	Toronto
1st Vice-President	Rev. H. McDiermad, B.A.	Stratford
2nd Vice-President	Professor P. S. Campbell, B.A.	Toronto
Secretary-Treasurer	Rev. C. E. MacLeod	Stouffville
Treasurer, Denominational Boards	R. D. Warren	Toronto

Baptist Union of Western Canada, 1923

Office	Name	Address
President	Thomas Underwood	Calgary
1st Vice-President	Rev. Archie Ward	Saskatoon
2nd Vice-President	C. E. Stockdill	Winnipeg
General Secretary	M. L. Orchard, M.A., B.D.	Winnipeg
Treasurer	D. H. Hudson	Winnipeg

The Baptist Union of Western Canada met in its 14th Annual Convention in Calgary, Jan. 24-28, 1924. The Report of the Executive Board for the year 1923 pointed out that the four Western Provinces, had done well: "Each of the four Provincial Conventions has raised the largest amount in its history for regular Budget disbursements. For Manitoba it is sufficient to say that this record has been made in one of the hardest financial years which she has ever experienced. Ten years ago the four Western Provinces gave $45,365. Our record year, previous to 1923, was 1922 when we gave $68,588 for budget purposes. Our gifts, in 1923, amounted to $76,979."

The Report also noted the work amongst non-Anglo-Saxons, referring to the Swedish Conference, the Slavic Conference and the Norwegian Conference. The Report concluded with a reference to the Western Baptist Jubilee. "In June, 1923, we concluded fifty years of Baptist history in Western Canada. The work begun by Rev. Alex. MacDonald, in Winnipeg, in June, 1873, has grown until it now represents 237 churches with 20,209 members gathered in ten conferences and conventions."

Officers of Provincial Conventions, 1923

Manitoba:

President	A. C. Campbell
Vice-President	Rev. Duncan Richie
Secretary	E. W. Poole

Saskatchewan:

President	Rev. John Gardiner
Vice-President	E. E. Anderson
Secretary	Rev. H. C. Speller

Alberta:

President	Capt. J. C. Bowen
Vice-President	Rev. James Desson
Secretary	George Hilton

British Columbia:

President	Howard Plummer
Secretary	Miss Libbie Greer

Other Churches and Religious Organizations. The Unitarian Church, in 1923, though strong in certain sections of the United States, was numerically very weak in Canada. Murray E. Williams of Montreal provided Canadian representation on the Board of the American Unitarian Association, as a Vice-President; there was a Canadian Unitarian Association with A. W. Puttee of Winnipeg as President, and with Societies at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver and, also, individual members and directors in places where there was no established Society. In Western Canada there was, also, an Icelandic Unitarian Conference, organized at Gimli, Manitoba, in 1901, and which had, in 1923, 9 branches with Rev. A. E. Kristjansson as the presiding officer. According to Statistics for the year 1922, published in the *Unitarian Year Book*, there were, in Canada, 1,022 members of Churches, 41 officers and teachers and 252 pupils in Church Schools, with two or three centres not reporting.

The Salvation Army in Canada continued its work, divided into two separate districts or Territories for administrative purposes: the Canada East Territory under Commissioner William J. Richards, consisting of the country lying East of Port Arthur and including Newfoundland and Bermuda which was administered from Territorial Headquarters, Toronto; the Canada West consisting of the territory from Port Arthur to the West, with Headquarters in Winnipeg, the officer in charge of the latter section in 1923, was Commissioner Charles Sowton. Each Commander was responsible for all departments of Salvation Army work in his own Territory and reported direct to the International Headquarters in London, England. At the Western Territorial Headquarters, Chief Secretary, Colonel W. J. B. Turner, who was responsible for the organization of the Territory, was assistant to the Commissioner. This outstanding organization during 1923, carried on its usual line of social work along distinct lines, such as visitation of prisons, penitentiaries and jails; police court work; reclamation of fallen women, providing Rescue Homes and Maternity Hospitals for the latter; provision for orphans and neglected children, Business Girls' Boarding Homes, Working Men's Hostels and Industrial Homes or Homes for Unemployed.

Other work included the Manitoba Detention Home, operated by the Provincial Government, but in charge of an experienced Salvation Army Officer and his wife; Missionary work amongst the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska. All Salvation Army Officers, before taking up active work, were expected to undergo a course of training, which consisted of instruction in theory and training in practical work. The Training College for Canada West was located in Winnipeg and accommodated approximately 40 people. The statistics for Canada at the end of 1923 were as follows:

	Canada West	Canada East
Number of Corps	117	286
Social Institutions	20	58
Commissioned Officers	431	939
Soldiers, Recruits and Adherents	7,598	29,536
Day Schools	1	64
Outposts	96	147
Local Officers	2,136	4,049

The Toronto Bible College in its 29th Annual Report on the occasion of its Annual Meeting, Apr. 27, 1923, showed a registration in the regular course of the College of 186 students, of whom 79 were men and 107 were women. During the four years previous, there had been a steady increase in the enrolment in the regular course. In the evening classes for 1923, there was a total of 357 students (77 men and 288 women) representing 102 different churches in Toronto.

With 1923, the Upper Canada Bible Society entered upon its 84th year. The work of this Society may be summarized, so far as distribution of the Scriptures was concerned, in the following statement: During the year 1922 the Upper Canada Bible Society placed 24,044 Bibles, 24,886 Testaments, 77,587 Portions; total 126,517. Included in the above were 6,060 copies of the Scriptures in 49 languages and 127 copies for the Blind in Braile, Moon and New York Point. The Society's revenue for the year was $127,170. A comparison with the first year's work for the year Apr. 30, 1841, in which 8,721 volumes were issued and the total income was $3,673 showed the wonderful growth during the period. The chief officers of the Upper Canada Bible Society in 1923 were: Patron, H. E., Lord Byng, Governor-General of Canada; Hon. President, N. W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D.; Hon. Vice-President, His Honour, Colonel Henry Cockshutt; President, Rev. J. L. Gilmour, D.D.; Treasurer, A. M. Featherston; Hon. Secretaries, Grant Helliwell and Rev. J. E. B. McIlroy, M.A., B.D.; Permanent Secretary, Rev. Jesse Gibson; Agency Secretary, Rev. J S. Harrington, L.TH.; Business Manager, Cyril G. Stevens.

The 18th Annual Report of the Canadian Bible Society, presented in Winnipeg, Apr. 20, 1923, showed a most encouraging year's work. The General Board of this Society, composed of representatives from all the

Auxiliaries in Canada and Newfoundland, numbered a *personnel* of 70 members. Representing the whole stretch of the Dominions, and almost every phase of thought and practice within their bounds, the Board was unified to a remarkable degree. The Society operated through a number of Auxiliaries, divided into Districts, with an aggregate of 3,921 branches, and 317 depositories.

The total income for the year was $245,151. The officers of the Society for 1923 were: Patron, H. E. General, Lord Byng of Vimy; Hon. Life Governors, N. W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., Toronto; Hon. Judge Forbest, St. John; Thomas Ryan, Winnipeg. The General Board, 1923, were: Hon. President, N. W. Hoyles, K.C., LL.D., Toronto; President, A. M. Donovan, B.A., Toronto; Vice-Presidents, H. C. Burchell, Windsor, N. S., Prof. H. F. Armstrong, Montreal, and S. T. Smith, Winnipeg; Hon. General Treasurer, W. Garside, Toronto; Hon. Recording Secretary, T. C. Margrett, London; General Secretary, Rev. W. B. Cooper, M.A., D.D., Toronto.

Health Conditions and Reform Activities in Canada. The Canadian Social Hygiene Council, in existence since December, 1919, arose directly from the Canadian Council for combating Venereal Diseases which, in its turn, was a result of the revelations made by the War concerning the widespread menace of the social diseases. The work of the Council consisted, not only in educating public opinion behind existing legislation for the control of these diseases, but in demonstrating that community health is absolutely dependent on personal and social hygiene. A large part of its activity, too, was given to the encouragement and establishment of recreational facilities in all communities and in definite educative propaganda through lectures and literature regarding all the problems of public health. Its work was semi-officially linked with that of all departments of health, Federal, Provincial or Municipal, throughout the Dominion, and it was in receipt of both Federal and Provincial grants for the prosecution of its work.

The Council, in 1923, had some fifty local councils throughout the Dominion, affiliated with the central organization with headquarters in Toronto.

The Annual Meeting of the Council for 1923 was held in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Dec. 10-11, with Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell presiding and a nation-wide representation of delegates in attendance.

Unique features of the work undertaken by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, throughout the year, included a remarkably successful series of motor tours in Northern and Eastern Ontario, conducted by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. R. A. Kennedy of Ottawa, and Miss Estelle Hewson, the Ontario Secretary, who travelled some 4,000 miles, speaking in some 30 towns and distributing a large amount of educative literature. Another was a social hygiene exhibit which ran for six weeks in Toronto, and was then sent on tour in other parts of Ontario. It consisted of wax models, lantern slides, moving pictures, daily health talks, all demonstrating the wrong ways of life and their results, or showing definitely the right and wholesome ways of life. Some 18,000 persons visited this free health exhibition in Toronto.

Resolutions dealing with important angles of the national life, which were passed at the Annual Meeting of the Council in December and which the Conference respectfully urged upon the Churches in Canada were:

1. (a) The need of increased efforts to ensure the sane and reverent instruction of the young in matters of sex.

(b) Increased emphasis upon the provision for healthy recreation for young men and women, and increased opportunities for the formation of natural comradeship and healthy friendship between the sexes, especially where many are residing away from home, or where over-crowding makes home recreation almost impossible.

(c) More frequent instruction upon the sanctity, the purpose, the privileges and the responsibilities of married life, and greater care that marriages are not solemnized between those who are physically or mentally unfit for so high an estate.

(d) The importance of seeing that social workers are equipped not only with the loftiest spiritual conception of Purity and Marriage, but also with the best results of modern and scientific knowledge upon the various problems of sex.

2. That every available means be employed to impress the people of Canada with the moral necessity of those about to marry, having proof that they have good general health and especially that they are free from transmissible disease.

Resolutions were also adopted re suppression of evil literature; appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the prevalence of venereal disease and its effect; and favouring the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in its work for clean sport and increased athletic facilities. Officers elected at the 1923 Convention were: General Executive—President, Hon. Justice W. R. Riddell; General Secretary, Dr. Gordon Bates; Hon. Treasurer, L. M. Wood; Chairman of Provincial Committees, which were the following:

Province	Name	Address
Nova Scotia	Dr. Joseph Hayes	Halifax
New Brunswick	W. B. Snowball	St. John
P. E. Island	Dr. I. H. Yoe	Charlottetown
Quebec	Dr. H. Desloges	Montreal
Ontario	A. E. S. Smythe	Toronto
Saskatchewan	Dr. A. S Gorrell	Regina
Manitoba	Major C. K. Newcombe	Winnipeg
Alberta	Dr. Heber Jamieson	Edmonton
British Columbia	H. T. Ravenhill	Victoria

The Prohibition Federation of Canada. In addition to the pronouncement of the Church courts or assemblies, of the great religious bodies of Canada, in favour of Prohibition and their Resolutions calling for stricter enforcement of the laws, and deploring the adverse votes in Manitoba and Alberta, the significant step was taken of organizing a Canadian Prohibition Federation at Ottawa, on Feb. 13, 1923. Delegates were there from 15 churches and other organizations, representing all Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The name selected for the body was the Prohibition Federation of Canada. It elected, as President, Chancellor Howard P. Whidden of McMaster University; George A. Warburton and Mrs. Gordon Wright were Vice-Presidents; Dr. E. I. Hart of Montreal, Recording Secretary;

Rev. Ernest Thomas, D.D., Dr. W. T. Gunn and Rev. D. N. McLachlan, Joint Secretaries. The Executive consisted of the officers and 20 other persons elected at the Convention. In acordance with the Constitution, the Federation united: (a) Dominion-wide Church organizations; (b) National organizations in sympathy with prohibition; (c) Such Provincial Organizations as shall be recognized by the Federation as representing the united Prohibition forces of each Province.

At this meeting, a Memorial was prepared by the Federation and presented to the Prime Minister and the Parliament of Canada, on Feb. 14, expressing appreciation of the legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada during 1922, in the Acts to amend the Canada Temperance Act, Chap. II, 1922, and the Customs Act, Chap. 18, 1922. The document requested immediate action on the following points: (1) that legislation be enacted against the manufacture of liquors for beverage purposes in any Province where the sale for beverage purposes was already forbidden; (2) that the exportation of liquor from Canada to the United States be prohibited; (3) that the right to export intoxicating liquors from Canada should be restored to brewers and distillers, and only under strict safe-guard, which would ensure its delivery to the consignee; (4) that liquor shipped from any Province in Canada to any other Province should be consigned only to such person or persons as are authorized by the Government of such Province to receive the same; (5) that it be enacted that no shipment of intoxicating liquors should be accepted for carriage by any railway or other common carrier without a certificate from a duly-authorized Dominion Government officer, that such liquor may be lawfully carried and delivered to its destination; (6) that the penalties, provided in the Inland Revenue Act, the Doherty Act and the Canada Temperance Act, be increased proportionally with the Provincial laws for violation of their provisions.

Following the organization Meeting in February, a meeting was held in Toronto, on Oct. 2, to take a survey of the situation; to further the Organization; and to plan for coming campaigns. The policy and aims of this new Organization were outlined in the Report of the Convention, from which the following extracts were taken:

> Each Province and each nation-wide organization is represented on the Executive by at least one person. It is planned to finance the work of the Federation by grants from the federating units.
>
> The Action at the Convention was unanimous except on one or two minor details.
>
> The Federation aims at securing prohibition of the sale of liquor for beverage purposes in the Provinces, and the prohibition by Federal action of manufacture, importation, exportation, and inter-Provincial transportation of liquor. Its method of work will be by co-ordination of effort, by education, propaganda, and the crystallization into necessary legislation of the strong public opinion thus formed.

The Social Service Council of Canada. The sixteenth Annual Convention of the Social Service Council of Canada was

held in Ottawa, Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1923. The Report of the Executive Committee, presented by Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, General Secretary, outlined the year's work under three headings, Research and Publicity, General Education and Publication, Legislation. During the year, annual Conventions were held in all nine Provinces; Local Conventions under the Provincial Councils, to the number of 60, were addressed by the secretaries; gatherings of Churches and other units to the number of 18 out of 20 and a large number of other bodies, clubs, schools, institutes, colleges, etc., were addressed either by the secretaries or other members of the Executive.

Legislation was reported under the Criminal Code, the Opium and Narcotic Acts and the Canada Temperance Act for the Dominion and for the Provinces, sections dealing with adult-places of prostitution, indecent assault on boys and girls and seduction. In Manitoba a modern comprehensive Child Welfare Act had been adopted, providing for its own administration as follows:

(1) A Department of Public Welfare in the Government with a Minister in charge.
(2) A Director of Child Welfare responsible for the administration of the Act and the guardianship of all under-privileged or handicapped children.
(3) A psychiatrist whose duty is to examine and report on the physical, mental and moral condition of every child requiring the consideration and attention of the Department.
(4) A Board of Selection clothed with complete authority to decide what care and training each child-ward requires and to see that it gets that care and training. This Board to consist of the Child Welfare Director and the psychiatrist, together with not more than five other public-spirited men or women who serve without remuneration.

It was hoped that similar legislation would be adopted in all the other Provinces. Incidentally, British Columbia had adopted the Ontario Act for the care of children of unmarried parents—making three Provinces with this Act in force—and had also passed an Act, similar to that of Ontario, compelling children, according to their ability, to support their indigent parents.

The Committee on Child Welfare presented Resolutions, which were adopted, dealing with better provision for registration of births; for health services in outlying districts; for juvenile employment service; and for maternity protection and maternity benefits. The Committee on Motion Pictures presented a Resolution urging the enlargement of Provincial Boards of Censors to consist of not less than three members, which was adopted with the amendment favouring consulting Boards where the board of three members was not feasible. The Committee on Social Hygiene reported the work of the National Vigilance Association and of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Girls for Immoral Purposes, and it was instructed to make a special study during the next years

of habit-forming drugs. The Committee on Criminology reported in favour of the indeterminate sentence in our Federal institutions and for provision for the segregation of young offenders and proposed a Resolution, to cover the point, which was adopted.

The Committee on the Family reported on the matters of legal age for marriage and consent of parents, and recommended, "that the Provincial Social Service Councils of all the Provinces be asked to urge on their respective Governments the desirability of making the legal minimum age at whch young parents may intermarry with the consent of their parents, sixteen years for girls and eighteen years for boys." They recommended also the raising of the age limit without consent of parents from eighteen to twenty-one years, and endorsed the principle of a compulsory registration period of one week between marriage license or banns and the performing of the marriage ceremony. This Committee also favoured Town Planning Legislation. The Committee on Political Purity and the Franchise favoured "the alternative vote in all single-member constituencies where more than two candidates are running; (b) by applying the principle of Proportional Representation in certain selected constituencies where it may appear reasonably practical so to do," and reaffirmed the previous declaration of the Council against all partisan political patronage.

The Committee on Industrial Life and Immigration presented in booklet form a *résumé* of Federal and Provincial Labour legislation, recommending: improvement in minimum wage laws; restrictions in employment of minors; development of vocational guidance; setting up of Nursery Schools; legislation for protection of electrical workers; collective bargaining; equal pay for equal work; improvements in immigration work; and "that a new Standing Committee on Rural Life be constituted, to whom should be referred, amongst other things, the suggestion of the Committee on Industrial Life and Immigration that pressure be brought to bear upon holders of idle land to sell at prices within reach of newly-arrived immigrants." The decision to establish a Committee on Rural Life, marked a distinct step forward in the history of the Social Service Council of Canada.

The Committee on Indian Affairs recommended improvement in Indian education; more conformity with Canadian marriage laws, teaching of individual thrift; care for defective and delinquent children. It noted with approval "the marked improvement in the Outside Service of the Department of Indian Affairs since the abolition of the patronage system."

This representative and successful Convention was brought to a close at a Banquet at the Chateau Laurier, the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, speaking on "The League of Nations." The officers for the year were chosen as follows:

Honourary Presidents—Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., LL.D., Primate of Canada; Chester D. Massey, Esq.; Mrs. W. E.

Sanford; President, Very Rev. Dean L. Norman Tucker, M.A., D.C.L.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. C. W. Gordon, LL.D., F.R.S.C.; Mrs. Arthur Murphy; Miss C. E. Carmichael; Mrs. Gordon Wright; Prof. E. M. Kierstead; Dr. F. H. Gisborne, K.C., I.S.O. (Honourary Counsel); General Secretary, Dr. J. G. Shearer; Ass't. Secretary, Rev. F. W. Waters; Treasurer, Frank Sanderson, M.A., LL.D.; Auditor, C. B. Morgan. The Board of Directors consisted of the President (Chairman), the General and Recording Secretaries, the Treasurer, D. A. Dunlap, John J. Seitz, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., J. O. McCarthy, Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., and a large and representative Executive Committee. St. John, N. B. was selected as the place for holding the next annual Convention.

Community Service and Charities. In many Canadian centres the tendency toward an organized system of collection and distribution of funds for charitable purposes had, by the beginning of 1923, become a well-established fact. The purpose of this action was that the deserving institutions should, in each locality, receive a fair proportion of financial assistance without the duplication of donations. The organization work, collection and relief were carried out voluntarily by local groups of clubs and each locality which dealt with its own needs was entirely independent of other civic or municipal centres; the raising of funds was done, in the main by the Service (Rotary, Kiwanis, Gyro, etc.) Clubs, the Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, Knights of Columbus, and others, acting under a central Committee; the recipients of relief were the Orphanages, Social Welfare and Settlement Workers organizations, Homes, etc.

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg and other cities and towns each had a Federation for Community Service, a Federated Charities or a Community Chest according to the local designation but with similar purpose and, although to give a review of the work done in each centre would be impossible for reasons of space, the following example is illustrative of the excellent service rendered on a business basis. The Toronto Federation for Community Service collected, in 1923, $361,000 and disbursed $400,040 to over 50 deserving organizations. Taking part in the drive for collection, each having allotted territory and teams, were the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Gyro, Young Men's Club of the Board of Trade, Canadian Progress Club, Young Men's Canadian Club, Knights of Columbus. The officers in Toronto, for the year 1923, were as follows: President, Rev. Peter Bryce; Vice-President Dr. Horace L. Brittain; Chairman of Budget Committee, John J. Gibson; Vice-Chairman, W. T. Kernahan; Treasurer, John Firstbrook; Secretary, M. C. MacLean.

Crime Conditions and Social Problems in Canada. The number of charges for indictable offences during the year ending Sept. 30, 1922, was 21,032 as against 21,451 the year previous, a

decrease of 419 or 1·02 per cent; the number of convictions in 1922 was 15,720 as compared with 16,169 in 1921, a decrease of 449 or 2·78 per cent. The convictions for indictable offences increased during the year in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon; while decreases were shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Convictions for indictable offences per 100,000 of the population for the period 1918-1922 are as follows: 1918, 148; 1919, 162; 1920, 168; 1921, 180; 1922, 175; average 167. Indictable offences were divided into the following six classes: offences against the person; offences against property with violence; offences against property without violence; malicious offences against property; forgery and offences against the currency; other offences.

The summary convictions during the year 1922 were 136,322 as compared with 155,276 in 1921, a decrease of 19,054 or 12·26 per cent. Convictions for offences against liquor, prohibition and temperance acts were 8,519 as against 10,458 in 1921, a decrease of 1,939. Convictions for drunkenness were 25,048 as against 34,358 in 1921, a decrease of 9,310, and for breach of opium and drug act 1,858 as compared with 1,866 in 1921, a decrease of 8. Over 22 per cent of the summary convictions were registered for offences by motor vehicles, 29,544 as against 33,641 in 1921. Offences against the liquor laws increased in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, and declined in other Provinces. There was a decrease in convictions for drunkenness in all the Provinces except Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon.

The convictions for drunkenness in Canada for the ten years 1913-1922 were shown as follows:

1913	60,975	1918	21,026
1914	60,067	1919	24,217
1915	41,161	1920	39,769
1916	32,730	1921	34,362
1917	27,882	1922	25,048

The convictions for illicit liquor dealing in 1922 were 643 as against 220 in 1921. 7,841 persons were fined $1,473,156 for breach of liquor acts, or an average of 187·88 per head, as compared with 9,031 persons fined; $1,806,630 or $200·03 per head in 1921. For drunkenness 23·013 persons were fined $316,019 of $13.73 per head, as compared with 32,001 persons fined $399,228 or $12·48 per head in 1921.

The total number of prisoners in the penitentiaries of Canada, at the beginning of 1922, was 2,150; the number admitted during that year was 1,366 and the number discharged 876, leaving 2,640 prisoners in the several penitentiaries at the end of the year, or an increase of 490 over 1921. The total number of prisoners or inmates in reformatories for boys at the beginning of 1922, was 2,023; the number admitted during that year was 4,247 and the number discharged 4,461, leaving 1,809 in custody in the boys reformatories at the end of the year 1922, a decrease of 149

from 1921. The total number of inmates in reformatories for girls at the beginning of 1922 was 344; the number admitted during that time was 543; and the number discharged 482, leaving 405 in the girls' institutions at the end of the year, an increase of 98 over 1921.

The total number of prisoners in common gaols throughout Canada, at the beginning of 1922, was 2,674; the number admitted during that time was 35,028 and the number discharged 35,043, leaving 2,659 in custody in the common gaols at the end of 1922, a decrease of 89 from 1921. The total number of prisoners in all penal institutions, at the beginning of 1922, was 7,191; the number admitted during that year was 41,184, and the number discharged, 40,862, leaving 7,513 prisoners in all penal institutions at the end of 1922, an increase of 350 over 1921. The number of juvenile offenders, or young delinquents, convicted of major offences was 4,065 as against 3,574 in 1921, an increase of 491 or 13·7 per cent. The Juvenile convictions for minor offences were 2,233 as against 2,054 in 1921, an increase of 179 or 8·7 per cent. The total convictions for 1922 were as follows:

Adults —	Indictable offences	15,720
	Summary convictions	136,322
Juveniles—	Major Offences	4,065
	Minor Offences	2,233
Total		158,340

The pardons and commutations for the year were 1,436, an increase of 456 during the year. Seven death sentences were commuted for life imprisonment; unconditional pardon given to 27 ticket-of-leave men; 1,182 were released on ticket-of-leave and 264 unconditionally.

The Social Evil in Montreal received considerable prominence during the year and, in January, 1923, the City was startled by the charges brought by Dr. A. K. Hayward, Superintendent of the General Hospital, and one of the Committee of Sixteen as to the immoral conditions of the "red light" district. In this connection the Montreal *Herald* said: "A feeling prevails amongst physicians here, whose specialty is that of repairing the ravages of the vice evil, that if Dr. A. H. Desloges (Medical Director of the asylums, prisons, reformatory schools and V. D. clinics of the Province) 'gets across' his amendment to By-Law 3929A, affecting prostitutes when arrested, by means of which medical examination, compulsory treatment and continued control of them will be provided, he will have made a solid contribution to the 'Clean-up' campaign of this city."

Opium and Drug Traffic in Canada. The year 1923 produced strenuous efforts on the part of social and religious organizations to combat this menace. The Federal and Provincial authorities were very active in dealing with the situation which was especially serious in the port cities of Montreal and Vancouver and, also, at the points of entry from the United States. The following Press despatches were indicative of the conditions prevailing

in the dope traffic and the characteristic counter-action on the part of the authorities:

Vancouver, Jan. 4.—"Opium, cocaine and other drugs, valued at approximately $65,000 were taken from the holds of the Freighter *Achilles* late last night by customs officials. No arrests were made. The officers dug 10 feet into the coal bin and found 30 pounds of cocaine and 800 tins of opium."

Montreal, Apr. 20.—"Seizure by the British authorities in mid-ocean of a drug smuggler transporting $500,000 worth of narcotics from Germany to Canada, for distribution here and in the United States, was disclosed by the police today.

The seizure was made by Scotland Yard officials on advices from continental agents. Efforts to round up the ring agents waiting for the drugs at Halifax failed. A third of the supply was destined for Montreal, a third for Winnipeg, and the balance for United States points, according to the police.

Secret service agents working got wind of the shipment that was to be made and when the boat docked at an English seaport a band of Scotland Yard detectives managed to stow themselves away. In a short time they discovered the cocaine, confiscated it and handed it over to the Government on arrival of the boat at Halifax."

The determination of the Government to fight this traffic ruthlessly was seen in the statements of Hon. Dr. H. S. Béland, Minister of Health, during the passage of his Estimates through the Commons. The Montreal *Star*, Feb. 28, said: "Montreal is the chief distributing centre of the illegal drug traffic in Canada. This fact was placarded in the Commons yesterday by Hon. H. S. Béland, Minister of Health, during the passage of his Estimates through the Chamber. The Narcotic Drug Acts will be revised and consolidated during the Session in an effort to meet the situation. Dr. Beland was very blunt in his *expose*: "Canada possesses the alarming total of 9,500 known addicts, of which 3,800, or more than one-third, live in the Province of Quebec. These figures are taken from estimates supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and, it is generally admitted, fall far short of the truth. British Columbia is the only other Province, anywhere near, so completely in the grip of the drug ring, and possesses 2,250 addicts. Following the admissions that Montreal was the recognized headquarters of the traffic, and that another, and almost equally powerful ring, was operating from Vancouver, the fact was adduced that during the ten months ending Jan. 31, only 585 convictions were secured against drug peddlers. And not one important trafficker leading in any way to the headquarters of the group was discovered and prosecuted."

Chinese were the chief agents of the ring in Montreal, where 124 were convicted, compared with 72 men and women of other races. Outside of the city only four Chinese and 22 others were convicted in Quebec. Again, British Columbia closely approached Quebec in evidence of the spread of the traffic. In the Western Province, 145 Chinese and five of other races were convicted, with the addition of 14 Chinese and eight of other races in the City of Vancouver. In the Dominion-wide fight

against the plague, 30 Chinese were deported during the ten months' period but 200 others were in custody awaiting deportation.

The Toronto *Globe*, Apr. 24, had this despatch from its staff correspondent: "Ottawa, Apr. 23.—Canada, through its Government, has declared uncompromising warfare on illicit trafficking in drugs. The House of Commons to-night gave third reading to Hon. Dr. Béland's Bill to prohibit the improper use of opium and other drugs, and for the second year in succession Parliament has forwarded to the Senate a measure under whose terms the accused person is denied the traditional right of appeal. This particular clause was passed last year by the lower House and rejected by the upper Chamber."

The value of the steady fight by the authorities was indicated by the statement of F. W. Cowan, Chief of the Opium and Drug Branch of the Federal Department of Health in Toronto, Mch. 29. "Drug addicts are of both sexes and between the ages of 16 and 35. They are not of the drinking class. If they were individuals of more mature years who had been accustomed to the use of alcoholic beverages, there might be some foundation for the statement that prohibition had caused an increase in the use of drugs. In the last four years we have been able to reduce the amount of narcotics imported into Canada by 80 per cent. The traffic dates back to 1890, but did not come to the attention of the authorities and the public until the riots in British Columbia in 1908."

The Montreal *Herald*, Oct. 6, supported these statements in an article which began: "What the police declare to be the passing of the dope fiend is under way with a certain amount of evidence to prove the contention that the addict is disappearing from the city streets and the dealer is enlarging on his holdings, his market being outside the city limits. The change is marked, according to R. C. M. Police and the city constables who have seen the addict come and who are now prepared to say that he is going, slowly it is admitted, but going nevertheless. Another fallacy was hit on the head in the statement from the police that the drug users took to the narcotics as the liquor became more and more a rich man's pleasure. Hardly any of the men and women arrested for drugs are old persons. The police claim that few, if any, of the addicts were drinking men in the beginning, and they claim that practically none of them turned to dope from liquor."

In addition to the campaign waged by the authorities, there were other forces at work to stamp out this vice. In Montreal, on Jan. 15, there was organized the Anti-Narcotic Educational League of Canada, with the approval of the Dominion Department of Health. E. M. Stearns was appointed as Secretary *pro tem.* and temporary headquarters were secured at 332 Bleury St. The objects of the League were: education of the public; co-operation with the police; establishment of a legal department

and care for the addicts. Closer co-operation between the United States and Canada for the purpose of supressing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs across the border was agreed upon at the first International Conference of representatives of the two countries in Buffalo, Oct. 25. Although Colonel William J. Donovan, United States Federal Attorney, who presided at the Conference, declined to give out, in detail, what plans were adopted at the Meeting, it was understood the combined narcotic forces of the two countries would take immediate steps to stamp out drug-smuggling.

Amongst the problems in the social life of Canada which received considerable attention was Race-track betting. In 1921 the total wagerings on the race tracks of Canada were nearly $80,000,000. In 1922 the total was about $12,000,000 less, the entire difference being on the Ontario tracks. There was another decrease in Ontario for 1923, the total being $36,439,269. The Quebec average was $11,000,000 per year, and British Columbia over $4,000,000. No official Government figures were available for the other Provinces. Amongst other social conferences was the Annual meeting of the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association, held in Montreal, Feb. 27. It was decided to re-organize the Association by electing a National Committee in addition to the local Committee. Robert Bickerdike was elected first National President, with the following Vice-Presidents: Mrs. D. D. McKenzie, Rev. G. S. Buckingham, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. O. F. Brothers, Montreal; Mrs. W. E. Nobles and Mrs. Nellie McClung, Edmonton.

WOMEN'S WORK IN CANADA

By

Emily P. Weaver

The Relation of Women to Canada's Development in 1923.

In Canada, as elsewhere, the side of women's work which lies at the very root of human—and of National—life is that of the mother and the homemaker. In a discussion at the Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women, in 1923, on certain definitions used in official returns, Dr. Ritchie England, Vice-President for Quebec, called attention to the point that the housewife was entered as "without occupation," adding: "If there is a human being that is occupied, it is the Canadian housewife."

In 1921, the latest year for which complete statistics are available—when the total population of the Dominion was 8,788,483—101,768 females were employed in the principal industries of Canada, as against 415,373 males. In the first class of employees on salaries, described as officers, superintendents, managers, engineers and accountants, there were 955 women and 24,646 men; in the second class, of clerks, stenographers, salesmen and other employees on salary, the figures were 14,564 females and 36,612 males; whilst in the third class—the wage-earners—there were 86,249 females and 354,115 males. The group of industries employing the largest number of women—249—in the higher class of salaried positions was Textiles and Textile products, while Wood and Paper came second, with 200. In the second class of salaried positions, Wood and Paper stood first in the employment of women, with 3,267, and Iron and its products second, with 2,094. Amongst wage-earners, the number of female employees in the Textiles group —40,550—was more than double the number in the Vegetables Products group, which came second, with 15,707 female employees. Moreover, the Textiles wage-earners were the single instance amongst the groups of employees, on salary and on wages, in which the number of females exceeded that of the males. The difference in favour of the females was 9,754.

The December issue of the *Labour Gazette*, 1923, contained a valuable summary for all the Provinces of the "Canadian Laws Governing the Employment of Women." It was compiled in view of the ever-increasing number of women engaged in industry, and dealt with legislation regarding hours of labour, health and comfort, night work and safety in factories, shops, mines, laundries, hotels, restaurants, bar-rooms and labour camps; employment of women by Orientals; moral protection; minimum wages; earnings of married women; maternity protection, and mothers' pensions. There was given, also, an

equally comprehensive summary of Provincial laws regarding "Child Labour in Canada."

From the Report of Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Convener of the Standing Committee of the National Council of Women on Professions and Employment for Women, it appeared that a study of Domestic Employment had resulted in the conclusion that a change of public opinion was needed and that domestic employment should be taken out of the class known as menial work, and raised to a higher standard. Suggestions were offered advising training for home employment in the Public schools, on the same basis as that given in a business course, and urging that Local Councils should inaugurate debates at public meetings for the discussion of both sides of the question. It was thought that, with the return of men into civil life since the War, there had been a general over-crowding in the employment world as regarded women in professions, such as teaching, nursing and clerical work, and that home employment offered the best opportunities as a field of work for women. It was held that the Domestic Science graduate, giving the benefit of her training to several homes during the day, would take care of her own social standing, but standardization of hours of labour and general conditions should be regulated, as labour laws regulated conditions in the business world.

This Report mentioned that the "Return of the Girl to Home Employment" was debated in the Alberta Women's Institute Annual Convention; that in Manitoba, a number of women were farming on their own account; and, in Renfrew, where a fair demand for experienced dressmakers existed, it was difficult for beginners to obtain training, apart from the Vocational classes. The Calgary Committee found, regarding the new Minimum Wage (which was to go into effect on Apr. 1st, 1923), that the rate had been increased to $14 a week, seemingly the lowest amount upon which a self-supporting girl could live respectably. Better provision was also made for apprentices by lowering the entering wage to induce employers to give them a trial. It seemed, however, from the enquiry into Technical Education in the needle trades, that the teaching given, while excellent, filled the needs of the home more than the needs of trade; "so, with an increased Minimum Wage," said the Investigators, "we are still faced with the problem of how to make the girl efficient, that she may be worth the $14 to her employer. It would appear that the trades, themselves, must do something to help in the matter which affects them so closely."

With regard to women in professional work, the 1923 *Chronicle* of the University Women's Federation—a very representative body—showed that, of its membership, 8 per cent. were engaged in commercial work of some kind; about 16 per cent. was made up of nurses (some with army distinctions), dietitians, occupational therapists, missionaries, Y. W. C. A. and social welfare workers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, juvenile

court judges, librarians, press women and authors, curators of museums, secretaries of women's clubs and so forth; 40 per cent. (the largest single group in the Federation) were housewives; and the remaining 36 per cent. were teachers—in private schools, and in elementary and secondary public schools. Some held posts as principals, one, (Dr. A. E. Marty of Toronto, a Queen's graduate) was a School Inspector and a small proportion was on the staffs of the Universities. According to a Report of the Educational Committee of the Federation, "eighty-five per cent. of Canadian elementary and secondary teachers are women," but, "in the Universities, women constitute no more than five or six per cent. of the teaching staff, even including the temporary student demonstators." In fact, excluding "household science and nursing, women hold less than one per cent. of the permanent University posts." Thus it is evident that University work has hitherto offered a very limited field for women.

During the year, Judge Emily Murphy gave many lectures in the interests of the Anti-Narcotic Campaign; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Division of Child Welfare in the Department of Health at Ottawa, upon whom was conferred the Honorary degree of M.D. by the University of Toronto, brought out a new addition of her *Little Blue Books*, filled with excellent advice for the mothers, the homemakers and the householders of Canada; Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist, addressed many audiences in different Provinces under the auspices of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council; whilst in England, during the year, Hon. Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith appealed strongly for increased emigration to Canada on the part of domestic workers, particularly.

Amongst the tokens of recognition for various services bestowed on Canadian women during the year were: a decoration of two silver medals from the King of Italy to Mrs. H. J. Pendray, of Victoria, for service rendered during the War to Italian citizens and for her interest in the Italian Red Cross; a decoration from the Government of France for Mrs. W. H. Lovering, President of the Catholic Women's League, for services to the *Secours Nationale*; the appointment, by the Dominion Government, of Miss C. E. Carmichael, President of the National Council of Women, as a Patron of the Exhibition in Paris—the only woman thus honoured; the presentation of an illuminated address to Miss Frances M. Staton, who had been Chief of the Reference Division of the Public Library of Toronto, since its inception, thirty years before; and the conferring of an Honorary Life-Membership in the National Council of Women on Miss Agnes Machar, the well-known poet and historical writer, as "a tribute to her faithful efforts on behalf of women's organizations."

In a great many spheres an important but, by no means, new side of women's work in 1923 was voluntary and unpaid

social and religious service. Women had their place with men in numerous societies for missionary, humanitarian and other purposes; they had developed a multiplicity of organizations of their own, ranging from small local clubs to complex associations with federations and affiliations forming a network over the whole country, and reaching (through international unions and federations) far beyond its borders. In 1923, there were Canadian organizations which attempted to express the ideals and touch the lives of women at every point and, through them, the community. In fact, many people deprecated the number of organizations. Though the labours of women in their homes and for subsistence were immeasurably the larger part of the sum total of their work, it was a tangible fact that the work done by and through organizations was of vast importance to the country.

The National Council of Women. This central body which focussed the activities of many associations, celebrated its 30th birthday in 1923. It was organized by the Countess of Aberdeen in 1893 to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort, to promote unity and to produce force. The Associations which federated at that time were: the Women's Art Association, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Dominion Enfranchisement Association —now the Canadian Suffrage Association. This trio, representing diverse currents of the life and aspirations of women, had grown, by 1923, to a great federation of 60 Local Councils (themselves federations of associations banded together for a great variety of objects) and 15 National and 2 Provincial organized women's Societies. These were: the Canadian Association of Nursing Education, Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, Canadian Suffrage Association, Canadian Women's Press Club, Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union, Dominion Council of Canadian Girl Guides, Dominion Order of the King's Daughters, Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, Girls' Friendly Society of Canada, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto, Queen's University Alumnae, the Salvation Army in Canada, Victorian Order of Nurses, Women's Art Association of Canada, Ontario Women's Citizenship Association and the Ontario Women's Liberal Association.

In 1923. these organizations represented over 400,000 Canadian women. Then, and from the beginning, the National was affiliated with the International Council of Women, and had representation on each of the Standing Committees of that body. The Executive Committee of the National Council, for 1923, was as follows—Hon. President, Lady Byng of Vimy; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Robert Forke and the wives of the Lieut.-Governors; President, Miss C. E. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, N. S; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, of Toronto; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry

Carpenter, of Hamilton; Treasurer, Mrs. Sidney Tweed, of Waterloo. The Presidents of Local Councils and the Presidents or representatives of nationally-organized Societies in federation, were *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents.

National Vice-Presidents

Mrs. William Dennis, M.A.....Halifax	Mrs. Adam Shortt.....Ottawa
Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L...Toronto	Mrs. G. W. Kerby.....Calgary
Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn.....Ottawa	Mrs. William Allen.....Moose Jaw

Prof. C. M. Derick, M.A.....Montreal

Provincial Vice-Presidents

Alberta	Mrs. O. C. Edwards	MacLeod
British Columbia	Mrs. S. D. Scott	Vancouver
Manitoba	Mrs. S. E. Clement	Brandon
New Brunswick	Mrs. E. Atherton Smith	St. John
Nova Scotia	Mrs. John Stanfield	Truro
Ontario	Dr. Stowe Gullen	Toronto
Quebec	Dr. Ritchie England	Montreal
Saskatchewan	Mrs. E. W. Stapleford	Regina

The 30th annual Meeting was held June 20-27, 1923, at Dalhousie University, Halifax, with the National President, Miss Carmichael, in the Chair. In her address of welcome, Mrs. McManus, President of the Halifax Local Council, referred to the achievements of the N. C. W. in assisting many welfare organizations; in promoting legislation for the better protection of women and children; in prison reforms; in the care of the feeble-minded; and hoped that its influence might "appreciably aid in the shaping of a public opinion indicative of a high-minded, generous-hearted, tolerant and law-abiding people." The President emphasized, as the most important issue before the Meeting, Internationalism and the League of Nations.

Amongst the Resolutions passed at the meetings of the Executive Committee, was one urging the National Council of Women, in affiliation with the International, to continue an active propaganda to "keep before the people a broad outlook over the complicated problems of existing world relations," emphasizing the power of public opinion and the responsibility of the people themselves, for the open conduct of international affairs and the maintenance of a Peace policy by their governments. It was also resolved that the N. C. W. should continue to urge on the Governments and educational authorities the need of an organized system whereby the young might be taught to realize the inter-dependence of nations and the vital necessity of peaceful relations between them, for the well-being and prosperity of the world. A third Resolution was passed, requesting the Dominion Government to appoint a Canadian woman to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Great Britain and Autralia both having made such appointments.

Other Resolutions passed by the Executive:

1. Requested the Dominion Government to ask the British authorities to restrict poppy cultivation in India to a supply for the legitimate need for narcotics, and to cut off the surplus used in the illegal traffic in drugs.
2. Recommended the Provincial Executive Committees to consider the need for, and take action upon, the training and qualifying of the large body of untrained women who undertake maternity cases and give temporary assistance in the care of the home.

3. Reiterated the request to the Federal Government that prisoners in State Prisons should be given partial remuneration for their work, this to go toward the support of their families or be given, on release, to those without dependents to assist them in making a fresh start.

4. Demanded the revision of the Bank Act.

5. Requested, in view of the fact that Divisions officered by women had been already established in the Federal Departments of Health, Immigration and Soldiers' Pensions, that the Dominion Government should "create such a Division in the Department of Agriculture as would co-ordinate the activities of that Department dealing with questions relating directly to home life, both urban and rural.

6. Requested that the Federal Government aid the Provincial Governments to establish *sanatoria* for confinement and treatment of drug addicts.

7. Repeated the demand for an Amendment to the British North America Act, authorizing the appointment of women to the Senate.

In her Report, the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, referred to many of the above Resolutions and to certain incidents of the year. Addresses on the League of Nations had been given at meetings of the Executive, at Montreal, by Sir Robert Borden and, at Ottawa, by Madam Belier of Montreal. In February, the President and Secretary of the National Council had attended a special meeting of the League of Nations Society, and had agreed to submit names of representative women for membership in that body. During the year, permission was given by the Keeper of the Records at Ottawa for the placing of the chief correspondence and other documents of the National Council of Women, in the Archives.

The comprehensive Reports of the Provincial Vice-Presidents showed, in many of the Provinces, an inclination to urge legislation affecting the family and giving women more voice in the management of affairs concerning women and children. During the year, a delegation from the Provincial Executive of Alberta had waited on the Government to discuss the need for legislation on many subjects, including the amendment of the Divorce Law; that no discrimination of sex be permitted on grounds for relief; making wife-desertion an extraditable offence; asking for further custodial care of the mentally deficient.

In Manitoba, Resolutions were presented to the Legislature dealing with housing; public libraries; the Child Welfare Act; vocational bureaux; a minimum wage for young boys; raising the lawful age for marriage to eighteen for both males and females and the compulsory school age to sixteen; the service of women on juries in the cases of women and children. New Brunswick's Provincial Council recommended that women should be placed on the Board of Education and should be eligible, on certain conditions, in country districts for School Trustees. Dr. Stowe Gullen, for Ontario, reported five delegations to the Legislature asking attention to many matters, including a minimum wage for boys under eighteen, a Nursery Training School, a Vocational Bureau, help for unemployed soldiers, housing and town-planning, amendment of the statutes concerning the mentally deficient and the creation of a Department of Social

Welfare with its own Deputy Minister. Amendments were reported to the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, and to the Children's Act, by which the right of married mothers, to be equal co-guardians of their children with the fathers, was recognized. In Saskatchewan, the Provincial Council asked for the revision of the marriage laws. This Council specialized on anti-tuberculosis work for women, as the I. O. D. E. was caring for tuberculous children.

The work of the Standing Committees was summed up in reports which contained much of interest and importance. Amongst these may be mentioned, Mrs. O. C. Edwards' review of the Dominion and Provincial legislation of the year, as it affected women and children; Mrs. A. E. Cole's Report on Housing and Town-planning; Mrs. E. M. Murray's critical discussion of Taxation; Mrs. N. C. Smillie's Public Health Report; Mrs. Gordon Hewitt's report dealing with the "Conservation of Natural Resources." Mrs. Andrew's Report on Films and Printed Matter, described the efforts to prevent the showing of objectionable Motion pictures, and called attention to an all-Canadian picture corporation which had successfully screened many fine Canadian stories. The National Recreation Committee's Report (Convener, Mrs. Forbes Reid) contained a brief survey of what had been done in 23 towns and cities throughout the Dominion, in providing play-grounds and other recreational facilities and mentioned that the Universities of Toronto and McGill had established courses for Play-Leaders.

Miss C. E. Whitton, of Ottawa, the Convener of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, referred to immigration as "the key to National well-being"; advised the study of Oriental immigration; deplored the seriousness of the situation with regard to emigration to the United States; urged that women should be represented in all immigration conferences and said that the needs of women settlers were one of the strongest arguments in favour of the small community settlements, or of a scheme of land survey which would give to farm settlements hope of a little community life. Miss Whitton added the suggestion that it might be well for Local Councils, in centres desiring immigrants, to communicate with the National Convener and, through her, with the National Council in the country whose emigrants were desired. Mrs. J. C. MacIver's Report on Home Economics referred to the excessive mortality of mothers at childbirth and of young infants. Two special Reports given were on "Maternity Benefits," prepared by Mrs. O. C. Edwards, and "Maternity Care in Canada", prepared by Mrs. J. C. Hanington. The latter stressed the lack of efficent care in 50 per cent. of the cases, which neither the medical, nursing profession nor hospitals could reach.

Amongst the important Resolutions passed were the following:

1. That the Federal Government should fix, by Statute, a definite date for the close of navigation on the Great Lakes.
2. That a telegram should be sent to the Prime Minister reiterating the belief of the N. C. W. that married women should have the right to take out naturalization papers as if they were *femmes sole.*
3. That the Criminal Code should be so amended as to cause adultery to be recognized as a crime.
4. That the Criminal Code should be so amended as to make possible the imprisonment of those found in a house of prostitution, without option of a fine.
5. That the Federal Government be asked for more careful supervision of dance-halls, theatres and other places of amusement, and that women should be placed on the Boards of Censorship of Motion Pictures, wherever possible.
6. That a protest should be entered against the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, founded in 1900 by Mrs. Clark Murray of Montreal, had, in 1923, 8 Provincial, 29 Municipal, 636 Primary and 50 Children's Chapters, with approximately 30,000 members. The 23rd Annual Meeting was held at Quebec, June 11 to 16. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and Mrs. C. M. de R. Finniss, Regent of the Municipal Chapter, welcomed the delegates to the city. Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, the National President, reviewed the outstanding work of the year, laying stress on the War Memorial as one of the most valuable contributions to the future of the Country, touching on the Immigration and Child Welfare work and the interest shown in Occupational Therapy and commending the Chapters on their ready response to the appeals for the fire sufferers of Northern Ontario. In affiliation with the Order, were the National Chapters of Bermuda, working largely along educational lines; Newfoundland reporting, chiefly, efforts for children and young people; and the Bahamas, making special endeavours to encourage native industries.

Allied organizations represented were: the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States, for which Mrs. P. H. Gregory reported, and the National Society of the Daughters of the British Empire in the United States, both of which made it a chief aim to provide homes for British old people, while Mrs. Cooke Adams, representative of the last-named society, stated that in many quiet ways its influence had been "exerted to offset the vicious anti-British propaganda" which had been "flooding the United States."

The Order worked in more or less close co-operation with many organizations, British or Canadian, notably with the Victoria League and with the Navy League of Canada, to which 46 Chapters in Canada contributed $2,295. Other Chapters throughout the country showed their interest in the League by special contributions to Relief and Pension Funds, Seamen's Homes, etc. by supplying kit bags for members of the Boys' Naval Brigades, and by educational efforts concerning the work of the British Navy and the Merchant Service.

The Reports of the Standing Committees indicated the amount and variety of work accomplished by the Order. The South African Graves Committee reported a delay in the placing of the Monument at Bloemfontein, owing to a strike at the quarries; the Committee for Work in India stated that many Chapters were supporting and educating girls through the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, whilst others contributed to the support of nurses in the Zenana hospitals. Miss Joan Arnoldi, Convener of the Committee on Immigration, declared it was the duty of the Order to urge an active campaign on the part of the Dominion authorities to secure Canada's fair share of the immigration from the British Isles and other countries where suitable citizens for the Dominion might be found. Members of this Committee, reporting for each Province, spoke of efforts to Canadianize and make the new-comers feel at home. Mrs. Green, for Saskatchewan, emphasized the needs of the Barnardo boys. Other representatives told of meeting the boats at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and of efforts to assist and cheer the new arrivals.

The Committee, appointed in 1921, completed the drafting of the Constitution in 1923. Miss Charlotte Whitton reported on the Child Welfare activities of the I. O. D. E. and urged that Chapters and members should co-operate with existing agencies and examine and know the social conditions within the community. She cited the mortality rates where mothers had practically no medical or nursing attention at childbirth and stated that, "roughly speaking, Canada loses one child before one year old for each twelve born, and has from 14,000 to 17,000 feeble-minded persons in her population." She urged the provision of recreation facilities, and suggested that prosperous urban Chapters should provide medical help for needy outlying districts.

Miss Constance B. Laing, National Educational Secretary, reported on the War Memorial which consisted of three parts: (1) Bursaries of $1,000, afterwards increased to $1,200, payable in four annual instalments, for sons and daughters of deceased and totally disabled soldiers and sailors; (2) Post-graduate scholarships in British universities; (3) Distribution of War Memorial pictures to schools. From May 1st, 1922, to Apr. 15, 1923, contributions to the Fund amounted to $25,541, disbursements to $18,866, and the balance, on Apr. 15, 1923, was $331,507, The total amount contributed from 1919 was $353,468. In 1923, there were 15 applicants for the Canadian Bursaries, none of these being from Quebec or Prince Edward Island, where apparently the children of soldiers, of the class intended, were too young to apply. With one exception—that of a candidate from Nova Scotia—all the scholars of 1922 (when the state of the funds permitted the award of eleven) passed their first year's examination in 1923. The winners of the Canadian Bursaries for 1923 were: Alberta, Gladys Sorenson; British Columbia, Harry Nel-

Mrs. Arthur Murphy ("Janey Canuck")
Police Magistrate and Judge of the Juvenile Court, Edmonton.

Jeanne Gordon
Canadian Prima Donna, the Metropolitan Grand Opera, New York.

son Wells and Day Walker; Manitoba, Dorothy H. Goff; New Brunswick, Ralph H. McKee and Charles M. Jones; Nova Scotia, Elsie E. Maxwell; Ontario, Alexander Ballachey; Saskatchewan, Clara M. Faulds. Three holders of Bursaries, Edward White of Saskatchewan and Kathleen Dodds of British Columbia (both of the 1921 group) and Dorothy Wright of Ontario (of the 1922 group) won university scholarships.

In 1922-3 there were 26 holders of Bursaries and it was stated that, for the next fourteen years, there would be 34 in attendance at Canadian Universities. The first two I. O. D. E. Bursary holders, Miss Mary Gartside of Moose Jaw, and Edgar W. Steacie of Westmount (winner of a British Association medal) graduated creditably in 1923. Four post-graduate scholarships—for which there were 19 candidates—were granted. The candidates, selected by their respective Provinces, were: Quebec, Elizabeth C. Monk, B.A., McGill University; Ontario, Hartley Munro Thomas, B.A., Queen's University; Manitoba, George Hasted Dowker, B.A., University of Manitoba; Saskatchewan, Claude Elvis Lewis, B.A., University of Saskatchewan. All four candidates attended Oxford. It was intended that, when the Fund was completed, 9 post-graduate scholars should be sent to Britain annually—one from each Province.

The War Memorial Pictures sent to the schools were framed by Chapters and School Boards, assisted by the Department of Education. The sum of $1,500 was raised and divided amongst the Provincial Chapters for framing the pictures for exhibition purposes, express, etc. At the request of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia, a set was sent to his Office at Melbourne. During 1922, the "Annual Competition for the Encouragement of Canadian Letters" was established. The prize-winner in the Short Story Competition was Mrs. Beatrice Redpath, for a story called "Leggatt's Pond". In 1923 this prize of $200 was given by Mrs. R. W. Wood, of Fernie, B. C. A prize of $100 annually, for 10 years, to be awarded for the best one-act play submitted to the Order, had been given by the late Mrs. Preble MacIntosh, Regent of Montreal Municipal Chapter and this was awarded to George E. Clough for his play *The Striker*.

The National Educational Secretary announced that a catalogue of books suitable for prizes and for libraries had been issued during 1923 and made special mention of Sir Henry Newbolt's stirring appeal at the National Conference of Education for the use of the Bible as literature. The Chapters assisted 91 children in secondary education and placed 91 libraries in schools. The Chapters of Ontario and Quebec stressed secondary education for Soldiers' children; those of Manitoba, the distribution of libraries; those of Saskatchewan, the encouragement of the Boy Scout movement; whilst in British Columbia, the presentation of flags was a popular work. Miss Laing earnestly recommended a united effort "to stamp out all

anti-British, Communistic and Bolshevistic propoganda" and to counteract "the effort made to influence the children."

Taking instances at random in fields other than education, the St. John Chapters made garments for the Red Cross and the Victorian Order of Nurses, provided milk and biscuits for a free kindergarten and took up work, through the Victorian League, of inter-correspondence within the Empire; the Brant Chapter, as auxiliary to the Brant Sanitorium, supplied delicacies for the inmates and furnished rooms in the new residence for the nurses; London Chapters were responsible for a magnificent children's hospital and Windsor Chapters also had a splendid hospital to their credit. Chapters in Toronto held "showers" for soldiers' families, for the Frontier College and lumber camps, gave comforts for the tuberculous and entertainments for the blind; Chapters of Sherbrooke, Quebec, cared for 23 patients for an average of 89 days each in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Saskatoon's Military Chapter planted 266 elm-trees on either side of the "Next-of-Kin Memorial Avenue" leading to the Cross of Sacrifice. Similar services were carried out in many other centres during the year.

An outstanding incident at the Annual Meeting was the Speech of Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, expressing the opinion that "the greatest peacemaker and the greatest civilizer was the meeting of men and women face to face, and a communication of their ideals and sentiments and feelings at first hand," that such meetings were statesmen's work of the finest quality and of the utmost importance, adding "Whenever you meet, that is one great thing that you are doing—you are drawing this Dominion closer together." Later, in his Address on "the League of Nations," he besought the members of the I. O. D. E. to put their force behind the endeavour against war and in favour of peace. The response was a unanimously carried Resolution "that the Order take up membership in the League of Nations Society in Canada and that the various Chapters be asked to join local branches wherever they exist.

Other Resolutions passed were to the effect that the Order should have I. O. D. E. Girl Guide Companies; that the delegates were "thoroughly in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Big Sister Association, Incorporated, as set forth in the Charter, granted Feb. 9, 1923; and that it strongly protested against lifting the ban on the entry of ex-enemy aliens to Canada under the heading of farmers, farm-labourers and domestics."

The following were the National officers for 1923-4, including those Vice-Presidents who took office in right of their position as Provincial Presidents—

President	Mrs. P. E. Doolittle	Toronto
Vice-President	Miss R. M. Church	Toronto
Vice-President	Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns	Toronto
Vice-President	Mrs. A. F. Rutter	Toronto
Vice-President	Mrs. Wolley Dod	Calgary
Vice-President	Mrs. A. U. DePencier	Vancouver

Vice-President	Mrs. Colin H. Campbell	Winnipeg
Vice-President	Mrs. A. H. McLeod	Fredericton
Vice-President	Mrs. Geoffrey Morrow	Halifax
Vice-President	Mrs. H. F. Burkholder	Hamilton
Vice-President	Mrs. D. M. Balfour	Regina
Secretary	Miss S. Galt	Toronto
Treasurer	Mrs. J. U. Power	Toronto
Organizing Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Malcolmson	St. Catharines
Educational Secretary	Miss W. Gordon	Kingston
Ass't. Educational Secretary	Mrs. W. B. Horkins	Toronto
Echoes Secretary	Mrs. W. H. Barker	Toronto
Standard Bearer	Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood	Elkhorn

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. 1897 was the birth year of the Women's Institutes, when three of these organizations came into being in Ontario—at Stoney Creek, Whitby and Kemble. The motto "For Home and Country" was adopted early and, at first, the home side of the work was emphasized, but gradually the scope of the Institutes widened to include "such activities as providing scholarships in the agricultural colleges for boys and girls of the community; the formation of Boys' and Girls' Clubs to increase the interest and liking of the young people for rural life; the study of laws protecting women and children, conducting campaigns for child welfare and better nursing facilities in isolated districts (particularly in pre-natal and maternity work); the Canadianization of new citizens; the betterment of school and other community conditions; the opening of rest rooms in villages, towns and on Fair grounds for the use of farmers' wives and children; the installation of libraries in these rest rooms; community singing and other social interests, bringing to women in isolated districts wider vision by contract with other groups of women, a linking up of the women of the country, villages, towns and cities, in any effort to the community.

During the War the Women's Institutes provided a means of obtaining the co-operation of the rural communities in such vital matters as food control, conservation, and greater production as well as in Red Cross activities. The Provincial Women's Institutes were assisted by small grants from the Provincial Governments and by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture under the Provisions of the Dominion Agricultural Instructions Act. The work was directed by a Superintendent, an officer of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, who had under him a corps of women lecturers or demonstators. In 1923 the paid-up membership for the Province was, approximately, 100,000.

In 1923 (June 13-16), the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada—which included the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan and Quebec and, also, the *Cercles des Fermières* of the latter Province—held its 3rd Biennial Convention at Fredericton, N. B., with Mrs. William Todd of Orillia in the Chair. The principal speaker at the opening session was Miss Annie Playfair of Hartney, Man., who discussed "Women's Institutes from a National Viewpoint" and recommended the establishment of a Women's Division for Institute work in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Miss Helen Beardmore, Corresponding

Secretary, also urged an effort in this direction and emphasized the importance of the linking up of the work of the various Women's Institutes by the formation of Standing Committees of Health, etc., with Branch and Provincial Conveners, thus establishing a machinery of communication between the smallest branch and the National activities. Later, a Resolution was passed directing that the Federal Government be asked to establish a Women's Institute Division in the Department of Agriculture, and a Committee was appointed to draft the policy of the proposed division. Other Resolutions dealt with the appointment of women to the Senate of Canada, maternity nursing services, representation of the Federated Women's Institutes on the Council of Health, and the embodiment of the proceedings of the Convention in a Year Book in order to meet a frequent request for information as to the aims and achievements of the Federation. The Committee on Budget and Finances recommended raising, in each of the Provinces, certain sums ranging from $100 to $500 a year to make up a two-year Budget of $4,700.

The following officers were elected for 1923-25:

President	Mrs. David Watt	Birtle
1st Vice-President	Miss A. Stewart	Grand Pré
2nd Vice-President	Mrs. William Todd	Orillia
Corresponding Secretary	Mrs. H. M. Speechly	Winnipeg
Recording Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Rogers	Fort Saskatchewan
Treasurer	Mrs. H. Crocker	Moncton
Publicity Secretary	Mrs. Price	Calgary

Conveners of Standing Committees: Education and Better Schools, Dr. A. E. Marty, Toronto; Legislation, Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Davidson, Sask.; Health and Child Welfare, Mrs. V. S. McLachlin, Victoria, B. C.; Agriculture, Miss Helen Beardmore, Meadowvale, Ont.; National Events, Mrs. Le Baron, North Hatley, Que.; Immigration, Mrs. H. E. Lawrence, St. John, N. B.; and Mrs. M. E. Lyne, Creston, B. C.; Home Economics, Mrs. W. W. Baird, Nappan, N. S.; Canadian Industries, Mrs. N. M. Henderson, Duncan, B. C.

The newly-elected President had had a peculiarly varied and interesting experience as an Institute woman. In 1919 she had become Provincial President for Manitoba and had attended the Conference at Winnipeg in that year, when the idea of the Federated Women's Institutes became an accomplished fact. It was in 1910 that an Institute was formed at Birtle, then a village of about 600 population, with Mrs. Watt as its first President. It was interested in Red Cross work during the War; it gathered together a library of over 1,200 books; opened a rest-room with a woman in charge who dispensed tea, daily; introduced hot lunches into the schools; supported the doctor when he tried to stir up interest in public health; and, after a while, Birtle had a cottage hospital with $1,700 worth of its equipment to the credit of the Institute.

From hundreds of country places all over the Dominion came reports of similar—yet more varied—efforts to serve the

community. In Ontario, during 1923, more than a dozen Institutes established or aided libraries, and a very large number worked for the schools—improving the buildings; arranging for hot lunches; providing pianos, play-ground equipment, prizes, fly-screens, magic lanterns; introducing the teaching of music and community singing; and, in one instance (where the Institute found that near Lanark village, many children who had "passed the Entrance" lacked the opportunity for further education), the women raised a few hundred dollars to help to make up the salary of an additional teacher, so that a "Continuation" class could be carried on.

In Saskatchewan, the Home-makers co-operated with the Women Grain-Growers and other organizations to make a success of the home-nursing classes, conducted in 70 places, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Public Health, with the result that there was an attendance of 3,500 women and girls. In Alberta, extension lecturers and demonstrators were sent to each of the Women's Institutes (about 400 in all) once during the year, and courses in dress-making, nursing, etc., were given when they were applied for. In 1923 there were, in Quebec, 70 Women's Clubs, or *Cercles des Fermières*, with a membership of 4,740 French-Canadian farmers' wives and daughters under the general supervision of Alphonse Désilets, B.S.A., with headquarters at the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Their motto "Cling to the Home and the Farm", was carried out in endeavours to keep the rural population on the land, protect it against the lure of the city and foster a love for family, farm and community life.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Dr. Helen MacMurchy addressed the Women's Institute delegates, who assembled, in October, at the Eastern Ontario Convention in Ottawa. Paying tribute to Institutes as "the greatest and finest women's organization in Canada". Mrs. Pankhurst begged for the support of the farm women in "the great crusade to rid Canada of the scourge of venereal disease." "Help us to educate the people of the Dominion to the necessity of a single standard of morals—that of the highest. Teach your children reverence for the marriage vow of men and women—instil into their minds the belief in purity of body, mind and soul." Dr. MacMurchy spoke on Child Welfare, stressing the great need of medical and nursing care at childbirth, and emphasizing the necessity of continued medical care of the mother after the birth of the child.

Women's Canadian Clubs. These were organized for the purpose of building up "a useful Canadian citizenship from Coast to Coast" and, in 1923, numbered 39, with a total membership of over 18,000. There were clubs at St. Andrew's, St. John and St. Stephen, in New Brunswick; Quebec and Montreal in Quebec; Barrie, Belleville, Bowmanville, Brantford, Chapleau, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener and Waterloo, London (which had, also, the only Girls' Canadian

Club), North Bay, Orillia, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, St. Catharines, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury and Toronto, in Ontario; Brandon and Winnipeg in Manitoba; Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon (organized in 1923 with Mrs. Donald Maclean as President), in Saskatchewan; Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta; Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria, in British Columbia.

Through the agency of these Clubs, the women of Canada were given opportunities of hearing Addresses and Lectures by the leading men and women of the country and by noted visitors from abroad. They provided forums for the discussion of matters relating to Empire problems and efforts at Canadianization, particularly; and they strongly encouraged development of the arts and literature.

Contributions were made to assist the Girl Guides, the Victorian Order of Nurses and Children's Aid Work; and outstanding events of the season were the unveiling of a fountain in Stanley Park as a Memorial to Pauline Johnson, and the completion, by the payment of $450, of the desired $2,000 needed for a scholarship (of about $100 per annum) for Canadian History in the University of British Columbia. During the year, the Montreal Club gave $500 to the Society of the League of Nations, and the Winnipeg W. C. C. brought out a most interesting volume on *Women of Red River*, based largely upon the recollections of 12 pioneer women who were the Club's guests of honour on the day when the book was published.

Women's Political Organizations. The association of women for political purposes (in the broad sense of citizenship and the narrower one of support to some particular party) included the Canadian Suffrage Association, which was trying to complete its work for the enfranchisement of Canadian women by pressing for the extension of Provincial suffrage to the women of Quebec, whose right to vote at Dominion and Municipal Elections had been conceded.

The Toronto League of Women Voters was organized, with Mrs. John Bruce as President, early in 1923, to develop interest in good citizenship and encourage women to realize their responsibility as voters. Vancouver also formed a Women's Civic League during the year. The Women's Political League of Calgary showed particular interest in the Minimum Wage Bill. The Citizenship Committee of the Local Council of Women, as appeared in Mrs. Becker's Report at the N. C. W. Annual Meeting, did much to educate women in their duties and responsibilities as citizens, and to forward many kinds of community work. There were numerous other political organizations of women which, whilst sharing in many of the aims of the Citizenship Committees and non-partisan leagues, had a distinctly party plank in their platforms. An outstanding event in this connection was the organization at Ottawa, on June 3, 1923, of the National

Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs, when Premier W. L. Mackenzie King was the principal speaker.

The Ontario Women's Liberal Association with Mrs. H. H. Carpenter of Hamilton, as President, was another 1923 organization. Mrs. Grant Needham was President of the Women's Liberal Association of Toronto in 1923. The Conservative Women of Toronto were well organized, following the same plan as the Men's Association in having a Conservative Organization for each of the 8 Wards. These 8 Women's Conservative Associations in Toronto combined and formed an Association consisting of all the officers of the various Women's Ward Associations of Toronto, known as the Women's Liberal Conservative Auxiliary Association of Toronto, with Mrs. Cyril Rudge, President.

The Canadian Federation of University Women held its 2nd Tri-ennial meeting at Minaki, Ont. (Aug. 29-31, 1923) when Mrs. Walter Vaughan of Montreal was elected President. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams of Winnipeg was the first President of the Federation, which was organized in 1920. The Canadian body was affiliated with the International Federation of University Women—President, Mrs. Alys Russell, London, England. In 1923 there were University Women's Clubs at Brandon, Edmonton, Kitchener and Waterloo, London, Moose Jaw, Ottawa, Regina, St. Catharines, Saskatoon, Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg, and 4 Alumnae Associations—Queen's at Kingston, Western University at London, McGill at Montreal, and Wesley at Winnipeg—with a total membership of 1,313, 33 of these being in both University Clubs and Alumnae Associations. The degrees held by the members were conferred by 75 different Universities—of which 15 were in Canada (with 1,198 graduates), 13 in the British Isles and 44 in the United States. Eighty-one per cent. of the members held the Bachelor's degree; 11 per cent the Master's; 1 per cent. the Doctor's.

From the Report of the Educational Committee it appeared that, in 1923, women formed nearly one-half of the total undergraduate student body in the Faculty of Arts, but that only an inconsiderable proportion, as compared with men, continued their studies beyond the undergraduate stage to the advanced degrees or made any contributions to knowledge by research. The number of women registering for graduate work who proceeded to a degree was, compared with men, in the ratio of 1 to 13. A *questionnaire*, dealing with the above and kindred subjects, was sent to the presidents of universities and to a number of women teachers and, in reply, opinions were expressed that financial considerations tended to discourage women from entering on long, advanced courses, and that "the expectation of marriage" led to a half-hearted attitude of women towards pure learning and professional life, while university adminstrators were inclined to "choose a man for any position of responsibility as a woman is liable to abandon it for marriage

just after she has learned to do her work well." The most important concrete effort of the Federation was the offer and maintenance of the European Scholarship of $1,000, which, in 1923, was awarded to Miss Margaret Cameron, M. A., of McGill University. She had specialized in the study of "Comparative Literature.

One of the associations in the Federation—Queen's University Alumnae Association, President, Miss Charlotte Whitton—having assumed the responsibility of raising $80,000 towards the expense of erecting a Women's Residence and Union, was jubilant over the attainment of this long-toiled-for object, and it was hoped that the building, when completed, would do for the women of Queen's what Hart House had done for the men of the University of Toronto.

Nursing Organizations in Canada have developed along altruistic and professional lines. Important amongst the professional organizations was the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses—President, Miss Jean Browne—founded in 1908 by Miss M. A. Snively, Superintendent of Nurses in the General Hospital, Toronto. The National Association had, in 1923, two sections—public health and private duty. The Canadian Association of Nursing Education with Miss F. M. Shaw of McGill University as President, at its Annual Convention in Toronto, in June, 1923, voluntarily decided that it was in the best interests of the profession in Canada, that the Association should lose its identity and continue its activities as a Section of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.

During its 16 years' existence, the Canadian Association of Nursing Education had worked, amongst other things, for Nursing Departments in the Universities and, by 1923, McGill University had a School for Graduate Nurses, under the direction of Miss Madeline Shaw; the University of Western Ontario, London, had a Public Health Nurses' Division—of which Miss Margaret McDermid was at the head—and courses were arranged for: Board of Health, Child Welfare, Industrial and Public School Nurses; the University of British Columbia had a Department of Nursing, with Miss Ethel I. Johns, R.N., as Assistant-Professor. A descrtpion of these courses was sent, through the National Council of Women, to Lady Aberdeen, Convener of the Health Committee of the International Council.

Not less significant was a discussion, at the C. A. N. E. Annual Meeting, of a development of nursing education at the other end of the scale—that of training for a Nursing-Housekeeper service. Miss Mabel Gray, in charge of this study in Regina, Saskatchewan, gave an account of the work and Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Miss Jean I. Gunn Superintendent of Nurses in Toronto General Hospital) and Mrs. Charlotte Hanington (head of the Victorian Order of Nurses) spoke earnestly of the need of such a subsidiary service. Each section of the

Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses had its own officers, and was practically self-governing. The National Executive confined its administration to matters of commonweal to the profession at large. It dealt, also, with international matters.

The cohesion of the National Organization was put to a test by efforts to erect a Memorial at Ottawa to the Canadian nursing sisters who lost their lives in the Great War. The objective of $35,000 was raised before the end of 1923. In February, a National Office and a Bureau of Nursing information was established in Winnipeg. *The Canadian Nurse* with a circulation of over 10,000 copies continued as the organ of the Association.

The founding of the Victorian Order of Nurses, as a Diamond Jubilee Memorial in honour of Queen Victoria, was the patriotic inspiration on the part of the Countess of Aberdeen, for it did excellent service in the "building up of Canada", by caring for the sick and educating the people on matters of health and a higher standard of living. In 1923, Lady Byng of Vimy was Hon. President and C. A. Magrath, President. During the year the 300 nurses of the Order worked in 65 districts; ushered into the world "every fifteenth baby born in Canada"; and made 561,510 visits, of which 404,440 were on nursing service, a substantial increase over the previous year's number, while purely educational visits showed a decided decrease. The infant-welfare visits numbered 48,329, showing a decrease in comparison with 1922, but this was partly accounted for by greater co-operation with other health organizations doing Child Welfare work.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report showed the ordinary revenue of the year (without the sale of Victory bonds) as $20,915, and the expenditure as $37,934. Where the patient could afford to pay, the charge was from 10 cents to $1.00 the visit but over 51,000 free visits were made. The total fees amounted to $210,830 and the Metropolitan Insurance fees (for their policyholders) to $99,955. There had been an acute shortage of nurses and, to overcome this deficiency, certain local centres of the Order were to be asked to admit all qualified graduate nurses for a period of two months' probation at a minimum salary. New districts had been opened in Barrie, New Liskeard, Huntsville, Sturgeon Falls, Niagara Falls, Renfrew, Smith's Falls and Napanee. The Order had continued the policy of granting scholarships to graduate nurses desiring a course in Public Health at a University, on the basis of a year's service with the Order upon the completion of the course. Fourteen scholarships had been awarded for 1923-24. The Toronto District Superintendent reported a steady increase in the work with a total of 10,105 patients—or 626 more than in 1922; the staff consisted of 45 nurses, 17 part-time nurses and 42 University Public Health students doing part-time field work. In November, the Board of Governors accepted the resignation of Mrs. J. C. Hannington

and, in her stead, appointed Miss Elizabeth Smillie, R.N., R.R.C., as Chief Superintendent.

St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Association was a Roman Catholic Organization, with headquarters in Toronto, and had Mrs. H. T. Kelly for its President during 1923. It was a smaller organization and not Dominion-wide, but was run on the same lines as the Victorian Order of Nurses. At its 16th Annual Meeting, reported Receipts for the current year were $14,321, patients cared for 2,175 (of whom 1,459 were unable to pay any fees), and visits made, 10,831.

Another active Toronto association was the Samaritan Club, President Mrs. Morden Neilson. It was founded to assist in the campaign against tuberculosis, dealing especially with the families amongst whom the disease existed, by building up the resistance of those who had been exposed to the infection, and thus preventing the development of further cases. Assistance was given to 143 families during the year.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union. Founded in 1883 to discourage the use of liquor, this organization held the last Biennial meeting in 1922, when Mrs. Gordon Wright of London was re-elected President. In the National Union the work was carried on through 34 departments, each with its superintendent.

The Provincial Unions also worked through numerous departments which differed in number and scope according to circumstances. Much attention was paid to work amongst lumbermen and railway employees, sailors, fishermen and miners, wherever this class of men were found. Lighthouse keepers and Militia men were supplied with literature and comforts. Efforts were made by many different unions to assist in the helping and Canadianizing of the too often neglected foreigners. In British Columbia, for instance, the organization had a Missionary, Miss Sproule, who worked amongst the Japanese, Chinese and others requiring Missionary endeavour, and instilled temperance, hygiene and sanitation ideas into these people.

The year 1923 was marked by progress and expansion in many directions. The National Union accepted the responsibility of supporting a White Ribbon missionary in India; specialized in the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction; and planned to have a set of graded text-books for use in Canada. In Ontario, Cora Stottart's booklet entitled *Alcohol in Experience and Experiment*, was placed in many of the schools and 150,000 leaflets, setting forth the benefits of the Ontario Temperance Act, were distributed. Another effort to educate the children in Ontario on temperance lines was by offering prizes for essay-writing competitions and poster-making, showing the effects of alcohol and tobacco—1,000 essays and 50 posters were received. Many of the posters were extremely original, and the best were made into lantern slides.

In all the Provinces the campaign against salacious magazines and literature was continued. The Travellers' Aid

Department was under Dr. Sara B. Detwiler who was, also, World's Superintendent of Travellers' Aid and, during the year, organized "Travellers' Aids" in Ontario, intending to take up this work in the Western Provinces at a latter date. Nova Scotia W. C. T. U. Travellers' Aids gave assistance at various places to women with children, very young travellers, foreigners who could speak little English and girls incapable of looking after themselves. Toronto Travellers' Aid Department reported a year of heavy traffic at the Union Station and at regular and special trains (for boat passengers) coming in from early morning till late at night, and 10,630 persons—many of them girls—assisted. Alberta told of many incidents showing the great need in this country for such beneficent agency. In Manitoba, the members of the W. C. T. U. made a hard fight for retention of Prohibition, but were disappointed in the result of the Referendum taken on June 20, when the people voted to adopt the system of Government sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Mrs. Cynthia Ward, President of the Toronto District Union, made an earnest plea at the Annual Meeting for the development of municipal recreational facilities as a means of preventing evil practices, emphasizing the value of healthy sports under good leadership and good conditions, and the Report of the year's work showed that the recently enlarged Willard Hall, besides having two hundred girls in residence, had become the centre for girls who lived elsewhere, but had been banded together in the Recreation Club.

The Provincial Presidents, who were *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Canadian Union, were:

Alberta	Mrs. L. C. McKinney	Claresholm
British Columbia	Mrs. T. H. Wright	Vancouver
Manitoba	Mrs. George Belton	Winnipeg
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	Mrs. Effie Bruce	Campbellton
Nova Scotia	Mrs. B. C. Morrison	Halifax
Ontario	Mrs. William Pugsley	Toronto
Quebec	Mrs. James Geggie	Beauport
Saskatchewan	Mrs. W. P. Reekie	Regina

Work for Young Women and Girls. There were, in 1923, a number of organizations which aimed to give opportunities of physical, mental and spiritual development to Canadian girls, and which provided for the protection of girls employed away from home. A long list might be made of these associations in connection with those of adult women, such as the Girls' Institutes, the "Y's" of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Junior Branches of the Women's Missionary Societies, but only a few of the organizations chiefly devoted to girls' work can be mentioned. The International Order of King's Daughters, with branches in all the Provinces, held their Triennial Convention at Vancouver, in June, 1922, when Miss A. M. Brown was re-elected Dominion President. The Order had Guilds in Ottawa and St. John, where Boarding homes for business girls and classes were conducted on various subjects; Rest and Lunch

Rooms were established in Toronto and Victoria, while in many different centres "Circles" gathered periodically for social and mission work. A Home for aged couples in New Brunswick, a well-equipped little hospital at Duncan, B. C., and a Summer Crêche on the Mountain at Montreal were King's Daughters' institutions.

The Girls' Friendly Society, founded in England, under the auspices of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Church, took up the work in Canada during 1882. A very helpful plan was that a girl leaving one city or one country for another should be commended to an Associate of the Society in the city or country to which she is going, with the expectation that this Associate would take a sympathetic interest in her welfare. All Associates were members of the Church of England, but girls of any creed or nationality were allowed membership. During its fifty-four years' existence the organization spread to almost every part of the British Empire, to Northern and Central Europe, the United States, Japan, China and other countries.

In many large cities, supervised boarding houses had been established by 1923, and Toronto and Hamilton each had a G. F. S. Lodge (or Home) with an Associate of the Society in charge. The Toronto Lodge was enlarged during the year. There was also a Holiday House at Hamilton Beach, Ontario, and a Camp at Grand Beach, near Winnipeg. Throughout Canada there were about 45 parochial Branches, which contributed, during the year, $859 to the hospital connected with Captain the Rev. William Antle's Columbia Coast Mission, $2,800 to parochial objects, and about $500 for social service. The membership in Canada was about 1,400. Miss Nordheimer was President of the Central Council. The Society was affiliated with the Girl Guides, and there were, in 1923, G. F. S. Troops in a number of Canadian cities.

The Big Sister Association, incorporated Feb. 9, 1923, was founded in 1913 to prevent delinquency amongst girls; to keep them out of the Courts; to give them opportunity to develop character and personality; and to deal with girls who had become problems or who had been brought before the Juvenile Court. The Association enlisted volunteers as "Big Sisters," with Mrs. J. B. Cleveland as President of the Toronto Association in 1923. 552 cases of individual girls were handled, and 53 Big Sisters gave voluntary service. In addition, there was a paid staff of 5 specially trained and experienced social workers. Before 1923, 7 other Associations had branched off from the original Toronto "Big Sister Association." There were both a Roman Catholic and a Jewish organization in Toronto, a Protestand a Catholic Association in Hamilton, and other units in Montreal, Ottawa and Edmonton.

The Young Women's Christian Association, with Dominion Headquarters in Toronto had, in 1923, branches in 39 centres,

including Ottawa and other chief cities throughout Canada, with a membership of 19,011. The Annual Meeting was held on Feb. 22-23 at Toronto. Mrs. R. W. Angus was Acting President and Miss Marion B. Ferguson, Acting General Secretary. Two important appointments were made during the year: that of Miss Bertha Hamilton as National Industrial Secretary and of Miss Winifred Hutchison as National Immigration and Travellers' Aid Secretary. Under the latter, the immigration work had branched out widely, and workers had been placed at three ports to meet the oncoming tide of immigrants—Miss F. Gass at Halifax; Miss D. Bishop at St. John, and Miss A. Ross at Quebec.

Through this Department, Canada became a part of the International Migration Service, including 18 countries, and operated under the World's Y.W.C.A., with the object of enabling immigrants to overcome the obstacles of customs' laws and regulations between various countries, and to protect them from unscrupulous profiteers. The *personnel* of this organization in different countries was Protestant or Catholic, according to that country's bias; the Secretaries kept themselves informed on laws and regulations of travel, costs, etc., and the closest international communication was kept up between the 18 bureaux. In one month, requests for service came from Sweden, Belgium, Constantinople, Poland, France, Greece, Jamaica, England, Scotland, the United States and Mexico. Sometimes an affidavit was required promising support or marriage, before the necessary pass-port could be secured and the migrant started on her journey.

For protection in travelling, the Coast-to-Coast Travellers' Aid Service had been established and, for mitigating the loneliness of Canada's new citizens, "the follow-up work" had been well developed by 1923, and migration workers at the ports sent names and addresses of migrants—especially unaccompanied women and children—to the Y.W.C.A. Secretary, if their destination was near one of the branches. If, however, the newcomer was going to a rural district, these particulars were sent to a Y.W.C.A. corresponding member, of whom there were 200 scattered throughout Canada, who made suitable arrangements for the safe arrival and direction of the newcomer.

The Association began its work in the Dominion in 1873 and an important event of 1923 was the celebration, by the Toronto Association, of its 50th anniversary, which took the form of a Special Building Campaign, in May. When searching the old records for historical data, the Committee discovered that the first piece of Y.W.C.A. Immigration work in Canada was done by volunteer workers at the old Immigration shed on Strachan Avenue, Toronto, in 1873. The National Board of the United States loaned a Campaign team, which gave almost a month of splendid work in preparation for the final drive. Preceding the actual canvass, the girl members presented the

pageant, "Through the Centuries," showing the development of Industry from the primitive handicrafts to modern production. The Campaign proved a most effective educational force, and the returns of approximately $300,000 made possible much needed expansion. Before the close of the year, the re-building of the old Administration Building in Toronto was well under way and, at Vancouver, there was a $30,000 Campaign for extension work and a new Gymnasium.

In September, 1923, a Conference of representatives from the three British Columbia Associations was held in Victoria, with the Provincial Vice-President in the Chair. During the meeting, representatives from other organizations assembled with the Y.W.C.A. delegates, to discuss how the Association could co-operate with other Social Organizations. In November, Provincial Committee meetings were held at Calgary for Alberta and at Regina for Saskatchewan. The opening of new branch residences in 1923 marked the progress made by the branches in Medicine Hat and Prince Albert. The foreign work of the Y.W.C.A. was carried on in Japan, China and India. In Japan, the Secretaries were: Miss Emma Kaufman in Tokyo, and Miss Margaret MacNaughton in Kobe; in China, Miss Nellie Elliott, and Miss Olive Mackay (Hong-Kong); and in India, Miss Marion B. Ferguson (on furlough), and Miss Rosalie Andrews, Bombay. The Provincial Vice-Presidents for 1923 were: British Columbia, Mrs. Eleanor Peters; Alberta, Mrs. Thomas Underwood; Saskatchewan, Mrs. R. B. Irvine; Manitoba, Mrs. E. Brown; Quebec, Mrs. Frank Adams; New Brunswick, Miss S. B. Ganong; Nova Scotia, Mrs. A. J. Mader; and P. E. Island, Mrs. R. H. Jenkins.

The Canadian Girls in Training (C.G.I.T.) was the result of a movement originated in Canada, in 1916, by the National Girls' Work Board of the Religious Educational Council in Canada, composed of women of the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches and the Young Women's Christian Association. In 1923, there were 30,000 Canadian girls in training; 55 Summer Camps were conducted in the different Provinces and, in these, about 2,500 girls enjoyed a week or two of outdoor life. In certain groups, pictures or music were specially studied; in others, books, and the leaders were supplied with lists of books suitable for girls. Three editions of the *Girls' Own Book* (of 5,000 copies each) had been exhausted before the end of 1923. The magazine for leaders was the *Canadian Mentor*, published jointly by the Boys' and Girls' Work Boards. In 1923, Miss Constance Body was the Chairman, and Miss Winnifred Thomas, Executive Secretary of the National Girls' Work Board.

The Canadian Girl Guides Association. This branch of the British organization, of which Princess Mary was President, showed healthful growth during 1923. Her Excellency, Lady Byng, was Honorary President of the Canadian Council, and Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Toronto, Chief Commissioner. Of the

Guide Companies (consisting of girls ranging in age from eleven to sixteen) Alberta had 17; British Columbia, 45; Manitoba, 28; New Brunswick, 16; Nova Scotia, 26; Ontario, 189; Prince Edward Island, 3 (the first Companies registered in the Province); Quebec, 37; Saskatchewan, 43. Of Brownie Packs, for little girls under eleven, Alberta had 3; British Columbia, 17; Manitoba, 9; New Brunswick, 4; Nova Scotia, 7; Ontario 54; Quebec, 13; Saskatchewan, 11. Of Ranger Companies, (formed of girls over sixteen), British Columbia and Manitoba had 2 each; Nova Scotia, 3; Ontario, 9; and Quebec, 1. During 1923 the increase in number of Guide Companies was 120; of Brownie Packs 64; and of Ranger Companies 13. The average number of Guides in a Company was 30.

The red-letter event of the year was the tour of the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, through Canada, with her husband, the Chief Scout. They visited St. John, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria and Montreal. During the Summer, Canadian Headquarters received visits from Miss Manette Bewley, Head of the Rangers, Miss M. E. Montgomery, General Secretary at Imperial Headquarters, and Mrs. Ronald Copeland, corresponding member for Italy on the International Guide Council. The Chief Commissioner visited the principal Guide centres from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, found encouraging progress and abundant opportunity for fresh activities, and emphasized the need for team-work and the spirit of voluntary service.

An endeavour was made to establish closer relationship between the Girl Guides and the Canadian Clubs and the Daughters of the Empire and, in the case of the latter, this was speedily accomplished. The Guide companies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were visited by the Organizing Secretary, Miss M. E. Herrington. The first Sea Guide companies were started during the Summer in Halifax, and the Lone Guide branch, with members in Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia showed growth. One award for life-saving was issued to Marjory Glassco, of the 12th Winnipeg Company.

Guides were allowed to borrow camp equipment from military stores, a privilege enabling many companies to spend a few weeks under canvas. In 1923, each Guider, before taking her Guides to camp, was required to obtain a permit from Canadian Camp Adviser, Miss K. Symes, of Ottawa who, personally, inspected many camping sites in the West. In the Autumn the Canadian Council created a new Department of Training and Mrs. Gordon Ratcliffe, of Toronto, became Head of Training for Canada.

The Provincial Commissioners of the year were:

Alberta	Mrs. H. A. Gray	Edmonton
British Columbia	Mrs. W. C. Nichol	Victoria
Manitoba	Lady Aikins	Winnipeg
Nova Scotia	Mrs. McCallum Grant	Halifax
Ontario	Mrs. E. B. Smith	London
Saskatchewan	Mrs. Burford Hooke	Regina

Women's Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches. Besides taking their share in many missionary organizations, which had a membership both of men and women—such as the Bible Society, the China Inland Mission, the Mission to Lepers, the McCall Mission and the general missionary societies of the different denominations—the women of the Canadian Protestant Churches have long had missionary societies of their own. Most of these carried on work in Japan and the appalling earthquake of September caused great anxiety as to the safety of the Canadian missionaries, and much destruction of missionary property. The disaster aroused wide-spread and practical sympathy for the Japanese in the devastated area.

In the Baptist Church of Canada, the women's missionary work was not nationally organized but, in 1923, there were separate Home and Foreign Societies for the Eastern Ontario and Quebec section and for Western Ontario. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the latter Section had 261 Circles, 55 Young Women's Circles and 161 Mission Bands, with about 10,000 members in all. The receipts were $34,694 and the Society supported 19 missionaries in India and 2 in Bolivia.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada was founded in 1885 by seven women in Ottawa. The Annual Meeting of the Dominion Board was held at Halifax, Oct. 30-Nov. 1st, 1923. Mrs. Patterson Hall of Westmount, Que., was re-elected Dominion President, and Reports showed that there were 2,015 Senior Branches, with 44,714 members, and 676 Junior Branches, with 15,296 members. The total income was $155,665; 3,084 bales of goods were sent to Indian Missions and to missionaries in Canada and Overseas. The Society had 34 Missionaries and 2 Biblewomen working Overseas in Japan, China, India and South America and 31 Missionaries and 36 workers in Canada—chiefly in the Indian schools and amongst the foreigners. During the year Mrs. Horose, a Japanese, became President of the W. A. of Mid-Japan, and the Japanese members sent a gift of $50 for work amongst the Eskimos in Canada. At the close of the year, the W.A. had 11 candidates in training for Overseas—most of them training under the School of Missions—and 4 for Canada.

The Educational Committee reported a very successful year, with 40 children of missionaries on the Educational Fund—2 of these from Overseas, and the others from 11 diocese, chiefly in the North and West. At the beginning of the year, the W.A. *Letter Leaflet*, changing both form and name, appeared as *The Living Message*. A feature of Women's work in the West (though not carried on directly by the W.A.) was the Van Mission, of which Miss Hasell was the organizer. She, herself, travelled amongst the scattered settlements in Alberta—organizing Sunday Schools and enrolling new members of the "Sunday-School-by-Post"—in a motor van, presented to the Diocese of Edmonton by 24,000 Sunday School children of Newcastle,

England. Three other S. S. mission vans were at work in the Diocese of Saskatchewan, Calgary and Qu'Appelle.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was organized in the Wesleyan Ladies' College at Hamilton, Ontario, on Nov. 8, 1881. In the year ending June 30, 1923, it had 12 Conference Branches; 1,591 Auxiliaries, with 62,676 members; 607 Mission Circles with 18,773 members; and 937 Mission Bands with 31,835 members. The total receipts from all sources, including the Rest Fund, from which 15 retired missionaries received annuities, was $457,707. Counting 5 on leave and 13 on furlough, there were 136 missionaries and associate missionaries, 3 deaconesses and 1 teacher (a Japanese) in the Oriental school at Victoria. The foreign fields of the W.M.S. were Japan, where 35 missionaries were engaged in evangelistic and educational work and China, with 38 missionaries, including 2 doctors. The 45 missionaries in Canada carried on work amongst the Indians and amongst Chinese, Japanese, Austrians and other foreigners. The Department of the Stranger, at work in all the Conference Branches, reported 2,793 members or adherents gained for the Church and 1,038 removals from one church to another.

The Board of Managers met for their 42nd Session in the Methodist National Training School, Toronto, (Sept. 25-28). Representatives of all the Conference Branches were present, and no less than 12 missionaries. At the evening meeting on Sept. 25, held in the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Rev. Dr. J. Endicott, Secretary of Foreign Missions announced that an appeal would be made to the churches throughout Canada, on Oct. 7, for the raising of an Emergency Fund of $250,000 to re-establish the work of the W.M.S., the General Board and the Japanese Church in devastated Japan. Mrs. H. A. Lavell, B.A., of Kingston, was re-elected President. The 12 vice-Presidents of the Society represented the Conference Branches, as follows: Mrs. A. M. Scott, Alberta; Mrs. W. H. Ashton, Bay of Quinte; Mrs. W. J. Sipprell, British Columbia; Mrs. G. E. McLachlan, Hamilton; Mrs. Gordon Wright, London; Mrs. G. N. Jackson, Manitoba; Mrs. W. H. Henderson, Montreal; Mrs. C. F. Sanford, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; Mrs. E. Lindsay, Newfoundland; Mrs. J. W. McConnell, Nova Scotia; Mrs. M. M. Bennett, Saskatchewan; and Mrs. E. B. Lanceley, Toronto.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Western Section)—which included the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan—had, in 1922, according to the latest figures available, 63 Presbyterials, 1,556 Auxiliaries, 207 Young Women's Auxiliaries, 183 Canadian-Girls-in-Training affiliated groups, 1,058 Mission Bands and 93 associated organizations—a total of 3,097 in all, with a membership of 92,069.

The total receipts from all sources were $478,668, including the sum of $27,528 towards paying the Church's Missionary Deficit. The Society supported 235 missionaries at home and abroad, who carried on medical, educational and evangelistic work amongst women and children in Central India, Honan, South China, Korea, Formosa and Toyko, Japan. It equipped and maintained 5 hospitals for women; 4 general hospitals (part share); 9 Boarding and High Schools, and many Day Schools; 5 Union Colleges (part share); Industrial Schools for women and girls and Bible Training Schools in each field. In Western Canada, hospital work was carried on at 14 centres and 10 School Homes were maintained. The Society had alsc one School Home in Quebec and a half share in 3 others and in 3 Day Schools. In addition, 7 Boarding and 5 Day Schools were maintained for the Indians, whilst 33 deaconesses and trained workers laboured in cities amongst Chinese, Jews and other immigrants. Missionary education was promoted by travelling representatives of the Society and by the distribution of missionary books, leaflets and magazines in China, India and at home.

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Board of the W.M.S. was held in the Presbyterian Missionary and Deaconess Training Home, Toronto, (May 1-5), with Mrs. John MacGillivray, the President for 1923-4, in the chair. Miss Laing was appointed official historian of the Society, which had been formed, in 1914, by the amalgamation of 3 women's missionary societies. The oldest of these, the Woman's Missionary Society of Montreal, had been organized in 1864—and the preparation of an historical sketch of the sixty years' work was commenced, to be in readiness for the Jubilee.

The W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church (Eastern Section) comprising the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, also looked back over a long history. It held its 47th Annual Meeting on Sept. 26-7, 1923, at Halifax, in St. Matthew's Church. Mrs. L. A. Moore, of North Sydney, was President in 1923. The Treasurer's Report showed Receipts, for Foreign Missions of $52,155, and for Home Missions of $19,-191, a total of $71,346. The last payments of the $50,000 Peace Thank Offering and of the $6,000 promised for the Martha Wilson Bible Institute were in the Treasurer's hands. The membership of the Society was 11,184, with 433 Auxiliaries in 10 Presbyterials. There were 116 Young People's Societies, with 2,721 members, and 263 Mission Bands, with 7,111 members. The Society had, at Halifax, a Port and Hospital Chaplain, who reported the arrival of 189 ships, which landed 9,889 passengers, and the distribution of 2,496 copies of the Scriptures in 19 different languages. During 1923, this organization supported 6 missionaries in Trinidad, 2 in British Guiana, 5 in Korea and 8 Home Helpers.

The Canadian Auxiliary of the inter-denominational Ze-

nana Bible and Medical Mission, with headquarters at Toronto, and Mrs. R. J. Fleming as President, built a new Canadian hospital at Nasik, Bombay Presidency during 1923. Dr. Millicent Jarvis was in charge and, in October, two new nurses arrived there from Canada—Nurse Ament to work in the Babies' Home, and Nurse Holden for the hospital.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada held its 3rd Annual Convention in the Auditorium, Halifax, June 14-20, 1923. There were 100 delegates present from six Provinces and 18 Diocese. Reports from the National Committees on Social Welfare, Immigration, Child Welfare, Education, Sisters of Service, and other organizations showed a year of splendid activity. Thirty-five new branches were opened and, approximately, $150,000 raised during the year, all of which was disbursed for Social Welfare work, Missionary effort and Education. The establishment of two hostels, one at Montreal and the other at Toronto, to care for new Canadian women, was reported. These hostels were financed locally in each instance.

The following Resolutions were passed:

1. Stressing the grave National importance of the problem of the education and care of the deficient and feeble-minded children, and expressing a desire to co-operate with other associations and bodies interested in such work, as well as authorizing the Executive to assist in petitioning for necessary legislation which a study of the subject might deem proper.
2. That the Convention express its strong disapproval of the glaring head lines used by some Canadian papers when reporting news items concerning social evil, divorce, birth control, etc., and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Canadian Press Association.
3. That a Social Welfare Secretary be appointed immediately in each of the two hundred and fifty centres where the League has branches, to form a connecting link for "follow up work" in Travellers' Aid or Social Welfare work, the names to be registered with our National Convener of Social Welfare.
4. That a short correspondence course in social study be compiled for the use of such secretaries.
5. That Diocesan Presidents recommend, where deemed advisable, that the branches in their district interest themselves in the Girl Guide and the Big Sister movements.

The officers elected were: Hon. President, Miss Bellelle Guerin, Montreal; President, Mrs. W. H. Lovering, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. E. Ovens, St. John; Lady Hingston, Montreal; Mrs. J. J. Duggan, Edmonton; Hon. Secretary, Miss Mary MacMahon, Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. B. C. McCann, London; Headquarters, Executive Secretary, Miss Margaret Jones, Montreal. A Federal Charter for the Association was secured on Dec. 12, 1923.

International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. In Canada, the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had active participation in the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae—Ontario being the only Province federated

as a Provincial Chapter. In the Ontario Chapter, the officers in 1923, were: Governor, Mrs. Edmund P. Kelly, Toronto; Vice-Governors, Madame A. Belanger, Ottawa; Mrs. Hugh Sweeney, Hamilton; and Miss Mary E MacDonell, Chatham; Trustees, Mrs. J. J. Cassidy, Toronto, Mrs. J. A. McKenna, Ottawa, and Mrs. C. King Teahen, Windsor; Recording Secretary, Miss Margaret F. Gordon, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Milne, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertram L. Monkhouse, Toronto. Ontario, being 100 per cent. affiliated, all eligible Alumnae of Catholic Colleges or High Schools, 9 in number, were federated and known as the Ontario Chapter of I.F.C.A. Six religious teaching orders were represented: (1) Alma Mater Association, St. Mary's Academy, Windsor; (2) Alumnae Association of Ursuline College, "The Pines," Chatham; (3) Loretto Alumnae Association, Loretto Abbey, Toronto; (4) Loretto Alumnae Association, Loretto Academy, Hamilton; (5) Loretto Alumnae Association, Loretto Convent, Stratford; (6) St. Joseph's College Alumnae, St. Joseph's Academy, Toronto; (7) D'Youville Alumnae (English), Ottawa; (8) D'Youville Alumnae (French) Ottawa; (9) Congregation de Notre Dame Alumnae Association, Gloucester Street Convent, Ottawa.

The combined membership of the 9 Alumnae was approximately 900. To encourage writers and journalists amongst the graduates of these schools, essay contests were conducted in March and October, 1923. A Bureau of Appointments for the graduates of affiliated Colleges was instituted through co-operation with the already established Bureau of Appointments of the Alumnae Federation, University of Toronto.

The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women, founded in March, 1922, reported 1923 as a year of Progress in educative, missionary and patriotic work. Through the Bible Fund, a great number of Bibles and parts of the Bible were distributed amongst the Ukrainians in Canada and sent to Russia, Poland and Ukrainia. The Toronto Branch agreed to finance, for one year, a Ukrainian religious newspaper, *Faith and Knowledge*, edited by Rev. Paul Crath, who was on the staff of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. This did much work in spreading Protestant doctrines and in instilling a knowledge of British institutions—amongst the Ukrainian people of the Dominion. Two churches, in Edmonton and Oshawa, were re-opened during the year.

The Ottawa Branch worked amongst the few Ukrainians and the French Protestant communities in that city; obtained permission for the flying of the National Flag over the public schools on public holidays; assisted in patriotic drives, for the Great War Veterans, Japanese relief, National Association for the Blind and local Protestant institutions; and formed a Girls' Junior Auxiliary, which devoted much time to social service work, and to the study of the "fundamentals" of Protestantism. The St. Catharines Branch concentrated on efforts to develop

religious work amongst the 4,000 Ukrainians of the Niagara district, and organized three Sunday Schools, with an enrolment of 250, in Thorold and its vicinity. The supervision of this work was taken over by the Church of England and Mr. Chaurynck, of Chicago, was appointed to take charge of an Anglican-Ukrainian Church soon to be erected. Arrangements were made for an "All People's Mission" at St. Catharines and a Home for Aged Protestant Women was started by a gift of $10,000 equity in a local property. The General Council for 1923 was composed of (1) the Officers—President, Mrs. A.E. Gooderham; Vice-President, Mrs. Campbell Meyers; Secretary, Miss McGaffin; Ass't. Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Blackburn; Secretary of Literature, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs; Treasurer, Mrs. T. Crawford Brown; (2) Presidents of Local Branches—Toronto, Mrs. Lincoln Hunter; St. Catharines, Mrs. G. H. Smith; Ottawa, Mrs. J. H. Watters; (3) Conveners of Committees—Constitution, Mrs. John Bruce; Bible Fund, Mrs. J. Murray Clark; Press, Mrs. D. McGillivray; Non-Anglo-Saxon Work, Mrs. G. H. Smith, of St. Catharines.

Professional, Cultural and Social Organizations. These included University Women's Clubs, Women Teachers' Associations or Guilds, the various associations of Nurses, the Business Women's Clubs of Toronto, Hamilton, Calgary, Owen Sound, Brantford and other places; the Canadian Women's Press Club; Associations for the study of literature; the Women's Art Associations and Designers' Club; the Women's Musical Clubs; the clubs for skating, tennis and out-door sports; and the recreational clubs in connection with Church or community work, all over the Dominion.

The Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, organized in Toronto at Easter, 1918, and affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Association, included women entitled to teach in the Public, Separate, High or Training Schools of the Province. Miss Hazel G. Roberts, Hamilton, was elected President for 1923-4; Miss Alison G. Sutherland, Ottawa, Vice-President, and Miss Berta Adkins, St. Thomas, Sec.-Treasurer.

Although most of the Societies for historical study included both men and women in their membership, several women's organizations carried on work during 1923. The following Societies were in affiliation with the Ontario Historical Society: The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, President, Mrs. E. J. Ashton; the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, President, Miss Mickle; and the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, which had continued its endeavours for the preservation of the Battlefield of Stoney Creek "as a National and historic asset."

The Canadian Women's Press Club had, in 1923, nearly 400 members, with fully-established branches in Calgary, Edmonton, Fort William-Port Arthur, Halifax, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg. It had

members in all parts of the Dominion and a number in England and the United States. This organization was originally a National Club, and its triennial gatherings held in wide-apart centres of the Dominion had helped to cement National feeling and understanding. It was open to all professional women-writers of Canada. The Triennial meeting of 1923 was held in Vancouver, Sept. 24-29, with about 150 members present. Miss Lucy Swanton Doyle was elected Hon. President and Miss Kennethe Haig, Winnipeg, President; Vice-President, Miss Mary Houston, Toronto; Madame Benoit, Montreal; Miss Marshall Saunders (for Nova Scotia) Toronto; Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, St. John; Miss Nan Moulton, Winnipeg; Mrs. Isabel E. MacKay, Vancouver; Mrs. J. F. Price, Calgary; Recording Secretary, Miss Estella F. Burke, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Miss May S. Clendenan; Treasurer, Miss Louise MacDonald, Winnipeg; Historian, Mrs. Annie Grey Butcher, Toronto.

The Women's Art Association, of Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, founded in 1887 by Mrs. J. S. Dingman, elected Mrs. W. C. MacKay as President, and continued its work, in 1923, through its Guild of Arts and Crafts, Musical and Literature Committees, Department of Home Industries and other Sections.

The May Court Club of Ottawa, founded in 1898 with social and philanthropic aims, supported, in 1923, a Convalescent Home for 16 women patients; maintained a Free Dispensary for sufferers from Tuberculosis; equipped and maintained children's wards in three hospitals; and gave assistance to other welfare organizations, including the Blind Association and the Victorian Order of Nurses. Mrs. Louise White was President. Another organization, with philanthropic, educational and charitable aims, which had its headquarters at Ottawa, was the *Fédération des Femmes Canadiennes-francaises.* It was founded during the War, for War work, by Madame P. E. Marchand, who was President in 1923.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN 1923

By

A. E. S. Smythe, F.R.S.A.

The Political Situation in Ontario; The U.F.O. and the last Session of the Drury Government

Ontario passed through a year of political crisis in 1923 and, while reactionary forces were at work, the result was less reactionary than reconstructive, a condition which was felt to be the case in many fields other than politics. The commercial and financial interests, the educational and ethical forces, the interests involved in the great natural resources of the Province—agricultural, mining, lumbering, power and transportation—all felt the movement towards new destinies. The Farmer-Labour Government under the Hon. E. C. Drury sustained the full impact of the pressure directed by all who felt aggrieved by prevailing conditions and, before the year was half gone, was swept from power and almost out of existence, while the aggressive campaign conducted by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson gave him an overwhelming majority, which he used with such intelligence as to create, as was generally conceded one of the strongest Governments that had yet been formed in the Province.

Contention was the order of the Session of the Legislative Assembly and the acrid and obstructive debates in the House and the ruthless campaign speeches marked a climax in political agitation, while, in parliamentary strategy, the amateur minority Government was utterly out-generalled by the Opposition forces. Little progress was made with any of the measures with which the Government had identified itself and Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., especially, was made the target for the Opposition in connection with his enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act, his anti-gambling and "blue-sky" measures, while the Government hostility to the Hydro-Electric Commission, the enormous increase in its expenditures and the fact of the Farmer interests presenting the spectacle of a house divided against itself in the opposed views of the Premier and J. J. Morrison, rendered its defeat certain, even without the internal symptoms of weakness, such as were hinted at when the policy of the purchase of duty free bonds was questioned and later was to become the basis of a flagrant scandal. Unable to proceed, Mr. Drury, on April 12, announced May 4 as the date of dissolution and June to be the month of Elections.

Apart from the Meeting of the Legislature the situation may be understood by some of the utterances throughout the Province. Mr. Drury was still troubled with the events of the previous year. Speaking at Hamilton, on Jan. 17, he dealt with the constitutional rights of the Lake of the Woods question and with respect of the Norman dam, asserted: "Ontario must secure control of that dam,

firmly and perpetually." Premier Meighen had given assurance that the status of the Norman dam would be unaffected, but a month later a Bill was introduced "taking the control of the Winnipeg River, English River and the Lake of the Woods from Ontario by stretching the B.N.A. Act to the breaking point and handing these streams over to the Dominion Government under the pretence that such action was necessary to safeguard such water-ways for the general advantage of Canada."

Meanwhile, J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U.F.O., was assiduously spreading his views about keeping the Farmers' movement out of partisan politics. On Jan. 13 he explained his position on the Prohibition issue, replying to a *Globe* article which he alleged had misrepresented him. He wrote: "The Ontario Temperance Act is a good law. We fought for it, and we are determined to keep it, but I believe that Temperance organizations who regard their work as having come to an end with the passing of the O.T.A., and who, failing to realize the absolute necessity for the building up of public opinion, leave the O.T.A. to the mercies of enforcement officers, are poorly serving the cause of true Temperance. Supporting public opinion will not be developed with a club, and the sooner we realize that the better."

Speaking at the Labour Temple in Toronto on Jan. 21, Mr. Morrison declared that the Farmer movement was a class-conscious movement. He had opposed, he said, the formation of a Farmer Government. "I do not believe it was wise. We would get somewhere, I thought, if we had a Farmer Group." The U.F.O. movement was threefold—social, economic and political. By organization and education they hoped to bring about intelligent massed action. Farmers had no voice in the fixing or regulation of the prices of any of their products. The farmer worked early and late to increase production knowing all the time that the more he produced the lower would be the prices. Two hundred thousand farmers in Ontario were in competition with each other and the rest of the world. That had to be stopped, and it would be through the U. F. Clubs.

Mr. Morrison, in Toronto at the end of January, declared "the two-party system calls out the worst in people, not the best. We should get a system which calls out the best in men. Get the consensus of opinion from all if you would have good government. At present we see one group of men criticizing another. Instead of getting co-operation and team work we get a tug of war. We should have the consensus of opinion of the majority crystallized into law; now we only get a part. When we get men to debate questions on their merits we get good government. A corporation does not have part of its board to carry on and the other part to criticize, but they all sit around the table and contribute to the discussion and the majority rule."

A county conference of U.F.O. officers was held at Chatham on Mch. 14. J. J. Morrison spoke of the perilous condition of the agricultural industry. In Canada, in the United States and in Great

Britain, he said, thinking men—statesmen, financiers, business men—were genuinely alarmed over the state into which farming had fallen, when lack of remuneration for their labour was driving men from the land.

Mr. Morrison, speaking at the Men's Club at Wesley Methodist Church on Apr. 3, said. "The gap between the farmer and the manufacturer is widening, and the people in the country are harbouring the idea that the people in the cities are robbing them. It is the overhead costs which we have allowed to rise beyond the bounds of reason which are impeding the progress of the Dominion."

One of the agreed-upon policies of both the Labour and the Liberal groups was jettisoned when Proportional Representation was condemned by Gordon Waldron, K.C., at the Century Club on Feb. 16. Elections under it, he thought would be fought between every different faction, racial, religious, political, instead of on questions of principle. J. R. MacNicol also condemned the system. This anticipated the abandonment of the whole Proportional Representative Programme although both the Liberal and Farmer parties had made it a part of their election policies. A Bill was brought in by K. K. Homuth, Labour member for South Waterloo, permitting municipalities to use Proportional Representation if desired. The second reading was defeated by 20 to 10. A meeting of advocates of the system was held on Mch. 7 and a Committee was appointed to wait on the Premier to ask that it be applied to the city of Toronto.

Wellington Hay, leader of the Liberal opposition in the Legislature, spoke to the West Durham Reform Association in Bowmanville on Mch. 22. He asserted that the policies of the Drury party in 1919 were practically the policies enunciated by the Liberal party—therefore, the Liberal party gave support to such measures of the Government as they conscientiously could. He feared that the splitting of the Progressive vote in three-cornered contests would elect Conservative candidates. He declared the Liberal party stood behind the Public Ownership movement. Those who said they did not, because they dared to enquire into its operations, were unfair. He thought the Hydro-Electric in a very awkward position and unbusinesslike; its money was spent by an irresponsible Commission. The Liberal party stood for majority rule on the Prohibition question.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson spoke, on Jan. 9, in North Toronto Town Hall for the Liberal Conservative Association. He dwelt on the increase in expenditure and of taxation, having increased from $10,000,000 ten years before to $35,000,000 after two years in office, while the expenditure for the current year would total upwards of $130,000,000. For 42 years Liberal and Conservative Governments had created a total debt of $90,000,000. When the House met it would have risen to $260,000,000. He criticized the cost of building roadways at $43,000 a mile east of Kingston and $50,000 a mile in Ontario County.

Mr. Ferguson spoke again at Brantford, on Jan. 14, and declared that Mr. Raney was trying to have the approaching

Election run on the O.T.A. issue; Mr. Biggs, on that of Good Roads; and Mr. Drury, on that of Hydro. "I refuse to be stampeded by either of them or their cries. The coming contest will be run on the record of the Government, and I intend to stick to the middle of the road in that respect, without being forced up any detours." He had the assurance of victory in the approaching election and when he said victory, he meant a Conservative victory over all, for the group form of Government had proved an absolute failure and was doomed. The existing Government had violated every pledge of economy, and had placed upon the shoulders of the people a burden of debt which was appalling.

Mr. Ferguson denounced the alleged surplus of Mr. Smith as a myth. The Treasurer had attained that alleged result by with-holding payment in order to make the pretence that he had cash on hand and by the exercise of other questionable methods. He severely criticized the Government's bond-selling method, whereby, he said, Toronto bond men were reaping large sums at the expense of the people.

A meeting of western Ontario Conservatives was held in London on Feb. 9 and addressed by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and W. F. Nickle, K.C., Ald. A. M. Judd presiding. Mr. Ferguson accused the Government of intending to discredit and destroy public ownership in Ontario in appointing the Sutherland and Gregory Commissions.

He spoke again, at Weston to a gathering of the electors of West York on Apr. 14, and dealt with the question of increased expenditures in the Province. Leaving the Hydro and the T. and N. O. Railway out of consideration, the debt of Ontario contracted in 52 years was $29,000,000. Leaving out the $118,000,000 spent on the Hydro system and the $25,000,000 on the railway, the Drury Government had left a debt of $143,000,000. In four years, Mr. Drury had piled up approximately three times as much debt as the old administrations had accumulated in 52 years. He twitted the Government on their prohibition professions while engaging in a wholesale liquor business, disposing of whiskey at the rate of $5,000,000 a year with a net profit of $1,250,000; and their condemnation of race-track gambling while drawing $3,000,000 a year from the source they condemned.

An incident of political significance occurred on Jan. 5, at a meeting of the Muskoka executive, U.F.O., when a Resolution calling for the resignation of W. J. Hammell, Federal member for Muskoka, was adopted on the grounds that, having been elected as a U.F.O. candidate, he had since declared himself a member of the Liberal party. Following this, at a meeting of the Prescott U.F.O. held at Plantagenet on Jan. 11, a Resolution was passed condemning Joseph Binette for abandoning the Progressive Party which elected him, and proclaiming "himself a Liberal, after being elected in opposition to two Liberal candidates."

Speaking in Toronto on Mch. 9, Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, stated that the Congress was absolutely non-political. Politics had been left to the Labour

Party as a separate problem: "Just as we desire the Labour Party to allow us to handle Trade Union legislative demands, we are prepared to allow the Party to handle political demands."

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Toronto at the end of March and, after a long discussion, it was decided that the Council take no part in political campaigns in the future. W. A. Amos, Palmerston, President of the U.F.O., was elected President of the Council.

At the annual Convention of the Independent Labour Party at Brantford on Apr. 1st, the Farmer-Labour Coalition was approved. George Halcrow said that "Proportional Representation may be all right, but I feel there is a greater injustice being done industrial centres in denying them their ratio of members." A. C. Stewart, Fort William, was re-elected President and the other officers were also re-elected. Before the end of April the rift between the Labour men and the Farmers disclosed itself in South Wellington and, on the 28th, the U.F.O. men showed their reluctance to carry out their verbal agreement to support a Labour man in the coming election.

The Ontario Legislature in 1923. The Fourth and last Session of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly was opened on Jan. 23, by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Henry Cockshutt, with the usual ceremonies. The Speech from the Throne was unusually long. It touched upon the removal of the Cattle Embargo, the adoption of a selective immigration policy, the investigation of Hydro-Electric projects and the development of mining and lumber resources. The public were thanked for their co-operation in the relief of the sufferers in the Northern Ontario forest fires, and progress in the extension of the T. and N. O. railway was noted. Future legislation was mentioned as including bills dealing with trade agreements, sales of securities, simplification of land titles, motor vehicle legislation, the incorporation of co-operative companies and the prevention of the publication of race-track information.

The Government claimed success for the Agricultural Development Act under which "long term" loans to the amount of $2,000,000 were made during the first year of its operation. Fifteen local associations had been formed to take advantage of its provisions. The growing use of the Provincial highways by tourists was indicated. Conspicuous by its absence was any mention of the Ontario Temperance Act. An invitation from the Dominion Government to the various Provinces to take part, in the near future, in a conference to deal with matters arising out of relations between Canada and the League of Nations International Labour Bureau had been accepted by the Government in order to forward the interests of Labour.

J. W. Freeborn, East Middlesex, and Peter Heenan, Kenora, were the mover and seconder of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. Both gentlemen occupied most of their time in defence of the Backus timber contract which Mr. Heenan described as "one

of the best ever devised in the interests of Ontario." Wellington Hay, the Liberal leader, continued the debate and Mr. Ferguson followed, devoting himself to the troubles of the mining and lumbering interests—the policy of the Government, he declared, having made capital reluctant to enter the Ontario field. He touched on the multiplicity of commissions and the highway expenditure, and asserted, in connection with the proposed Proportional Representation Bill, that it would be political chicanery to alter the basis of representation, challenging the Premier to submit to the same jury as in 1919.

Replying, Mr. Drury pointed out that the Conservative Governments from 1905 till 1919 had appointed no fewer than 54 commissions. During the four years from 1915 till 1919, when Mr. Ferguson had been a member of the Cabinet, nineteen commissions had been appointed "dealing with its own record." His own Government had appointed 24 commissions, two of them having been re-appointments.

Mr. Ferguson did not confine his activities to the Legislature and, on Feb. 1st, he spoke in Halton, when he repeated the charges of extravagance and of irresponsibility in not bringing in its own bills, which he had made against the Government. M. M. McBride, the Labour member for Brant South, scored the Government in continuing the debate on the Address and succeeded, by his scorn, in arousing Hon. Mr. Raney, who disclosed the final incidents of the Backus transactions, revealing himself as the principal in concluding it.

Prohibition was brought up on Feb. 6 by Karl Homuth, Labour member for South Waterloo, in the course of the debate on the Address. He announced his intention to introduce a Resolution calling for another Referendum on the issue. W. E. N. Sinclair, (Lib., South Waterloo) and R. R. Hall, (Lib., Parry Sound) continued the debate. The former criticized the prolonged employment given to certain friends of the Government and the latter found still more material in the Backus affair. Hon. Thomas Crawford took the Speaker's chair owing to the illness of Hon. Nelson Parliament. D. M. Hogarth, (Cons. Port Arthur) continued the debate on the 8th declaring that the Hearst Government had not been responsible for the Nipigon *fiasco* but that it had actually ratified a contract between the Great Lakes Company and the Hydro which, if invoked by Mr. Drury would, to a large extent, have redeemed the system. Edgar Watson (U.F.O. North Victoria) followed and endorsed Mr. Thompson's humanitarian views. J. Walter Curry, K.C., (Lib. S. E. Toronto) eulogized Dr. Banting and recalled the refusal of Liberal co-operation when the Government assumed office. George G. Halcrow introduced an amendment to the reply to the Address calling for an immediate consideration of the question of redistribution.

The Attorney-General spoke in the debate on the 14th and 15th and the first day provided one of those entertainments which attract the crowds to gladiatorial contests in politics. Mr. Raney modified

no whit his vitriolic ability and his arraignment of the Conservative opposition was incisive and searching. He spoke from documents, piling up his facts and reading at length from official papers. Altogether he spoke nearly four hours, and met with constant interruptions. He recalled most of the timber transactions that had been under investigation in the courts. He said:

> You will note that I am not dealing in vague generalities. I am discussing things that have been established by documents and sworn evidence before a court of justice, and with facts as found by the court. And then I have only to remind you that, in respect of these matters, the Government made a settlement with Mr. Mathieu's company which will net this Province between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000, a sum perhaps approximately fifty per cent. of the amount lost to the Province by the transactions that I have referred to.
>
> Now I have not discussed this subject at this time with a view to putting the full facts of these transactions before the House. I have only noticed these incidents in the administration of the Crown Lands Department by the honourable the member for Grenville as an illustration of the kind of political patronage practised by him whilst he was in charge of a Department of the Government of Ontario and, as evidence of the insincerity of the criticisms of political patronage against this Government—unless the honourable member for Grenville will give specific instances. If he has instances of political patronage, gross or trivial, by this Government to mention to this house I trust he will do so before the close of this Session or else forever hereafter hold his peace on the subject of political patronage.

Mr. Raney retaliated upon D. M. Hogarth by producing and reading documents dealing with the Great Lakes Paper Company.

Charles McCrea reverted to the Backus and Shevlin-Clarke transactions and thought it unfair that one should be better treated than the other. The debate having been adjourned, Mr. Raney apologized for hasty language used under provocation the previous day, and proceeded to read a list of the liquor prescriptions issued by Dr. Forbes Godfrey, averaging 143 a month, the average of physicians generally being 20.

The debate was finally wound up by accident. J. A. Currie, (Cons. S. E. Toronto,) asked to be allowed to adjourn it on the evening of Feb. 20, saying that his voice was in bad shape for speaking. Premier Drury was obdurate, however, and a vote on the motion to adjourn was taken. H. H. Casselman, U.F.O. member for Dundas, expressed his disapproval of the proceeding, and he voted with the whole of the Conservative group and Messrs. Sinclair, Tolmie, Mewhinney, Dewart, Cooper, Brackin and Lang of the Liberals, 23 in all against the Government's 50. Hon. Peter Smith at once moved that the House go into supply on the 22nd.

The Budget of the Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer which was brought down on Feb. 22, was the target of the Opposition as usual. Mr. Smith defending his position and administration in the ensuing debate with equal vehemence and claiming credit for the showing made under most adverse conditions of finance in the country.

---

*NOTE.—See continuation of Budget debate in this section, also, details of the Budget, pages 534-5 and 537-8.

The debates of the Session were all of an ante-election nature, W. E. N. Sinclair, (Lib., S. Ontario) led off after the Budget debate with a motion of censure for neglect of the agricultural interests by the Government. The return on the farmers' investment, he contended, was not in keeping with its importance. In reply, Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, spoke for four hours in defence of his Department, citing the rural credits system, the Dairy Standards Act and the removal of the Cattle Embargo in particular as evidence of its usefulness. He quoted Lord Beaverbrook's telegram to him on the success of the effort for the removal of the Embargo—"The principal credit for the decision lies with yourself." He admitted that Hon. Robert Rogers had moved for the raising of the Embargo at the Imperial Conference of 1917.

Proportional Representation was disposed of, Feb. 26, by a standing vote in which only Messrs. Drury, Raney, Doherty, Mills and Carmichael, with five private Farmer members and one Conservative, H. P. Hill, supported K. K. Homuth's Bill to enable municipalities to adopt the method. At the same Session H. H. Dewart, K.C., drew attention to the purchase of premises for the Government Liquor Dispensary near old St. Andrew's Church on Simcoe Street, at a price of $30,000 in advance of what the seller had valued it shortly before, the statement of this value at $175,000 by J. Birmingham Rea being attached to Mr. Dewart's documents.

Mr. Ferguson brought up the question, on Mch. 1st., of recognizing Dr. F. G. Banting's services to science and humanity in the discovery of Insulin, and Premier Drury expressed his sympathy with the idea and offered to confer with Mr. Ferguson with a view to devising a plan to embody it. W. F. Nickle, K.C., evoked the fact on Mch. 2, that a total amount included in the receipts for 1922 of $792,163 had not been paid in on Oct. 31.

In reply to W. E. N. Sinclair, the Provincial Treasurer stated that, from new forms of taxation sanctioned by the Drury Government since Jan. 1, 1920, the revenue had amounted to $13,364,666. The increase came from Bank Tax, Life Insurance companies, race-tracks, stock transfers, amusement tax, sleeping and parlour car tax, land transfer tax, imposts on billiard rooms, bowling alleys, liquor export companies, etc.

Col. W. H. Price, (Cons. Parkdale) accused the Attorney-General, on Mch. 6, of blocking Toronto's effort to retire city debentures in London while the Provincial Treasurer was himself taking advantage of the exchange to retire Provincial debentures in the same way. Finance Commissioner George H. Ross of Toronto, upon enquiry of the Attorney-General on Dec. 8, was informed that the Government would introduce legislation to permit Toronto to proceed. On June 5, Mr. Ross wrote again, five days before the Session ended, and still nothing was done.

Mr. Raney replied in November, that the Government had been unable to see their way clear to have the Bill brought in as a Government measure. This Government tried to jockey the city or

delay it till the time for introducing legislation had gone by," said Colonel Price, "but they did what Toronto was trying to get authority to do itself. They sent A. H. Pepall to England and retired debentures amounting to $8,800,000 at prices of 80 and 90. Mr. Ross said it could be done at 72 and 75, and there is a long spread between those figures and the actual figures of the Pepall transaction. It looks funny. There were too many people with the same name in the deal." Col. Price said that Toronto had 76 millions of liabilities and a sinking fund of 28 millions and was in a much better position to retire her securities than the Province. Mr. Ross had arranged to kill 20 millions and could have saved an enormous sum.

W. F. Nickle, K.C., opened fire on the Provincial Treasurer's accounts on Mch. 13, and, from the Hon. Peter Smith's own figures, showed that amounts transferred to Capital account should have gone into ordinary expenditures. The sum thus misplaced he thought to be $2,937,000.

Z. Mageau, (Lib. Sturgeon Falls) recalled the English River limit and compared it with the Conservative sale in 1913 to the Northern Ontario Colonization Company of 98,000 acres of well-wooded land in the clay belt at $1.00 an acre. Another 98,000 acres which had been cut over for 75 years was bought and added to Algonquin Park.

Hon. Henry Mills countered the accusations of Mr. Ferguson in regard to the confiscation of mining property of dilatory taxpayers and declared that a special meeting of the Cabinet had been held to protect the property of one mine that was in danger of being re-staked.

Edgar Watson, (U.F.O., North Victoria) minimized Mr. Nickle's criticism on the Budget. H. H. Dewart, K.C., continued the attack on the Budget and the extravagance of the Government and recounted the failures he asserted the Government had made in Hydro, Temperance, patronage, agriculture, education, timber, re-distribution and other policies.

W. H. Casselman expounded the reasons for his Bill to exempt farm children from the operation of the Adolescent Act, on Mch. 23. He thought the compulsory attendance of all children between 14 and 16 at school had been inspired by "dreamers, idealists, and faddists, visionary rather than practical." Compulsory school attendance was an economic evil, because it tended to educate the boys and girls off the farms.

Mr. Ferguson said, in reference to the subject, that it had been intended to let the Act lie dormant for a few years to allow the necessary, effective public support time to develop. He feared the Government had brought it into effect too soon. Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, said the matter was entirely in the hands of the people, and the Department had never initiated consolidation. The intention of the Act, he thought, was that it should be practically optional in rural districts. He believed to repeal the Act would be one of the most retrograde of steps. At the same time he was

prepared to introduce an amendment to make it clear that the Act should be absolutely optional in the rural districts.

Mr. Casselman withdrew his Bill in deference to Mr. Grant's undertaking. In the closing days of the Session, amendments were brought in relieving the rural districts from compulsory operation of the Bill, but these were carried by the narrow majority of six.

Sergt.-Major Joseph McNamara (Riverdale) moved the second reading of an amendment to the Deserted Wives and Children's Act which declared a wife to be deserted by her husband when he was suffering from venereal disease or had committed adultery. Under such circumstances, the amendment provided a wife would be entitled to the same legal protection as though she had been deserted. The legislation was declared to have been endorsed by many social welfare organizations. The Bill was passed at the close of the Session.

Hon. Mr. Raney introduced his Anti-Betting Bill on Mch. 29, a measure identical in its terms with one to be introduced at the same time in the Federal House, so that, as Mr. Raney explained, should the Senate at Ottawa not permit its passage, Ontario would not be left without legislation. The Bill proposed to prohibit the publication of betting information, and Colonel Currie found its only flaw in a section which he thought left a loop-hole for a racing association which had a club-room in town in addition to one at the race-track. Mr. Raney undertook to amend this, and the second reading passed without dissent. In Committee, on Apr. 12, Hon. Mr. Ferguson suggested adding the names of owners' stables and of jockeys to the forbidden information. "I want to see this damnable curse wiped out," he remarked. The Attorney General said the United States papers could not be excluded from the mails by the Province, but it would prevent their sale in stores. Montreal papers would be prohibited with betting news, but not those from Great Britain. Mr. Raney changed his mind, however, by Apr. 16, and decided to eliminate Mr. Ferguson's amendment as to "entries, names of owners, stables and jockeys." Mr. Ferguson alleged insincerity in drafting a Bill with so many openings "that a boy on the street could evade it without difficulty." Mr. Raney denied any other intention than to stand by the original intention of the Bill where the reference was only to betting, whereas the added words had reference to the sporting side. A hot debate ended in the third reading of the Bill, the Farmers and Liberals voting against the Conservatives.

Wellington Hay, the Liberal leader, speaking on Apr. 10, was of the opinion that the system of accounts should be recast, and suggested coupling the powers of a comptroller of finance to the office of Provincial auditor and filling the position with an incumbent of highest ability. He had no faith in Mr. Smith's surplus.

The most sensational sitting of the Session occurred in the afternoon and evening of Apr. 11, when Andrew Hicks, Government Whip, (U.F.O., South Huron) announced his withdrawal from the Farmers' party and charged the Premier with having negotiated

with the Liberal party, imputing his disloyalty to the U.F.O. He read a *questionnaire* which, he asserted, had had Mr. Drury's approval and which had been sent to Liberal Clubs. This *questionnaire* was signed by B. H. McCreath, Hon. Secretary of the Liberal Club Federation, and Mr. McCreath stated, subsequently, that the circular was purely for the purpose of obtaining information and for educational work, that no one in the official party had been consulted about it and no one, except the officers of the association, had known that it was being sent.

Mr. Hicks said he had been forced to make a declaration, on account of a series of observations, to the effect that he found it impossible honourably to follow his esteemed Leader, Hon. Mr. Drury. No one realized the seriousness of this, he said, more than himself. He could not understand why Mr. Drury should have violated the sacred trust placed in him, but when he condescended even to consider the question of fusion, Mr. Hicks felt he must absolutely cut himself clear of any such entanglements. Addressing the Premier, Mr. Hicks said: "you cannot determine, till after the coming Election, whether you are a buyer or a seller, but you have become so enamoured with the idea of holding office, at any cost, that you will not hesitate to take either course when that time arrives."

L. W. Oke (U.F.O., East Lambton) thought the Premier should make his position clear. W. H. Casselman (U.F.O., Dundas) moved an amendment regretting "the failure of the Government to live up to the ideals which brought the Farmer Party into being and placed this Government in power." Hon. Mr. Ferguson said that never in his time in the Legislature had he met quite so grave a situation. It was only fair that the Premier should have the earliest opportunity of presenting his side of it. Coming from the Government Whip the charges were extremely serious. Premier Drury said that arrangements had been made for closing the debate in a certain way and he would give his answer to the more or less nebulous charges in the evening in winding up the Budget debate. H. H. Dewart, K.C., moved the adjournment of the House. He thought the latter should have an opportunity to discuss the whole matter.

W. F. Nickle, K.C., did not think the Premier had taken the matter with the seriousness he should. It should have been taken entirely out of the Budget debate. Premier Drury submitted that the matter was not so much the business of the House as of the Party. His honourable friends wished to magnify it and turn it into a serious charge. "There is no charge of unfaithfulness to duty even if the things were true, which they are not," he declared. He acceded to the wish of his friends, which he thought unreasonable. On resuming in the evening, M. C. Fox (U.F.O., Essex South), who had seconded Mr. Casselman's amendment, wished to withdraw his name, as he had not understood that it meant a vote of want of confidence. After some discussion, Col. Currie having objected to the withdrawal, the amendment was

allowed to stand. Premier Drury pleaded for indulgence in addressing the House in the evening, as he was speaking under very trying circumstances. The question, while not of interest to the House in the sense that the House could and ought only to interest itself in matters of public business, was a serious one. He did not wish to take the time of the House but his honour had been challenged and he felt he was justified in defending it. It had been charged that he had been chosen to lead a political movement based on certain broad and definite principles and that, in the lust for power, had been prepared to betray it, and had entered into negotiations with a Party that did not belong to the movement to maintain himself in power.

He reviewed the development and the co-operation of the Labour and Farmer parties. They had asked his help. The task was not one for a man with ambition. With a group of new and untried men the chances were against it succeeding. If the Party had been founded on class consciousness the task was to substitute for class consciousness a larger, better and sounder sentiment of citizen consciousness, because the Government could not go on as the Government of a part. It must be a Government for the whole commonwealth. He acknowledged the support given by members opposite who had enabled the Government to carry on. That support had not been confined to one party. He had been accused of dickering. The charge was not true. It would be beneath him to dicker and bargain, and beneath his honourable friend (Mr. Hay) to accept it. He could assure the House there had been no bargaining, and would be no bargaining. He would also say that the Government would accept, as it had in the past, the support of those who had not yet called themselves by the name of the Progressive party and might never do so.

Mr. Drury proceeded to discuss redistribution and the anomalies of minority voting in the last election. In it there were 36,796 more votes polled in favour of the present members than were polled against them—in other words, out of a total vote of 1,167,000 approximately half of the electorate were opposed to the present members. The U.F.O. and Labourites received 44 per cent., the Liberals 30 per cent., the Conservatives, 21 per cent. and Independent Labourites, 5 per cent.

In a House of 111 members there were 49 minority members—or 49 members against whom more votes were cast than for, but the opposing votes were divided between two candidates. These miniority members consisted of 15 Conservatives, 14 Liberals, 14 U.F.O., 4 Labour and 2 Independent Labour.

Allowing for six Conservative members who were elected by an aggregate majority of 10,959, the Conservative membership represented a net minority vote of 34,000. That was a serious condition, of course. The U.F.O. and Labour vote showed a majority of 22,000 the Liberal vote a majority of 15,000 and Independent Labour, a majority of 197.

He thought the single transferable vote would meet the case, and Proportional Representation aimed at the same result, but there might be difficulty in getting trained counters to carry on an election. Hon. Mr. Ferguson thought there should be some definite statement from the Premier, who replied that he was inclined to take the position that the business of the House should be closed up, the House dissolved and go to the country. F. Wellington Hay, the Liberal leader, repeated a former statement that his Party was not co-operating with anybody, and had no thought of doing so. They would be glad to assist in introducing a measure of modernized election machinery. The *questionnaire* referred to by Mr. Hicks had been sent out without any authority, so far as he knew. The two questions were whether the person was in favour of an amalgamation of the Liberal and the Progressive parties and whether he was in favour of Proportional Representation. The circular was headed "Liberal Club Federation," which did not exist and which had gone out of commission in 1917.

When Mr. Hay sat down there occurred the incident which aroused the temper of all parties. Senator Hardy had written a letter marked "private and confidential" to J. W. Curry, K.C., and it had come into Col. J. A. Currie's hands. He read it to the House, and alleged that it proved the existence of negotiations between the Farmers' Party and the Liberals. Premier Drury disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. Senator Hardy stated: "I have expressed the same opinion to more than one of my friends in the Liberal party, not to the Leaders. I have not even the honour of personal acquaintance with Premier Drury, and have never had any communications or relations with him directly or indirectly. As to my discussion with J. W. Curry, it took place in the presence of several others."

The letter, dated Mch. 5, was read by Col. Currie as follows:

Dear Mr. Currie: The association meeting here last week has caused quite a bit of talk in connection with the matter we discussed, that is, the Drury combination. I am still of the same opinion that I gave you, that a linking-up is advisable, and the only way out, but I have had, within the last couple of days, another in connection with names, I will not mention for the time being, whereby exactly the opposite course would be taken. By this we would go through the elections on our own and fight everybody else with the probability of Ferguson coming back with the largest group and perhaps a majority. The mere fact that the Farmers would have to sit in opposition with us would do more to bring the two parties together than anything else that could happen and I understand this plan is rather favoured as it would practically reunite the old time Liberal party in just the way we want. The ground my friends built their theory on is that Drury cannot deliver the goods anyway and that he himself knows this. I give you the above for what it is worth. Personally when I think of politics to-day I just get tired—that perhaps is the influence of the Senate. You might let me know what you think of this plan, because if it is taken up we must get ready to fight immediately and have a definite plan and policy to work on. With kind regards, faithfully, yours. (Sgd.) A. C. Hardy.

I didn't want to say to the stenographer that the theory referred to was based on opinion that an Opposition of Liberals and U.F.O. in Ontario working together against the Tories would do more to bring them together here, after, say two years, than anything else. A.C.H.

On Apr. 2, Senator Hardy had written Col. Currie asking him to hand the letter to Mr. Curry, adding: "This letter was marked inside and out 'Private and Confidential,' although, as a matter of fact, I suppose that it contained nothing that has not been of public comment in Ontario for many weeks and is merely the opinion of several non-official Liberals holding quite diverse views as the letter shows." Col. Currie wrote to Senator Hardy that it had not been his intention to make the letter public and had, in fact, thought it was a political trap of some kind, but that the Senator's second letter accepting the authorship and saying that it contained nothing that had not been of public comment absolved him from the rule of silence, and he would not be doing his duty if he did not make the letter public and let the public decide "if they are going to approve of a form of political morality that runs to hidden compacts, secret conspiracies, plots and tricks intended to deceive the straight Liberal and Conservative voters. They will recognize the 'Drury combination' wherever it appears in the ridings in the next election and they will have an opportunity of knowing that the Ontario Liberals, the Farmers' Party and the Labour Party have formed a secret 'Drury combination' so-called by you. It is a notable name added to our political history. It will be a case now of vote for the 'Drury combination' or the Liberal-Conservative party."

Col. Currie's action was severely characterized by R. L. Brackin and J. W. Curry, K.C., W. E. N. Sinclair reminded the House that he had previously moved a Resolution similar to the Casselman Amendment, and felt bound to support it. The vote on the Amendment was 29 to 62, a majority for the Government of 33. M. C. Fox, who seconded the Resolution, Andrew Hicks, who had made the accusation against the Premier, and L. W. Oke, who supported him, all voted with the Government.

The next day Premier Drury announced the dissolution of the Legislature for May 4, with the election in June. He introduced, in blank, three Bills with this prospect, on redistribution, on Proportional Representation and on the single transferable vote in single member ridings. The first of these was to be dealt with by a Committee composed of 11 Government supporters, 5 Conservatives, 5 Liberals and one Independent, with the Speaker as Chairman. The standing of the parties in the House at this time was: U.F.O., 43; Liberals, 27; Conservatives, 26; Labour, 12; Independents, 2; Soldier, 1.

In introducing the Bills, Mr. Drury gave his reasons as follows:

I have two Bills which I wish to introduce to the House and, in doing so, I wish to make a statement as to the treatment I wish to give them. The House and the country realize that yesterday's situation was one that came with considerable shock to me personally and I felt unequal to the task yesterday, of making a pronouncement on the situation. The situation has been made clear by the vote of confidence in the House last night; in fact, I feel that the Government at the present time has the confidence of the House and of the people, and cannot and ought not to seek, on a pretext of want of confidence, to evade the doing of our duty, particularly in the matter of electoral reform and redistribution. At the same time, Mr. Speaker,

I think that it is desirable and in the public interest that the condition of uncertainty should not be prolonged. I think it desirable that the people should be consulted before Mid-summer. June is the only favourable month. July and August are not months in which an election can or ought to be run.

He had decided, therefore, as already noted, that contentious bills would be withdrawn, and he would endeavour to facilitate business. He hoped that the Redistribution Bill would be dealt with at once by the suggested Committee, which he thought would treat the matter with impartiality. Hon. Mr. Ferguson was surprised at the changed attitude of the Premier since the previous evening when he spoke of immediate dissolution. He doubted that fair consideration and equitable treatment could be worked out in the limited time at their disposal for the Redistribution Bill. Constituency members and others outside the House might have to be consulted and the important question of county boundaries carefully regarded.

For the following days it was fairly obvious that whatever facilities for business were available they were not at the disposal of the Government. The Redistribution Bill was fought by the Opposition at every stage and step. On the evening of the 19th, W. F. Nickle, K.C., intimated that "the measures would be fought to the last ditch" by their critics. Col. J. A. Currie kept the House sitting till after 4 a.m. on the morning of Apr. 17, on the second reading of the Redistribution bill. The *Mail and Empire* headed its reports—"To Force Drury to Capitulate," which fairly well describes the situation. Mr. Nickle read from reports of Premier Drury's speech at Halton describing the Opposition as the "dregs and leavings" of the Conservative party, and accepted such references as a declaration of war against the Conservatives. The Attorney-General called for a ruling from the Speaker on the relevancy of an article on Henry VI. which Major A. C. Lewis was proceeding to read from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in the course of an address on the Franchise in which he said he was going to touch on the later reigns to show the development of that political contribution by Britain.

After four days of such strategy Premier Drury on the 19th, when Colonel Currie had completed a seven hours' speech, moved that the three orders, (the Redistribution, Proportional Representation and Transferable Vote Bills) be withdrawn. The House concurred. Mr. Hay said he had been disappointed at the action of the Premier for the past week. It had been in his mind that the Premier would have permitted all parties to come to an agreement for the completion of the work of the House, but the Premier had decided to go on, and the Liberal party at once assumed no responsibility for hampering legislation. They were prepared, as Liberals, to sit till Christmas to see that redistribution was brought about in the Province.

Premier Drury referred to the Redistribution Bills of 1908 and 1914 as having occupied no more time in their passage than had been available in the present case. He protested at the effort of 25 per cent of the House to impose its will on the other 75 per cent. He apologized for his Halton reference to the "dregs" of the Conservative party, although things had happened in the House that

brought "the blush of shame to their cheeks." The situation had become intolerable. One thing they must do. Supply must be passed. He proposed to break the tyranny that had been imposed on the Legislature by one quarter of its members by an appeal to the sovereign people. Mr. Ferguson described the Premier's speech as one of "the bitterest, most ill-tempered pre-election statements the House had ever listened to." The Premier, after further discussion, in which Mr. Ferguson agreed to facilitate business, declared he wished to go to the country before July 1. There was still considerable contentious matter and the Anti-Combines Bill, which had been in preparation for two years, and other important measures had to be withdrawn. The "Blue Sky" Bill, a measure to prohibit the sale or offering for sale of fraudulent securities, and the special project of the Attorney-General, was passed with some amendments. Supply was voted of $35,000,000 and the House concluded its sittings on May 4 at 10.18 p.m.

Incidents of the Session. The Session of the Legislature must be regarded as a part of the campaign in the then approaching election. Various matters dealt with by the House will be found treated under departmental headings. A grant of $5,000,000 for Northern Ontario was made on Apr. 26, $15,000,000 having been spent since the passing of the Development Act, in 1912. On Apr. 30, the Hydro-Electric Commission was voted $12,687,000. The chief debates of the Session, most of them forming part of the Budget debate, were as follows:—

Date	Subject	Initiated by
Feb. 21	Motion of censure for neglect of Agriculture	W. E. N. Sinclair
Feb. 26	Proportional Representation	K. K. Homuth..
Feb. 27	Government Expenditure	W. E. N. Sinclair
Mch. 1	Dissecting the Budget Surplus	Charles McCrea
Mch. 6	Retiring Debentures in London	Col. W. H. Price
Mch. 8	Great Lakes Power Contract	Gen. D. M. Hogarth
Mch. 13	Analysis of Surplus and Redistribution	W. F. Nickle
Mch. 19	Fleming Beaver Skin Case	Charles McCrea
Mch. 23	Adolescent Act and Farm Boys	W. H. Casselman
Mch. 26	Alberta Coal for Ontario	Hon. G. H. Ferguson
Mch. 29	Anti-Betting Bill	Hon. W. E. Raney
Apr. 11	Resignation of Government Whip	Andrew Hicks
Apr. 11	Senator Hardy's Letter	Col. J. A. Currie

The Provincial Treasurer began his Budget statement on Feb. 22 and the debate continued until Apr. 11. What subsequently became an important issue was his statement concerning the purchase of duty-free bonds. Beginning in 1906, former Governments had issued until 1917, in round figures, about $23,000,000 of these bonds and, following the Report of Hon. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasurer of the United States, it was decided to buy these in. About $19,000,000 of the total had been re-purchased, of which $12,000,000 had been retired on maturity and $7,000,000 held in the name of the Treasurer of Ontario. During the previous three years it was estimated that $1,000,000 had been lost by these bonds in Succession duties. Hon. Peter Smith's Estimates for the year were, for revenue, from various sources, $39,372,029, the chief of these being the Dominion Subsidy, $2,765,729; Lands and Forests, $3,500,000; Public Institutions, $1,000,000; Motor Vehicles licenses,

$4,400,000; Amusement tax, $1,600,000; Succession duties, $5,000,000; Corporation tax, $5,650,000; O.T.A., $1,500,000; Hydro-Electric Commission, $7,002,000. Expenditures were estimated at $25,598,209 for Ordinary and $52,280,210 for Capital disbursements, a total of $77,878,419.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech at the close of the Legislature touched on the improvement of business; the impetus to the cattle industry through the removal of the Embargo; the extension of the rural credit system; the immigration of farm labourers; the extension of the T. & N. O. railway; the investigation of the Hydro-Electric Commission; the consolidation of motor traffic laws; the Fraudulent Flotations Act; the Amendment to the Medical Act; the Act forming a permanent Appeal Court for the Province; the recognition of Dr. F. G. Banting and C. H. Best for their services; the pollution of streams; and amendments to the laws respecting liens and the Workmen's Compensation Act and increasing payments to widows.

The severe Winter and the shortage of coal brought the problem of fuel supply to an acute stage. In the fiscal year ending March, 1923, Canada imported from the United States, 2,642,342 tons of anthracite coal, valued at $24,994,110; 10,515,702 tons of bituminous coal valued at $40,639,950. Most of this $65,000,000 came from Ontario. The habit of using anthracite coal, it was reported by coal dealers, was difficult to change in Ontario cities, and the many substitutes offered were not in demand. An attempt was made, during the Winter, to get shipping rates from Alberta which would make Alberta coal available in Ontario, but the railways would not quote any rate that would compete with United States anthracite. The difficulty was in hauling back empty coal cars, no freight to take the place of this empty haul being in sight. The Alberta Legislature, on Mch. 19, instructed the Provincial Government to request the co-operation of the Federal Government in negotiating with the trans-continental railways, with a view to securing a freight rate which would enable Alberta coal to enter the Ontario market.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson asked, on Mch. 26, if the Government had taken any steps on the fuel question in anticipation of making provision for next Winter. He wished to know if anything had been done towards commercializing the peat deposits of the Province. Premier Drury said it had been demonstrated that fuel could be prepared from peat which would serve well for domestic purposes. The whole question was whether private capital would take it up and make it a success.

Legislative activities included the introduction of 204 bills, a few of which were revisions of earlier bills of the same Session, but only 111 passed into the Statute Book. Amongst those not already described was the Act amending the Ontario Medical Act, by which drugless healers of all kinds who had been in practice at Jan. 1, might on registration, with description of their methods and evidence of their good character and the basis of their skill, be

permitted to practice unmolested by the same methods as registered; the Act respecting the sale of Securities; Acts regulating travel on highways and the operation of public vehicles; an Act respecting the registration of guests in standard hotels, directed against immoral practices; the Act modifying the operation of the Adolescent School Attendance Act. The Act to amend the Judicature Act provided for two permanent Appellate Courts, instead of one permanent and one changing its *personnel* annually, as before. The new Court was to consist of a Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court and four Justices of Appeal. Until Ottawa had issued patents to the new or second permanent Appellate Court the exact membership was not to be announced.

On Jan. 25, a Deputation, representing the medical men and interests of the Province, waited on the Government, amongst them being representatives from the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario Medical Association, University of Toronto, Queen's University, Western University, the Boards of Health of the Province, the Tuberculosis Associations and the medical societies throughout the Province. Their request was to have a clause placed in the Ontario Medical Act defining the "practice of medicine." They offered the following sub-Sections for inclusion in the Act:

(1) The use of any science, plan, method, system, or treatment, with or without drugs or appliances for diagnosing, alleviating, treating, curing, prescribing or operating for any human disorder, illness, disease, ailment, pain, wound, infirmity, injury, defect, deformity or physical or mental condition.

(2) Diagnosing, alleviating, treating, curing, prescribing or operating for any human disorder, illness, disease, ailment, pain, wound, infirmity, injury, defect, deformity or physical or mental condition, and the holding-out, offering or undertaking, by any means, to do any of the foregoing and including mid-wifery and administration of anaesthetics.

(3) Any manipulative or other kind of physical or mental treatment whatsoever suggested, prescribed or advised, for body or mind, administered to or operated upon, or intended to be followed by the patient himself or herself, intended or professing immediately or ultimately to benefit the patient, and the holding out, offering or undertaking by any means or method to use the same or to diagnose.

(4) Any person who shall habitually use in advertising any title such as M.D., M.B., D.O., D.C., D.O.S., or any title as indicated thereby or as surgeon, doctor, physician, healer, professor, specialist, or any other letters, sign or appellation having the same or similar import in relation to medicine as defined above, shall be considered *prima facie* as practising medicine. Those possessing the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, or being *licentiates* of Dental Surgery, shall not be within the above provision.

Premier Drury thought the clause too sweeping. They were compelling the people to do what they did not want to do, and that was the difficulty before the Government. The Deputation stated all they wanted was a definition of medicine, so that all persons holding themselves out as able to heal the sick and treat disease should comply with a minimum standard of education. A deputation of chiropractors, headed by Dr. E. DuVal also waited on the Cabinet to protest against accepting the medical men's definition of the practice of medicine.

The Hon. Peter Smith's Budget in 1923. The Budget, as presented by Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, showed a Surplus of $1,064,326, which the Opposition critics at once proceeded to declare was either fallacious or, if correct, was an indication of the extent to which unjustifiable taxation had been imposed. There had been an increase in ordinary Expenditure, however, of $8,-863,297. This amount was made up of three items almost entirely. Statutory expenditures, over which the Government had no control, took $5,188,767 more than in the previous year. The Department of Labour, which administered the Mothers' Allowance Act, took $1,506,125 more. Education called for an extra expenditure of $1,732,392. The administration of Justice took $456,668 more, largely owing to O.T.A. enforcement, and $306,215 more was spent on hospitals and charities. The Receipts for the year were $38,-507,311 and the Expenditure, $37,442,985, as compared with $29,-261,477 and $28,579,687 for the previous year, Surplus in 1921 being $681,790. The lessened expenditure on Capital Account was due to the completion of the Chippewa development, and the decrease was $26,274,871. A jump from $18,259,381 to $28,735,244 in Statutory expenditure included the Highways account of $18,091,916.

The chief items of Expenditure were Civil government, $1,883-, 821; Legislation, $435,611; Education, $9,855,285; Agriculture, $1,482,563; Colonization and Immigration, $111,961; Hospitals and Charities, $1,300,719; Maintenance and Repairs, $530,842; Public Buildings, $1,583,549; Public Works, $675,887; Public Highways, $135,731; Game and Fisheries, $321,398; Attorney-General's department, $31,363; Treasury department, $510,258; Provincial Secretary's department, $103,602; Labour and Health, $2,180,145; Lands and Forests, $1,571,433; Colonization roads, $671,184; Mines, $173,115; Refunds, $194,500; miscellaneous, $76,495; Hydro-Electric Power Commission, $13,192,417; T. & N. O. Ry. commission, $2,054,183.

The chief items of Receipt, beside balance from previous year of $18,784,467, were $2,765,729 in Dominion subsidies; total from interest, $959,773; $3,221,281 from Lands and Forests with $1,218,059 in Capital receipts; $570,219 from Mines; $762,345 from Game and Fisheries; $1,540,940 from the Provincial Secretary's Department in fees, etc.; $1,730,242 in revenue from Law Enforcement branch; $3,477,430 from Motor vehicles; also $346,274 from Highways and $3,553,706 credited to Capital account; $6,303,284 from Succession duties; $5,567,396 from Corporation taxes; $2,095,809 from casual revenue; $521,115 from Land Transfer tax; and $5,866,983 from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in interest. The total Capital and Extraordinary receipts were $6,223,529.

The receipts from Loans and Treasury Bills were $84,562,067, and the payments under this head, $42,636,230. The direct Liabilities of the Province were placed at $240,923,995 in the Public Accounts, and the indirect Liabilities at $46,757,574. The cash and debenture Assets with Trust Fund held by the Dominion amounted to $254,843,652.

Mr. Smith contrasted the expenditures on legal fees of his own Government and the preceding one and showed that, in three years from 1917-1919, the former Government had been responsible for paying $197,032 to 55 law firms while, from 1920 till 1922, the Farmer Government had paid and been responsible for only $179,870, paid to 68 firms.

Mr. Smith also explained that of the gross Debt of $221,800,000, the Province had only $61,000,000 as its net liability. He intended to secure legislation during the Session which would enable him to apportion one per cent. of this amount yearly to a Sinking Fund which, compounded, would wipe out the amount in forty years. Mr. Smith took credit for his administration, that, while faced with the necessity of finding increased revenues, it did not pass back the burden to the municipalities nor saddle the already overburdened tax-payer with a Provincial Income Tax, but sought new revenue where it could most easily be carried. He had decided that there would be no new forms of taxation.

On Jan. 25, there appeared on the Legislature's Order paper the following answers to questions: On Dec. 6, advertisements were published of a sale of $5,000,000 5½% 20-year gold bonds. Without a further call for tenders this issue was extended to $15,000,000 more and bought by the same brokers who had bought the $5,000,000. The whole $20,000,000 was bought at 99·59 and, inside of three weeks, commanded a price of 102·37. This represented a gain of half a million dollars and a practical loss to the Province of Ontario.

On Apr. 27, Charles A. Matthews, Assistant Provincial Treasurer, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature and was examined regarding the Government's purchase of Provincial bonds. W. F. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston asked if it were not true that bonds had been bought on a rising market. "Prices were going up," admitted Mr. Matthews. "Did you issue blanket orders to buy bonds?" "We dealt with offers submitted to us." "Your financial policy in the London Exchange had the effect in raising the price of these bonds from 78 to 110 points?" "Not our buying alone." "Why did you pay to the broker 5 points above the London market?" asked Mr. Nickle. "We had no facilities for buying over there. We took lots as they were offered to us," was the reply. Mr. Matthews stated that the Treasury department had information that certain estates were buying duty-free bonds for Succession purposes and, even at a high, price the Province would be saving money by buying them. Reference was made to the Sir John Eaton estate where $1,000,000 bonds were bought up by the Department on Oct. 26, when the bonds were to mature in January. "These bonds might have gone to other estates. If other estates had got them the Province might have lost $200,000 in Succession duties. It was to insure no possibility of that, that we bought."

Hon. Mr. Raney as Attorney-General; Prohibition Issue. The Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C., had a varied collection of interests under his administration, but he was recognized as a most active and

aggressive member of the Government in the discharge of his duties. As Attorney-General, his Department received the reports of the Loan and Trust Corporations, the detailed report of the Superintendent of Insurance, and of the Registrar of Friendly Societies. The Registrar of Loan Corporations noted that, during 1923, mortgage lending by loan corporations had been more restricted due to a conservative policy adopted by the companies generally.

In the case of the Friendly Societies the most important fact in the history of the year was the application of The Ontario Insurance Amendment Act of 1921, dealing with the Life insurance contracts of fraternal societies.

The Committee on Law Reform, presented by V. A. Sinclair, K.C., to the Ontario Bar Association, on Mch. 22, urged control of stock salesmen in the Province. People were giving up good securities for worthless stock, sold, as a general rule, by men from the United States who drew heavy commissions. Severe penalties were recommended, including imprisonment. Strong objection was taken to the stand of the Workmen's Compensation Board in preventing lawyers appearing before it on behalf of injured parties. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., was elected Hon. President and F. D. Kerr, K.C., President, of the Bar Association.

In his Annual Report, as head of the Ontario Police Department, General V. A. S. Williams declared that, during the year, there had been conclusive signs that Black Hand organizations of foreign countries had extended their activities to Canada. It was safe to assert, he said, that along the Niagara border there were secret organizations which were striving for objects not in keeping with British ideals or British law and order.

In 1923, the number of the Provincial police was 184. Major-General Williams' Report made note of 48 appointments of constables, 2 O.T.A. inspectors and 8 Provincial officers under the same Act. There were also 43 retirements. Applicants who served in the Great War had been given the preference and 80 per cent of the men were ex-members of either the Canadian or British Overseas forces. The prosecutions undertaken by the force in 1923 were 6,996 as compared with 6,227 the previous year; convictions were obtained in 5,766 cases; 892 were dismissed; 260 were withdrawn; and 78 awaited trial at the end of the year. The cases ran all the way from the Rogers tragedy, when Constables Urquhart and Lefebvre were killed by the outlaw, down to vagrancy.

An incident of importance occurred when the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Feb. 6, reversed the judgment of the Ontario Supreme Court which held that the Reciprocal Insurance Act, 1922, was *ultra vires*. At the same time, the amendment to the Criminal Code was held to be *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, holding that this amendment had, for its immediate purpose and effect, the regulation of the business of insurance throughout Canada, and was *ultra vires* as an attempt to appropriate a field of jurisdiction allotted exclusively to the Provinces by the B.N.A. Act.

The Annual Report of the Ontario Board of License Commissioners for 1922 was tabled in the Legislature on May 3. It showed an increase of orders for liquor from 588,573 in 1921 to 706,644 in 1922, of which 623,314 were doctors' orders. The number of permits for native wine-making was 38, producing a revenue of $3,800. Total sales from the dispensaries, for the first ten months of 1922, amounted to $3,354,263 and the profits to $777,506 as compared with sales of $3,146,444 and profits of $691,-598 in 1921. Certain drug-stores were described as little better than bar-rooms. The Report suggested that the time had come when a complete revision of the O.T.A. might be considered.

In the Report of the Board for 1922-23 a further increase in the issue of prescriptions to 784,444 was shown, of which 703,584 were doctors' orders. The permits for native wine-making had increased to 41. The total sales of liquor amounted to $4,840,875 as against $4,214,261 for the previous twelve months. Since the dispensaries came into operation $2,500,000 had been paid over to the Provincial Treasurer. Express charges amounted to $90,276.50. The percentage of net profits to total sales was 20·42 per cent. There had been 51 convictions of Standard Hotel licenses and 22 dismissals as compared with 25 convictions and 8 dismissals during the previous year. Convictions of non-licensees were 3,178 and dismissals 661, as compared with 2,060 convictions and 606 dismissals for the year before. Revenue accruing to the Province from fines under the Act came to $379,509 as compared with $339,422. The fines accruing to municipalities amounted to $414,776 as compared with $364,925 for the previous year. There were 1,252 standard hotels licensed, a reduction from 1,274 the previous year. The total commitments for all offences, in 1914,were 22,777 and, in 1923,13,984, a decrease of 34·21 per cent and the total commitments for drunkenness in 1914 were 8,848 and, in 1923, 3,482, a decrease of 60·64 per cent. The proportion of dismissals in the cases prosecuted for B.O.T.A. in 1921, was 22 per cent and, in 1922, 17 per cent, the reduction being attributed to the new methods introduced by Major-General V. A. S. Williams.

Incidents in connection with the traffic included an occurrence, on Jan. 9, when Judge J. J. Coughlin acquitted the Walkerville Brewing Co. on a charge of trans-shipping liquor on a public highway other than a railway. Police Magistrate Gundy had convicted the Company on this charge, holding that the Ontario Liquor Carriage Act, 1922, had been violated. Judge Coughlin ruled the law invalid, as it hindered the operations of liquor exporting companies holding their charters from the Federal Government; Ontario breweries and distilleries shipping liquor to local railway stations for a foreign country could not be interfered with, and the law, he held, was *ultra vires*. Police Magistrate C. J. Holland convicted the United Shippers, Ltd., of violation of the O.T.A. and imposed a fine of $2,000, with costs. Failure to enter all sales at the Custom House gave him reasonable grounds to suppose that all liquor sold between Dec. 13 and Mch. 9 did not go to the United States. One hundred

and thirteen cases of liquor from Scotland were seized at Windsor, on Mch. 22, and valued at over $20,000. In North Bay, in March, the fines collected were $2,656.50, of which $2,515 were for breach of the liquor laws. In addition, fines of $3,000 were imposed which went to the Provincial Treasury. In Timmins, on one day, the fines amounted to $2,200.

The Moderation League, the chief opponent to the prohibition forces in Ontario, announced its policy in its organ on May 2, stating: "We favour (1) A system of Government Control and the licensing of the individual for permit to purchase, from Government stores, spirits, wines and beers for use in the home only; (2) The sale of beer and wine under restricted license and under Government supervision by local option. We are opposed to a return of the 'open bar' as previously existing." The League asked its members to vote for candidates who adopted this programme irrespective of their politics, whether Farmer, Labour, Liberal or Conservative.

At the Annual Meeting of the Moderation League of Ontario the Directors were re-elected as follow: I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., R. J. Christie, F. G. Osler, Cyril D. Boyce, C. F. Paul, T. L. Monahan and W. A. Watts. The financial statement showed a 25 per cent. increase in receipts. The League mailed a million pieces of literature during the year besides holding public meetings. Joseph Archambault, K.C., M.P., explained the operation of the Quebec Liquor Act on Mch. 24. He stated that drunkenness had decreased in Canada, in 1922, by 5,407. Ontario accounted for less than 10 per cent. and Quebec for over 35 per cent. The average convictions per 100,000 population showed, for Canada, 215, but 290 for Ontario and only 159 for Quebec.

The Agricultural Department; Mr. Doherty as Minister. Reports of the Agricultural Department issued for 1922, under the Hon. Manning W. Doherty, the Minister, included the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm and the Macdonald Institute; the Fruit Growers' Association; the Live Stock Branch; the Ontario Veterinary College; Women's Institutes (illustrated); Agricultural Societies (Illustrated); Entomological Society (illustrated); Bee-Keepers' Association; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Vegetable Growers' Association (Illustrated); Horticultural Societies (Illustrated); and Dairymen's Associations. There were, issued, also, Special Bulletins, many fully illustrated.

The Rural Credits scheme was reported upon by the Agricultural Development Board, the Chairman, A. G. Farrow, stating that, while loans of $1,000,000 would have been regarded as a substantial start, loans had been actually passed to the amount of $2,040,605. Over 4,000 enquiries had been received during the year, resulting in 1,191 applications for loans. The loans were applied; 47 per cent, to purchase of land; 14 per cent. for building purposes; 8 per cent. for settling estates; 25 per cent. for discharging mortgages; and 6 per cent. for drainage.

The tour of rural Ontario by the "live stock train," during March, was educational with respect to the best marketing types and marketing methods and was intended by those who planned the exhibit. Examples of the types wanted by British farmers for "feeders" were taken from the Toronto stock-yards and gave a clear idea to those who saw them of what they have to aim at.

The statistics of Ontario agriculture, as collected by the Census Bureau in 1921, were published by the Federal authorities in Bulletin No. 7 of the Bureau of Statistics. The number of occupied farms of one acre and over was 198,053 as compared with 212,108 in 1911, and 205,054 in 1901; farms acreage in 1921 was 22,628,901 as compared with 22,171,785 ten years before; farms were increasing in size the average being 114·3 in 1921 and 104·5 in 1911; farms occupied by tenants were 20,199, or 10·2 per cent. of all farms, the decrease during the decade being 30·6 per cent. The value of all farm property was $1,691,529,868, as against $1,223,701,549 in 1911.

The value of all field crops in 1920 was $235,553,330 as compared with $140,786,055 in 1910, an increase of 67·3 per cent., for which the difference in price level was, on the whole, accountable. Hay, Oats, Wheat, and Corn formed 74·2 per cent. of the whole crop with a value of $174,683,941. The apple was the most valuable fruit, amounting in 1920 to 68 per cent. of the whole fruit crop. The number of trees was only 5,724,620 as against 8,783,609 in 1910. Peaches and plums were one-third larger crop than ten years before but pears were about 20 per cent. smaller. Grapes were a slightly larger crop with over 33 million pounds. The strawberry was the most important of the small fruits with 11,362,041 quarts as against 13,094,462 in 1910. Maple sugar also showed a decided decrease in production, being 501,299 gallons of syrup against 766,337 gallons in 1911, and 63,919 pounds of sugar against 251,088. The value of all fruits and maple syrup in 1920-21 was $16,630,018 as against $8,650,524 in 1910-11.

The value of stock slaughtered on the farm, in 1920, was given as $19,768,561 as compared with $9,474,294 in 1910, showing a gain of 108·7 per cent. The value of stock sold alive, in 1920, was $79,074,656. The quantity of milk produced was given at 4,334,-822,782, an advance of less than one per cent. Eggs numbered 56,280,464 dozen, being a decrease of 4·4 per cent. The value of eggs had gone up from 18·2c to 47·1c. a dozen, being an increase of 147·1 per cent. The number of horses and mules in the Province on June 1, 1921, was 720,869, 92·8 per cent. being on farms. The total was a decrease of 91,345 head from 1911. Horses had a slightly lower value. Cattle numbered 2,674,875 an increase of 6·9 per cent. Sheep and lambs had increased by 32 per cent. Swine increased 9·9 per cent. The value of fowl had doubled in 1921 at $12,134,564. Bees had decreased 13·3 per cent. with 107,553 hives, but the increase in value at $1,169,754 was 73·6 per cent.

In connection with the administration of the Department of Agriculture, special attention was given to Fairs and Agricultural Organization. Rural School Fairs, adopted in 1912, increased until,

in 1922, there were 490 such fairs, embracing 4,266 schools with 111,974 pupils taking part. It was estimated that 157,486 pupils and 233,298 adults attended. In 1909 there were only 174 entries, but, in 1922, a total of 223,370 entry tickets were required. The home garden contests for boys and girls from 12 to 18 also proved highly encouraging. The Essex County Corn Show, in January, was described as equal to any held on the American Continent There were over 300 exhibitors and over 1,500 exhibits. Over a thousand bushels of corn were displayed, which exceeded the entries at the International Show at Chicago.

Provincial Secretary's Department. The Hon. H. C. Nixon was Provincial Secretary and Registrar, with F. V. Johns, B.A., as Assistant Provincial Secretary, and had charge of the Civil Service, Municipal Affairs, Registration, Hospitals, Gaols and Reformatories.

The fifth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commissioner showed permanent appointments, made under the Board, numbering 818, temporary (new) 506; temporary (renewals) 955; a total of 2,279. The total number of new employees entering the Service during the year was 686, of whom 180 were appointed to the permanent and 506 to the temporary staff. Resignations from the permanent staff numbered 143, and 283 left the temporary staff. The Report stated that "the reason that Governmental agencies are open to the charge that they cost more and are less efficient than private enterprises, is that the merit system operates in one and not in the other."

The Prison and Reformatory Report, by the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, dealt with 46 gaols and 4 Provincial lock-ups. The total expenditure for 1922 was $290,818, a decrease of $27,469; cash revenue from gaol labour was $4,224—earned at Kingston and Ottawa; average cost of prisoners was 49·64 cents as compared with 56·88 cents in 1921. There were 14,800 persons committed in 1922, a decrease of 2,000 for the year, of which 41 were commitments for murder, an increase of 3, and 32 for manslaughter, a decrease of 1. Decreases were shown in crimes against the person of 40; against property, 1,439; against public order and peace, 1,059. Increases were shown in crimes against public morals and decency of 204; and of insane persons, 44. In 1922 the number of persons sentenced was 9,312 a decrease of 478 from the previous year. Of those committed, 15·04 per cent could neither read nor write. Eighteen prisoners escaped during the year and 11 were recaptured. Six persons died in gaol.

The Report on Reformatories covered the Ontario Reformatory Guelph, the Toronto Municipal Farm, Langstaff, the Mercer Reformatory, and the work of the Salvation Army in rescue and similar work.

The first Annual Report of the Probation Officers of the County of York covered the period ending Oct. 31, 1923. There were six probation officers and three investigating officers. The aim of probation was to reinstate the individual and to assist him to get rid of his anti-social conduct. An officer was attached to the City Police Court, the Women's Court, the County Police Court, and the County Judges Criminal Court. Of 1,919 interviews and contacts the result was to place 318 persons on probation, and 349 were disposed of otherwise.

The Report of the Commissioner for the extra-mural employment of sentenced persons showed 641 persons dealt with in three years. The aggregate days on permit were 18,311 and the wages earned over $50,000.

The Annual Report of the Ontario Parole Board reviewed 1,231 cases during the year 1922. Paroles were granted in 140 instances, tickets of leave were recommended in 100 cases and, of these, only 20 cases were declared to have failed to justify the trust placed in them. Strong belief was expressed in the value of the indeterminate sentence. The Report recommended the segregation of defectives, drug addicts, vicious persons, and persistent law-breakers, with a view to their custody and their cure.

The extra-mural employment plan was adopted in 276 cases; only three of these violated the conditions and the prisoners were able to pay $40,000 in their earnings to their families by this plan. The Report of the Board of Parole for 1923, concurred in by the nine members, showed that 823 men and 164 women had been interviewed and investigated with a view to paroling them. Of these only 215 men and 55 women were given their parole. About ten per cent of these disappeared, 20 men and 6 women. Other failures were 21 men and 13 women. Thomas Kidd was appointed to the Parole Board in place of Hon. W. F. Nickle.

The Report on Housing for 1923 dealt with operations under the Ontario Housing Act of 1919 and the Municipal Housing Act of 1920. The Dominion had advanced $9,350,000 for these purposes. $653,655 had been advanced to 77 municipalities; $4,321,267 to 17 cities; and the balance to towns, villages and townships. The total amount repaid, including interest, had been $2,463,486 and only three municipalities were in arrears. Altogether 2,459 houses had been built.

The Report for Hospitals and Charitable Institutions covered 118 public hospitals, including *sanitoria* for consumptives, 53 private hospitals, 41 refuges, 30 orphanages, 3 convalescent homes, and 31 houses of refuge. The number of patients in the hospitals, on Oct. 1, 1922, was 6,907, those admitted during the year were 119,689; the number of births in hospitals was 13,123* The deaths during the year were 7,217. The percentage of deaths to number under treatment was 5·16. The Provincial grant during the year was $937,498; the amount received from all sources was $8,065,471. The total expenditure for hospitals was $9,511,007. The average cost per patient per day was $3.19.

The Report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1921 was only presented in November, 1923. The total number of patients treated in the Ontario hospitals was 9,495; the number admitted was 2,268, of whom 1,141 were males and 1,127 females; the total number in residence on Oct. 31, 1921, was 7,967, an increase over 1920 of 278 patients. In 1891 the number of patients was 3,468; in 1921 it was 8,156, the proportion rising from 1·64 to 2·74 per 1,000. In the thirty years the increase was 135 per cent.

The report on Births, Marriages and Deaths for 1922 gave an estimated population for the Province of 2,981,182. The cities contained 40 per cent of these, or 1,192,619; the towns of 5,000 or over, 160,192 or 5·4 per cent; and the balance of 54·6 per cent. or 1,628,421 were located in the towns under 5,000, the villages and the rural parts of the Province. The births for the entire Province were 71,320, a ratio of 23·9. The cities contributed 30,645 of these; the towns, 4,855; and the rural homes, 35,820. A gradual annual increase from 64,516 in 1913 was recorded. There were 36,477 males and 34,883 female children, a ratio of 104·5 males to 100 females. The number of illegitimate births was 1,510, a rate of 21·2 per 1,000, slightly lower than the previous year. There were 739 pairs of twins, 730 boys and 748 girls. Only six sets of triplets appeared, 13 boys and 5 girls. The number of marriages 23,360. This was a decrease of 1,511 and continued a decline since 1912. "Economic conditions may be blamed largely for the decline in the marriage rate as a tight money market and lack of employment always depresses the number of marriages." Deaths numbered 34,034 in 1922, with a rate of 11·42 of the population. This was the lowest since 1896 when it was 10·7.

Lands and Forests; Hon. Beniah Bowman. The Report of the Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, as a report covering an area of over 400,000 square miles must be, was a formidable document. The settlement of the vacant land of Ontario was a major problem of the Government. The great Clay Belt had begun to attract the hardier types of settlers. "The general demand," it was stated, "of the newer sections is more roads, and when reasonable assurances are granted that such will be

*NOTE.—Not inclusive of out-door patients.

forthcoming the settlers' hopes are continued and their efforts furthered in the way of formulating plans for encouraging friends to settle near by and thus develop community life." The important pulpwood industries were fully dealt with and a new development, in the erection of a kraft mill, which would consume not only spruce and balsam, but, also, the hitherto unmarketable poplar, tamarac, jack-pine, etc., promised further wealth for the North.

Forest Fire protection and reforestation were the two problems of the Forestry Department. Of 1,343 fires occurring during the dry season, 670 did not get beyond ten acres, and 932 did not get beyond 100 acres in size. The total area burned over was slightly more than 2,000,000 acres, of which 593,000 was timber land. At the six forest stations, over 25 millions of seedling trees were growing. Red pine cones were difficult to obtain, but the previous Autumn was a splendid year for their collection and enough were secured for the next two or three years.

At the Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Montreal, on Jan. 24, President A. E. Clark, of Toronto, told the 500 delegates that he thought the freight rates on lumber would have been cut had the Government not lifted them out of the hands of the Railway Commission and "thrown them to some extent into the political field."

A number of Timber Limits were sold and, on Jan. 2, the Newaygo Co., Ltd., of Port Arthur, secured three miles of timber limits, consisting of some 7 lots in Concession 5, 6 and 7, Lyon township, Thunder Bay district. J. O. Stewart, Port Arthur, secured a six-mile limit adjacent to G.T.P. block One, east of Horne on the C.P.R.; the Border Lumber Co., Fort Frances, purchased the rights on a three-mile area, north of Indian Reserve, 25 D., north of Douglas Island, Rainy River District; the Algoma Central Railway and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills were awarded 8 square miles in Hawkins Township; Messrs. Milligan and Morrow were awarded an adjoining berth of 10 square miles; the Hope Lumber Co. of Thessalon was awarded a 25 square mile limit in Westbrooke Township.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, speaking of the Northern Ontario roads problem, on Mch. 8, announced that there would be an improved trunk road the next year from North Bay to Pembroke. The Department was, also, endeavouring to connect Cochrane with Cobalt, and, in a few years' time, Hearst would be connected with Cochrane. Ontario's fire rangers patrolled, every year, a hundred million acres, and an increasingly large percentage of technically trained foresters would be employed on this work. Modern appliances were being installed, and 170 miles of telephone connections had been put in during the past year.

Public Works and Highways under Hon. Mr. Biggs. The Report of the Department of Public Works, which was under the Hon. F. C. Biggs, with R. E. Fairbairn as Deputy-Minister, noted the completion of the new Dairy building at Guelph, and also the new Veterinary College. The old Veterinary College in Toronto was altered and made into an excellent Departmental office for the Department of Highways Administration Building. Two new Buildings were completed at Whitby for the Ontario Hospital, for the care of 206 acute patients; also, new laundry and industrial buildings. The most important work done for the Department of Education was the construction of a main building at Belleville for the Ontario School for the Deaf. At the Northern Academy, at Monteith, a new School Building was in progress; a new Court House at Sault Ste. Marie was completed and occupied; the Land Titles Office for Temiskaming District was repaired and occupied. A large number of bridges, which had been neglected during the Great War, were repaired; the locks at Port Carling were renewed; in all, 188 bridges were constructed and 93 repaired during the fiscal year. The total expenditure for the year by the Department totalled $2,884,259.

The Report of the Department of Public Highways, which had aroused so much criticism, displayed a surprising amount of work accomplished. Mr. Biggs was Minister with W. A. McLean as Deputy-Minister. The

net result of work covered was a total of 50,000 miles of roads in Southern Ontario.

On Feb. 12, Hon. F. C. Biggs announced that his Department had reached agreeement with the city of Toronto whereby the connection of the city's main thoroughfares with the Provincial highways would be commenced immediately. Hard surfaced roadways from Toronto to points East, West and North, and a trunk road from Pembroke to North Bay were also promised. The Agreement called for the entrance links with a road allowance 60 ft. wide with 86 ft. approaches from the city. Bloor Street was to cross the Humber River on a high level bridge connecting with the new Provincial highway and the Bloor-Danforth line was to be extended due East to the Kingston road by a sub-way under the C.N.R. main line.

Hamilton's beach road, cutting off from the Toronto-Hamilton Highway at Burlington, and forming a connecting link between that road and the Hamilton-Niagara trunk line, was added to the Provincial highways system during the Spring, thereby saving an 11-mile journey through the streets of Hamilton and providing for motorists, east of Hamilton, a more direct highway to the fruit belt.

Mines under Hon. Henry Mills. The Minister of Mines, under the Drury Government was the Hon. Henry Mills and, with T. W. Gibson, Deputy-Minister, he had a position of great responsibility in view of the growing development in the Mineral areas of Northern Ontario, particularly. The Reports of the Ontario Department of Mines were of extraordinary value and were compendiums of geological and mineralogical knowledge, and bearing every evidence of the most faithful investigation and the most competent knowledge. Large and accurate maps were supplied with many of these volumes and altogether they constituted a valuable library.

Thomas W. Gibson, Deputy-Minister, writing in the *Journal of Commerce* in January, stated that the "post-War depression which had paralyzed the great nickel mines of Sudbury, had largely disappeared, and operations were resumed on practically a pre-War scale." The old industrial uses for nickel had been extended and new ones found. Standard nickel-steel, containing 3 to 5 per cent. of nickel was indispensable for engineering and in motor-car construction. The high nickel alloy with copper known as Monel metal, as well as solid nickel, was invading the domain of brass.

The Ontario Government decided, in January, to take control of the water in Abitibi river and the Hollinger Consolidated Gold interests were given the right to proceed with the Development of Island Falls, where about 16,000 h.-p. was available at a cost of from three to four millions of dollars.

Reports of rich discoveries of Copper-silver ore in the Red Lake district of Patricia, in January, by Prospector Findlay McCallum, led the Government to determine on an examination of the region during the Summer. The location reported by McCallum was 100 miles due North of Kenora and 20 miles East of the Manitoba boundary, twenty claims having been staked. Dr. E. L. Bruce of Queen's University, thought the find might be a continuation of the Rice Lake gold formation.

The Report of the Iron Ore Committee on Ontario iron resources was an exhaustive document. Each deposit constituted a problem in itself and each differed from the other in respect of markets. Differences in structure and chemical composition prevented any general plan being adopted for treatment. A market could be found annually for 750,000 tons of sintered ore in Ontario. The pig iron capacity of the Ontario furnaces was sufficient to supply all the requirements of the Province. A bounty of one cent. per unit of iron, on each long ton of merchantable iron ore, was recommended, for a period of ten years, half of this bonus to be provided by the Dominion Government.

C. W. Knight, E.M., Government Geologist, announced, in his official reports, that two separate and distinct gold-bearing mineralized zones parallelling each other for a length of approximately 75 miles, swept in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction across Northern Ontario. On the northerly zone were situated Hollinger, Dome and McIntyre mines, and the second zone traversed the Kirkland Lake area. In the matter of depth, it has been shown that the gold content increases with descent.

The report of Percy E. Hopkins of the Ontario Department of Mines, on *Ontario Gold Deposits*, covering the history of gold mining in Ontario, showed fifty distinct gold deposits in the Province. In every important gold-producing country except Canada, the production had been steadily declining for the past four years and the gold mines of Ontario stood out as the only ones which had materially increased their output through this period. The world's maximum production of gold in 1915, of 468·7 millions of dollars, steadily decreased to 339·4 millions in 1920. Since gold was first discovered in Hastings county in 1866, at the Richardson location, various efforts had been made to establish the industry but not until the Porcupine discovery, in 1909, was permanent success achieved. Since 1905 the discovery of important gold areas had been annual and gold was so widespread and the output so substantial that Mr. Hopkins thought it fitting to name Ontario, The Golden Province.

The Department of Game and Fisheries was also under Hon. Mr. Mills and was administered through the Deputy-Minister, D. McDonald. In view of the depredations on wild life—particularly throughout the newer portions of the Province, this Department was besieged with deputations for better protection. The Ontario Game and Fish Protective Association met, Feb. 15, and petitioned the Government to prohibit the sale of all game.

A Regulation was adopted, on Mch. 22, by which trappers' licenses would be issued only to Canadian citizens; this would exclude the annual invasion from the United States to hunt fur-bearing animals. It was reported that 10,000 trappers took out licenses.

A Deputation from the Algoma Advisory Union, headed by James Lyons, President of the Union, and Mayor James Dawson of Sault Ste. Marie, waited on the Government on Mch. 28. The Deputation protested against the granting of a second tug licence to the Booth Fishing Company, a Chicago company, in which city all the stock was held and it was requested that the second licence be cancelled and the first cut off next year.

Hon. Mr. Rollo as Minister of Labour and Health. The Department of Labour, to which was attached the Provincial Board of Health, was under the Hon. W. R. Rollo with J. H. H. Ballentyne as Deputy-Minister.

In connection with Labour affairs in Ontario, during 1923, an important event was the 21st Annual Convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario, held in the new Studholme Memorial Hall, Hamilton, on May 24. It was the largest Convention in the history of the body, with 120 delegates from all parts of the Province in attendance. Some of the important decisions were to establish a Provincial Labour paper when 2,000 subscriptions had been secured; to draft a *questionnaire* on the programme of the Labour Educational Association and the Trades and Labour Congress and forward the same to every candidate seeking election; to request the Ontario Government to close the office of the Colonization Branch of the Department of Agriculture; to abolish all private employment bureaux and to carry on all such activities through the offices of the Government employment services; protesting against the closing of the Brant Military Hospital; and to affiliate with the Workers' Educational Association. The Convention was called to order by Bert Furey, President of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates to Hamilton, and then handed the meeting to the President, James Marsh. Joseph T. Marks read the Report of the Executive, which was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. Joseph T. Marks was elected President;

James A. Sullivan, Hamilton, Vice-President; James F. Marsh, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters was held at Ottawa in June. Thirty-one delegates from 21 districts attended, and there were also present Arthur Martel, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; James F. Marsh and Pat. Green, general organizers; and Tom Moore, President of the T. and L. Congress of Canada. Work was reported so bad in the smaller towns that most of the members had drifted to the large cities and some had gone to the United States, leaving the locals in very poor condition. The Executive warned the delegates of the activity of the Worker's Party, and to be careful not to elect these men to office.

During the year 1922 the Provincial Board of Health had four regular meetings for the purpose of development. The extension of the work of treating venereal disease was legislated for and provision made for carrying out any of the regulations made under the Act. Elaborate regulations were also drawn up for the treatment of the disease in clinics and by private physicians. No charge should be made for any treatment or medicines given by the public clinic and steps were taken to make this known. In these clinics 59,648 treatments had been given during the year. The division of Sanitary Engineering did extensive work, the applications in respect of water supplies and sewerage work numbering 419 and involving an expenditure of $10,268,469.

The division of maternal and child nursing and public health nursing carried on demonstrations in one city and 21 towns with one exhibit nurse and a supervisor, in addition to the 16 field nurses. Five nurses did general emergency nursing service at Haileybury in connection with the fire there. The county of Lanark was worked as a public health demonstration, thirteen townships and the towns of Perth, Carleton Place, and Alexandria being included. The Island of Manitoulin was covered, including both school and infant work. Further West, demonstrations were given in the vicinity of Sudbury, from Fort William to Fort Frances and from Schrieber to White River. Five permanent nurses were appointed in the older part of the Province and, in the course of ten months, 17,204 visits were made, 115 clinics were held with an attendance of 2,816 and 308 meetings were also held. The Industrial Hygiene division made special investigations on lead poisoning and on the effect of volatile substances such as benzol, and of the effect of the inhalation of rock dust. Public Health Education was carried on by the supply of articles to 200 weekly papers; by exhibits at the Canadan National Exhibition; and by addresses and moving pictures in various parts of the Province.

An important branch of the Sanitary Inspectors' work was the supervision of New Ontario. The army of men employed in the industries of mine, forest, and fisheries was cared for, hygienically, by the Board's three district officers and five sanitary inspectors who had the supervision of the contract physicians under the Board's Regulations. "The increasingly improving conditions of camp life and the low sickness and mortality rate, in the camp operations, and the absence of labour troubles are eloquent tributes, too little appreciated, to the effort of the Board's officers in these regions." There were 904 municipalities in Ontario, each of which had a medical officer of health. The aggregate salaries amounted to, approximately, $150,000 and the municipalities spent about $1,500,000 in health work of which $1,250,000 was spent in the 8 cities with a full time service Thirty-eight out of 54 rural counties spent but 10 cents a head on public. health, although 71 cents was the minimum amount needed.

Educational Affairs and Conditions. This Department was under the Hon. R. H. Grant with A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., as Deputy Minister. The Annual Report for 1922 showed an enrolment, in Elementary and Secondary Schools, of 637,467, or 21·74 of the population. Public School enrolment was 585,213,

an increase of 20,241. The average daily attendance was 405,825, a five per cent. increase. It was estimated that the daily attendance averaged 86·187 per cent. of the enrolment. There were 6,901 Elementary Schools, and increase of 100. Continuation Schools were 160 in number, an increase of 16, with an enrolment of 7,505, and increase of 28·8—the registration being 51 per cent. farmers' children. In classes up to the fourth book, 10·8 were above normal in their studies, and 27·8 below. Elementary School teachers numbered 14,407, an increase of 535, of which 1,641 were men. In Secondary Schools the teachers showed improvement, only about one-third having third grade certificates, as compared with 75 per cent. a few years before. Attendance in the Secondary Schools was 52,254, an increase of about 10,000 attributed to the scarcity of employment, the operation of the Adolescent Act and the awakening of parents to the value of education. School property was reported worth about $80,000,000 and expenditure on schools exceeded $35,000,000. This was divided amongst Primary schools, $29,717,000; High Schools, $4,790,000; Continuation Schools, $649,000. The cost of Public School pupils was $10·77 an increase of $6; in High Schools, $121, a $16 increase; Continuation Schools $86.53, increase of $5. There were 2,047 Public and Separate Schools which qualified for grants in 1922, for their garden culture—796 with school gardens and 1,251 with home gardens. This work had doubled since 1918 when there were 1,020 schools interested.

Martin Kerr, B.A., Principal of Kitchener School, Hamilton, was elected President of the Ontario Educational Association, at the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association held in Toronto Apr. 2-4. R. W. Doan was once more re-elected Secretary and R. M. Spiers, Treasurer. The Adolescent School Attendance Act was upheld by strong Resolutions both in the General Meeting and by a joint meeting of the Trustees and Ratepayers and the Home and School Associations. A Resolution commending the action of the Government in creating the Bureau of Archives a Department of State was carried.

There were in attendance at the Meeting, His Honour, Lieut.-Governor Cockshutt, who presided at the opening session; Arthur S. Lamb, M.D., B.P.E., of McGill University, who spoke on "Physical Education"; Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education; Sir Robert Falconer; Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell; Rev. George W. Kerby, B.A., D.D., of Mount Royal College, Calgary, all of whom addressed the gathering.

The Departments of the Association elected the following officers: Elementary Department—Mrs. L. Greene of Attercliffe, President, and Charles G. Fraser of Toronto, Secretary; the College and Secondary School Department—W. W. Nicol, M.A., Ottawa, President, and John W. Morrow, M.A., Toronto, Secretary; Supervising and Training Department—J. E. Benson, M.A., Windsor, President, and E. T. White, B.A., D.Paed., London, Secretary; Trustees' Department—E. T. Howe, Windsor, President, Rev. W. M. Morris, Toronto, Secretary, and Mrs. W. R. Morris, Peterbor-

ough, Judge H. J. Scott, Perth, Dr. E. H. Wickware, Smith's Falls, and J. G. Elliott, Kingston, Directors. The 36th Annual Convention of the Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association reported an average attendance, for the past three years, of 1,250 delegates and some of the important Resolutions passed referred to contracts between Teachers and School Boards; the equalization of taxes for educational purposes over a larger area; the financing of schools in urban municipalities; the survey of rural education; and the stressing of the more practical subjects in elementary education. The representatives on the Board of Directors of the O.E.A. for 1923-24 were as follows:

Section	Name	Address
Public School	J. A. Short	Swansea
	Miss Elizabeth Armstrong	Orillia
	Miss E. J. Johnston	Beachburg
	R. G. Elliott	Toronto
	D. A. Norris	Toronto
Kindergarten	Miss C. S. Newman	Toronto
	Miss L. D. Clarke	Toronto
Primary	Miss Coral McNaughton	Toronto
Auxiliary Teachers	Miss Mary E. Cherry	Toronto
Household Science	Miss Rhoda M. Ward	Toronto
Technical and Manual Arts	W. D. Paton	Toronto
School Health and Physical Education	Miss E. J. Jamieson	Toronto
Reformed Spelling	Prof. D. R. Keyes, B.A.	Toronto
Home and School	Prof. J. A. Dale, B.A.	Toronto
League of the Empire	Dr. James L. Hughes	Toronto
Modern Language	H. W. Irwin, M.A.	Toronto
Natural Science	J. C. Doherty, B.A.	Toronto
Classical	J. S. Bennett, B.A.	Toronto
Mathematical and Physical	R. M. McKenzie, B.A.	Owen Sound
English and History	W. E. Hanna, B.A.	Toronto
Commercial	W. Ward, B.A., B.Paed.	Toronto
High School Principals	George H. Reed, M.A., B. Paed.	Toronto
Inspectors	H. Frank Cook, B.A.	Simcoe..
Training	W. Prendergast, B.A., B.Paed.	London
Music	D. Mackenzie, M.A.	Toronto
Affiliated Model School Teachers	Miss Mina Ross	Peterborough
School Attendance	R. J. McKessock	Hampton
Rural School Trustees'	W. J. Goodfellow	Stroud
Urban School Trustees'	A. W. Baines	St. Thomas
Secondary School Trustees'	F. B. Edmunds, B.A., LL.B.	Toronto

Incidents of educational interest included a three-days' conference of the Urban School Trustees' Association held in Brantford Feb. 28-Mch. 1st; the appointment of Dr. Alex. C. McKay as Director of Technical Education for Toronto, on Mch. 7; a protest against the Bill introduced by William H. Casselman, Dundas, to suspend the operation of the Adolescent School Act for 5 years; the election of Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., LL.D., as President of the Public School Teachers' Association of Toronto, succeeding James N. Moffatt; the arrangement for the exchange of teachers between Toronto, England and New Zealand; the rejection of a school book written by citizens of the United States and said to be anti-British in expression, on Sept. 29; the failure of the Home Bank in which the funds of the Separate School Board were deposited, which made it necessary for the Board to borrow $50,000 from the Bank of Montreal to meet necessary expenditures from Oct. 1st till the end of the year; the entertainment of a delegation of 500 teachers from York County at a banquet in Buffalo, N.Y., on Oct. 19; the publication, in November, of Dr. J.W. Edwards' book called *The Wedge* in which he argued for the enforcement of Regulation 17 to the letter. On Jan. 29, the 1923 School tax rate for Toronto was announced as 10 mills,

the amount agreed upon by the Toronto Board of Education being $7,803,000. An additional $2,037,000 for new school buildings and sites, to be raised by debentures, was also requisitioned; Government grants to the amount of $433,000 were expected; and a surplus of $107,102 remained from the previous year. Exemption of private seminaries from taxation in Toronto affected a total assessment of $1,041,030 and included 16 private schools.

Chief Inspector Cowley's proposal to abolish the word "Kindergarten" from the curriculum of the Public schools of Toronto, together with a considerable of the work associated with it, and to substitute the word "Childerfold" to cover the remainder of the kindergarten work which was to be embodied with primary class instruction, aroused opposition at the end of March.

At the Catholic Truth Society Convention, held in Ottawa on Sept. 26, Most Rev. Neil McNeil urged that the Catholic Schools of Ontario should have a larger share in the taxes paid by corporate bodies. What was sought was an amendment to the Assessment Act "more in keeping with the obligations placed upon the Legislature of Ontario by the Constitution of Canada." The Archbishop said it was becoming more difficult every year to finance Separate schools in Ontario cities without the aid of the corporation school taxes, to which Separate school supporters had a constitutional right. On Nov. 15, *The Catholic Register*, supporting the claim that the Separate schools were entitled to a share of the taxes collected from the Corporation amongst whose shareholders were many Roman Catholics, cited the case of railway payments from 5 railway corporations of Ontario. The sum of $943,557 fell to the Province for the last fiscal year, and of this $266,404 was available for distribution amongst the various municipalities, $120-, 886 on a cash basis, and most of the remainder on a basis of 10 cents per patient in the municipal hospitals. The *Register* stated:

> Of that corporate revenue a certain proportion is, by the terms of the Constitution, the property of the Separate Schools. Of those railroad companies, just enumerated, Catholics are large shareholders. Such shareholders being supporters of the Separate Schools, should, in proportion to their shares, be exempted by the Legislature of Ontario, obeying the Constitution of Canada, from the payment of all taxes assessed for the support of the Public Schools.

In January, D. A. Carey was re-elected, by acclamation, to the Chairmanship of the Separate School Board of Toronto, and Rev. Father McGrand was elected Treasurer.

The Separate School Question in 1923. A question, little discussed on the platforms of the candidates in the Election campaign but which received more attention in the partisan Press and in private discussion, turned chiefly on Regulation 17, of the Ontario Education Department concerning bi-lingual schools, by which it was claimed discrimination had been made against the Separate Schools, but it was associated, also, with the question of payments of grants to schools for special standing.

It was in 1907 that the Ontario Department of Education, under the Conservative Government of the day, decided to give both the

Public and the Separate Schools an incentive to improve their rural schools, and school grants were made payable on the basis of teachers' certificates, salaries and school equipment. Provision was made for return to the Consolidated Revenue account of any grants not earned in this way. The constitutionality of this was questioned and, in 1917, the Conservative Government went back to the practice, followed from 1863 up till 1907, giving the Separate Schools their proportion of grants on the simple basis of average school attendance. As the practice of making schools earn their grants was considered sound, the unearned moneys in the Separate School Fund were used up by making a second distribution to the most deserving schools. Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, was Minister of Education when the practice began, and Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody continued it.

In order to have the question of Separate School rights decided by the judiciary, the Government, instead of distributing amongst the Separate Schools the unabsorbed educational grant funds of 1922, amounting to $95,392, paid the amount into court at the beginning of the year. Hon. W. D. McPherson wrote to the Attorney-General declining to assist in drafting questions to be submitted to the court in a test case and objecting entirely to that policy. It was the Government and not the Roman Catholic body which appealed to the Courts for a decision. In the *Catholic Register*, of Jan. 17, the Archbishop of Toronto stated that the Separate School authorities were willing to go to the courts to settle the claims about legislative grants to schools and the teaching of courses beyond the tenth grade, but they were not willing to go to the courts for a decision regarding the school taxes paid by corporations. That was a right based upon the Separate School law of 1863 which became part of the Constitution of Canada in 1867. The Act stated, expressly, that every supporter of Separate Schools "shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support" of other schools, and this applied to the tax-payer whether the property assessed was held as owner or as tenant. An owner of shares in a company was, to that extent, owner of the property of the company and his share should be exempted from payment of all taxes assessed for the support of other schools.

Correspondence between the Attorney-General and W. D. McPherson, Grand Master of the Orange Order, was published, at the end of January, in which Mr. Raney invited Mr. McPherson to make any suggestions that occurred to him as to the form of the stated case or the matters to be stated in it. Mr. McPherson replied, concluding, that "those dissatisfied with the distribution and claiming to be entitled to an amount in excess of that actually paid them should be left to assert their claims by action at law, in the usual way, and, if this is done the Association I represent would be pleased to have an opportunity of suggesting counsel to contest the claim." It was further stated by the *Sentinel*, in which the letters appeared, that should the case be settled in favour of the Separate Schools they would then get greatly increased grants, not on

account of their own efficiency, but because of the efficiency of the Public Schools. Admitting that they did not earn grants proportionate to the Public Schools the Separate Schools authorities demanded equality in the share of the legislative grants on the basis solely of attendance.

Clause xx. of the Roman Catholic Separate School Act, 1863, is as follows: "Every Separate School shall be entitled to share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants, investments and allotments for Common School purposes, now made or hereafter to be made, by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new Separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending schools in the same City, Town, Village or Township." The *Catholic Record* of Feb. 3, pointed out that "in recent years the dominant consideration with the Education Department has been to induce local authorities of rural schools to pay higher salaries." The whole debate was over grants to rural Separate Schools. The *Record* explained: "Whether through ignorance of the conditions of the grant, or for reasons of poverty or parsimony or what not, fewer rural Separate Schools, proportionately, than rural Public Schools paid salaries entitling them to the fullest measure of benefit under this Supplementary Grant on salaries. And this left the amount allotted to rural Separate Schools only a little more than half used up when the specified allotments to each school were made."

The town of Goderich appealed, Apr. 16, from the order of Justice Middleton, made in November, 1922, directing the Assessor to amend the Assessment rolls for 1922 so that one-thirteenth of the taxes of the Western Canada Flour Mills would be applicable to Separate School purposes. There had been no agreement as to diversion of taxes when the granting of a bonus to the Company had been the subject of a campaign in the town. Sub-Section 3 of the Act provided that any division of the taxes must be in proportion to the stock or shares held by Roman Catholics. The Assessor refused, in 1921, to divert any of the Company's taxes to Separate School Funds on the ground that, when he wrote to the Company for information as to what stock was held by Roman Catholics, the Secretary had replied that he had no lists of what stock was held by such persons, and that with stock changing hands, from time to time, it would be impossible to keep track of the religion of the shareholders.

The Court of Revision upheld the Assessor, but the County Judge, though there was no evidence before him of stock held by Roman Catholics, ordered that one-thirteenth of the assessment be diverted to the Separate Schools. The matter then came before Justice Middleton and the town appealed from his judgment on the ground that he erred in finding, as a fact, that any of the stock in

question was held by Roman Catholics and, also, in construing Section 66 of the Separate Schools Act to mean that the burden of establishing that the Company did not possess the required number of Roman Catholic shareholders rested upon the municipal corporation or the Assessor. The town also suggested that where, as here, the Company had stated it could furnish no information regarding the number of Roman Catholic shareholders and where, in fact, no such information was furnished, the proposed change in assessment should not be made. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., who opposed the appeal, submitted that the Statute provided that where there was palpable error there may be appeal to the Court at any time. "When you got your assessment notice, putting you down as Public School supporters for the whole assessment, your duty was to appeal," said Chief Justice Meredith. "There is no palpable error here," said Justice Hodgins. "You will have to give evidence that you are entitled to one-thirteenth of your assessment going to the Separate School." Chief Justice Meredith declared that Mr. Hellmuth's case was hopeless, and pronounced the judgment of the Court allowing the appeal with costs and dismissing the motion for a *mandamus* with costs. W. D. McPherson, K.C., appeared for the town of Goderich.

The *Bonne Entente* League, during the week of Mch. 12, had a successful meeting in Toronto, nearly 100 prominent business men from Montreal and the Province of Quebec attending the luncheon arranged by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor. Justice P. A. Choquette sent a letter of apology, but feared that the *Bonne Entente* was useless as long "as the rights of the minority in Ontario are not fully recognized, as they are in the Province of Quebec. . . . You are aware that the principal cause of all the trouble is the infamous school By-law No. 17. . . Why does not the Ontario Government follow the example of our Government and give the minority at least what they have a right to have by the Constitution? In this Province we not only give the minority at least what they have a right to, but very much more, and it affords us much pleasure to do so. Would you allow me to give an example. Anxious to foster education, our Government made a special gift of $1,000,000 to the Catholic and French Universities of Laval and Montreal. Therefore it was only fair that a grant should be made to the English Protestant University of McGill which, by the way, is one of the best in the country. But this grant could have been fixed proportionately to the English-speaking population,and nobody could have criticized this, but the Government knew that McGill was doing much good and, therefore, gave it the same amount as the Catholic Universities. This is not only justice but generosity, and the French-Canadian and Catholic people of this Province approved of this action on the part of their Government. This is the real *entente* based on deeds and actions and not on words."

The special train arrived at the North Toronto station on Saturday, Mch.17, and was met by Capt. Joseph Thompson, M.L.A., representing the Lieutenant-Governor, and representatives of the

Province, the City, the Board of Trade and the Ontario Motor League. The party formed a motor procession half-a-mile long. Arrived at the Parliament Buildings, the Speaker, Hon. Nelson Parliament, received Premier Taschereau of Quebec, and the Mayor of Toronto greeted the Mayor of Montreal. Visits to the Royal Ontario Museum and other spots of interest were followed by the Lieutenant-Governor's luncheon. In the evening a Banquet was given by the Canadian Club, S. B. Gundy presiding. Amongst the guests were Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Premier Drury, Prof. F. D. Roy, of Laval University, Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt and Prof. Frank D. Adams, of McGill. Premier Drury, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Prof. Roy and Premier Taschereau spoke, and Mr. Justice Brodeur spoke in place of Sir Lomer Gouin who was ill. Amongst others who took part in the *Entente* celebration were: Senator Smeaton White, Walter Mitchell, Senator R. Dandurand, Sir Charles Gordon, Judge Dorion, Hon. Frank Carrel, M.L.C., and from Ottawa, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Sir Henry Thornton.

On the 24th, in Ottawa, the Canadian Club held a similar celebration at which William Moore was the chief speaker. There were present the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Dr. Henri Béland, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Justice F. A. Anglin, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Justice P. B. Mignault, Hon. Justice L. P. Brodeur, Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Audette, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Sir Lomer Gouin, Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., Capt. F. W. Erskine, A.D.C. and Lieut.-Col. C. M. Edwards, presiding. At the joint Convention of the French-Canadian Congress and the Bi-lingual Teachers' Association of Ontario, at Ottawa on Apr. 15, under the presidency of Senator Belcourt, the delegates were advised to organize for the Ontario Provincial Elections. Through organization, it was said, at least ten representatives could be elected, as the French-Canadians had a majority in ten counties.

Public School Section No. 4, Sturgeon Falls, was established in 1899 by the late M. Bard and Louis Gaudon, and was formed strictly as a Public school by the Department of Education. A qualified teacher was engaged, an Irish girl, educated in a convent, a Roman Catholic and a fluent French speaker. The French residents refused to let their children attend the school and only two out of thirteen attended. But for two months the teacher walked to School twice a day and not a scholar appeared. Then the School Board asked the Department for permission to teach French in the First Book. This privilege was granted, but it was stipulated that the French language should be used only for children who could not speak English. Only two of the thirteen children were in attendance, and the Secretary, Albert Bard, stated that it was a deliberate boycott to bring about the dismissal of the English-speaking teacher and the substitution of a French one.

Dr. James L. Hughes wrote a long letter, on Mch 31, in reply to H. C. Hocken's contentions regarding the use of the French language in the schools, and the operation of Regulation 17. Mr. Hocken had

stated that English was inefficiently taught in the Bi-lingual schools, and so inadequately that the children of English-speaking ratepayers were unable to get satisfactory instruction in their mother tongue. Dr. Hughes pointed out that where this was the case it was not due to bi-lingualism but, as Dr. Merchant's Report had shown—the statement regarding inefficiency "refers to the general situation, and should not be interpreted to mean that all the schools examined are, as compared with other schools in the Province, inefficient." Nearly 1,400 teachers, 60 out of every 100, in English-speaking schools were as inefficient as the inefficient teachers Dr. Merchant found in the Bi-lingual schools. Who was responsible for this lamentable condition? The Education Department—not the French nor the English trustees, who could not secure trained teachers. Inefficient teachers have inefficient classes." There were more English-speaking children in Ottawa Separate schools than in any other part of Ontario, and Mr. O'Meara, solicitor for the English-speaking members of the Ottawa School Board, said there was no complaint in regard to the teaching of English by the English-speaking people that led to Regulation 17 or justified it.

On the constitutional point Dr. Hughes said "there is no sentence in the Constitution of Canada which refers to either the right to use English or French, or that restricts the right of either English or French to use their own language or any other language as the language of instruction. The Constitution fixed French and English as the official languages of Canada in Parliament and in Federal Courts, but not one word is said about the language to be used in the schools. . . . If the French majority in Quebec were unjust enough to interfere with the English minority in their schools, they have authority to do so, but the French majority has never done so. . . . The treatment of the English minority in Quebec by a French-speaking Legislature proves that they would never issue such a regulation as No. 17 of the Department in Ontario." Dr. Hughes also quoted Dr. Ryerson, who said, ten years before the Federation, in 1867: "As the French is the recognized language of the country as well as the English, it is quite proper and lawful for the trustees to allow both languages to be taught in their schools." None of the great fathers of Confederation, said Dr. Hughes, thought it possible that the justice of Dr. Ryerson's ruling would ever be questioned, therefore nothing was said in the Constitution about the use of either French or English in the schools. Both Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Edward Blake deprecated the idea that any attempt should be made to oppress one language or render it inferior to the other. Regulation 17 was a direct attack on the rights of the mother white race of Canada, established by residence 304 years before Regulation 17 was issued, and recognized before and after Confederation as legal rights by the Department of Education of Ontario. The Regulation was "conceived in a coercive spirit and was in direct conflict with fundamental principles of psychology; if carried out it would prevent the development of the mentality of the French race in Ontario." In concluding, Dr. Hughes asserted: "As an

Orangeman, pledged by my Orange obligation to defend civil and religious liberty and to be just to Roman Catholics, I very sincerely regret that my Brother Hocken, when addressing his fellow Orangemen, does not take care to state accurately the facts on which he bases his appeal. I regret still more that instead of trying, as a truly loyal patriotic Canadian, to use his fine natural ability to secure harmony and respectful and affectionate co-operation between the two great white mother races of Canada, the English-speaking and the French-speaking races, he tries to widen the breach between them, a breach which cannot be bridged until Regulation 17 is rescinded."

Mr. Hocken replied at equal length to Dr. Hughes, on Apr. 14, declaring his letter "the most mendacious production that I have seen for many a day." Mr. Hocken began by asking why, if the children in the French-English schools were learning English satisfactorily, did the late Sir James Whitney pass Regulation 17? The very existence of this Measure ought to convince the general public that the Bi-lingual schools were inefficient in the teaching of English. Mr. Hocken repeated his statement that the Regulation did not deprive the French residents of Ontario of any right that belonged to them under the Constitution, and quoted Senator Belcourt in support. Mr. Hocken was surprised that, with Senator Belcourt's legal opinion before him, Dr. Hughes should attempt to prove that the Senator was wrong in his statement of the law. "The Constitution gives the Legislature of Ontario power to decide whether or not French shall be used as the language of instruction and communication in the Public Schools. The Legislature has decided to allow French to be used with certain restrictions. It might have gone farther and prohibited the use of French entirely, as was done in Manitoba, and have been within its powers. The French have no grievance that they can take to the courts. If they had, the Privy Council would have been reached long ago." The Act of Confederation dealt especially with education, he proceeded, "and what is not laid down there, we must assume, was not intended to be granted. The Fathers of Confederation carefully safeguarded the religious privileges, but took no action to secure special privileges for the language. Why? Was it not due to the vigorous resistance of Hon. George Brown and his party against Separate Schools of any kind? We know that George Brown resisted the granting of the special privileges in connection with the schools, and only surrendered on the point of Separate sectarian schools because it was agreed by the Roman Hierarchy that the Act of 1863 was a final settlement of the question. Hon. George Brown accepted the compromise and Hon. D'Arcy McGee also accepted it as a finality, saying, "I will be no party to the re-opening of the question."

Mr. Hocken quoted Dr. Hughes in 1894 when he did "not admit the truth of the position because Separate Schools were continued in existence by the B.N.A. Act. They are, therefore, to exist for ever." How does he reconcile that opinion, asked Mr. Hocken, with

his present efforts to set up a system of racial schools? "Is he not aware that Separate School representatives in Ottawa have been trying to get before the Ontario Legislature at this very Session an Act to validate, by legislation, the agreement now existing between the English and French Separate School trustees of Ottawa, by which the English-speaking trustees control the schools which English-speaking pupils attend, while the French trustees control the schools that are attended by French children?" Mr. Hocken questioned the generosity of Quebec and asserted that "a million dollars a year of school taxes paid by Protestants upon industrial stocks and properties are diverted from the Protestant schools to maintain Roman Catholic schools in Quebec." He thought the priority of the French in Canada beside the question. "The Dominion of Canada was created in 1867. A settlement of all disputes between the French and English was made then." There were some things in the Constitution the French did not like, but there were also things that the English did not like. "The only way to peace is for both to be loyal to the Constitution."

The University of Toronto in 1923. The Report of the President of the University, for the year ending June 30, gave the numbers of the total staff as 580 of whom 67 were professors, 59 collegiate professors, 51 assistant professors, 98 lecturers, (associates in Medicine) and instructors in the College of Education, director, 2 directors of field work, 302 demonstrators, fellows and instructors with Sessional appointments. H. H. Langton, M.A., librarian, A. Carruthers, M.A., professor of Greek archaeology, James Mavor, PH.D., professor of political economy and S. M. Hay, M.D., associate professor of surgery, retired during the year. Mr. Langton had served the University for 36 years. Professor Mavor retired after 31 years. New appointments included Elwood S. Moore, PH.D., Chicago, professor of economic geology; W. P. M. Kennedy, LITT. D., Dublin, special lecturer in political economy, Theodore Woolsey Dwight, B.SC.F., M.F., Yale, associate professor in forestry; John George Althouse, M.A., head master, University Schools.

The total number of students registered in the University 1922-23 was 5,044, or apart from occasionals in Social Service, 4,743. These included 248 in the University Faculty of Arts; 1,178 in University College; 546 in Victoria College; 123 in Trinity; 213 in St. Michael's; 986 in the Faculty of Medicine; 741 in Applied Science and Engineering; 299 in the College of Education; 50 in Forestry; 47 in Music; 300 in School of Graduate Studies; 347 in Social Service; and 47 in Public Health nursing. Degrees conferred numbered 1,459. The great increase was due to the number of returned Soldiers in the graduating years. Standards of entrance had slowly been raised but the schools of the Province had met these higher standards, and it was not expected that attendance would diminish. The increasing cost of education was touched upon and the average expense for a student in Arts was estimated at $650 and in Medicine at $750, but these figures were noted as probably too low. Loans to soldier students were made amounting to over $154,000 and this had been repaid up to $40,000 with returns coming in at the rate of $2,500 a month. In addition, fees to the amount of $126,000 were allowed to be deferred.

The new degree of Master of Science proved attractive. Research had been distinguished by the work of Dr. F. G. Banting to whom the Charles Mickle Fellowship of the income from an endowment of $25,000 was awarded. It was a distinction to the University as to himself when Dr. C. K. Clarke was asked to deliver the Maudsley lecture in London. Dr. W. E. Gallie had been invited to become Hunterian Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons in London. The liquefaction of Helium by Prof.

McLennan and his associates was noted. Dr. C. Chant conducted a small expedition to Western Australia to observe the eclipse of the sun in 1922 and, of the several expeditions sent to various parts of the world, "this was by far the most successful and results were obtained in confirmation of the Einstein theory." A new building for the Forestry and Botany departments was initiated. Sir Bertram Windle delivered a course of lectures on "The Ethnology and Early Art of Europe," making a beginning in the Department of Ethnology. Dr. F. A. Mouré, University Organist, continued his recitals.

On Apr. 16, in connection with the National Conference on Education, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Sir Robert Baden-Powell, M. Henri Hauser, Sir Henry Newbolt and Sir Michael Sadler, and the degree of D.Sc., on M. Emmanuel Margerie. The death of Dr. Bernard E. Fernow, first Dean of the Faculty of Forestry and known as the "father of forestry in America," was recorded with deep regret. Subordinate reports made by the several faculties and departments displayed intense activity in research and other work very widely distributed.

The complete enrolment of the attendance at the University, compiled by the Registrar showed a decrease of 270 in the total, the number for the year 1923-24, at the beginning of November, being 4,575, the previous year's being 4,855. The Faculty of Arts showed 2,187 as against 2,219; Medicine had 881 as against 968; Applied Science and Engineering, 567 as against 743; Forestry 43 as against 52; Music 42 as against 22; School of Graduate Studies 329 as against 236; Social Service 257 as against 341; Public Health nursing 27 as against 45.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine noted in his Report that the last of the group of students eligible to graduate under the terms of the old curriculum would have completed their studies in the session of 1923-24. The final years were handicapped with the two groups of students, one in a five and the other in a six years' course. The hope that the Honours examination would confine the entering class within reasonable limits was to some degree realized, as 92 only had entered in the Session as compared with 143 the previous one. Facilities for teaching in hospitals were necessarily limited and the difficulties were obvious with large classes. The success of the reorganization of the clinical departments, Dr. Primrose thought, had been demonstrated. The clinical teaching was co-ordinated and systematized and had reached a high standard of efficiency such as had not hitherto been attained.

A number of valuable contributions of an original character had been made to surgery by members of the staff, mention being made of the work of Dr. W. E. Gallie and Dr. A. B. LeMesurier in facial transplantation; the metabolism of fractures by R. A. Harris and, in collaboration with Dr. S. Tisdall, results in the helio-therapy; the elimination of toxins by the thoracic duct in intestinal obstructions by Dr. W. A. Costain; investigation on paralytic ileus by C. B. Parker and E. E. Shouldice. The establishment of a psychiatric hospital in Surrey Place promised greatly to enhance the opportunities for work of the most comprehensive character, and would supply qualifications to students in Psychiatry and Psychology. The new building for the Department of Anatomy constituted the most important addition to the equipment made for some years. The concentration of the teaching of human physiology in one session was proving decidedly superior to the old method of spreading it over two years. Provision had been made for graduates who desired to refresh their knowledge of modern medicine by permitting them to attend the courses given in the senior undergraduate years.

The Department of Applied Science and Engineering had a very large fourth year, 253 graduating, unprecedented not only in numbers, but in type, quality and ability generally. The average age was over 25 and about 60 per cent. had seen War service. Conferences were carried out in Water-Power and in Town Planning and Civics. Graduates were encouraging the movement to establish post-graduate work in hydro-electric power. A new scholarship for the second year, to be known as the Harvey

Aggett Memorial Scholarship, had been established by J. T. Aggett in memory of Lieutenant Aggett, a student of 1915, who was killed at Paschendaele in Nov. 1917.

The University Extension Department made it possible for teachers and others to proceed to the B.A. degree without attending the University, but, by correspondence and other means, gradually to take the several subjects and pass the examinations, each subject passed in being credited to the final result. The usual Winter course in the extension series for farmers was announced, in December, for Feb. 4-16. A bulletin of costs including registration, railway fare, board and lodging and note-books was provided. The course included lectures on English literature, economics in relation to some aspect of farming, Canadian history, agriculture in the national life, public health and public speaking.

The third annual Short course at the University of Toronto for young men and women from rural communities was opened on Feb. 5. The students were addressed in the Library by President Falconer, M. H. Staples, and Professor Jackman, W. J. Dunlop, Director of University Extension, presiding. The attendance was under a hundred and the course included English Literature, Economics, Psychology, Public Health, Physics, Civics, and Household Science. The School of Graduate Studies attracted exactly 300 students as compared with 198 the previous year. Twenty of these were studying *in absentia*; 26 came from other Provinces and 14 from other countries. During the session, 10 students completed the requirements for the degree of Ph.D.; 65 for that of M.A.; one for M.D.; 3 for C.E.; one for M.E.; one for E.E.; and two for D. Paed.

Dr. McMurrich's report on Research was a most elaborate and technical production. Professor McMurrich had continued his study of the Anatomy of the *Renaissance* period, especially that of Leonardo da Vinci, and had made considerable progress so that the work might be completed before the close of 1924. The Librarian reported 9,568 volumes added during the year, with 6,300 pamphlets, making a total of 187,426 books and 63,-327 pamphlets in the Library.

At the business session of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, held in connection with the Annual Convention of the Ontario Dental Association, an important question considered was that of dealing with dentists who had advertised in Toronto and thereby flouted professional standards. Four men summoned before the Board had not been suspended, but such conduct was not to be allowed to pass in future. Reciprocity with Great Britain was being sought. The willingness of the College to co-operate with dentists throughout the Province by sending clinicians to different parts had been much appreciated, but had not been taken advantage of to the extent it might have been. Dr. R. J. Sprott, Barrie, presided.

Dr. A. S. Vogt, Dean of the Faculty of Music, commented on the increase over any previous season in the enrolment for the degree of Bachelor of Music., 46 being in attendance; special lectures had been given by members of the Faculty; the year witnessed a notable growth in the local examinations in music, the candidates numbering 10,457, distributed as follows: piano, 7,562; organ, 19; singing, 357; violin, 367; sight-singing, 96; theory of music, 2,056.

Reports from the Department of Social Service, of public health nursing, of University extension and publicity, of military studies, of University health services, of medical adviser of women, of athletics and physical training, of physical education for women, of Hart House and of other University activities indicated the diversity and thoroughness of University life. The Connaught Anti-toxin Laboratories had been largely occupied in dealing with Insulin during the year. The Biological Museum collections had been largely increased during the year. Two of the Heming canvases, depicting northern life, had been obtained, thus completing a set of twelve paintings, of which ten had been previously acquired through the generosity of Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. The Palaeontological Museum had gained two heads of trachodont dinosaurs and the skeletons of two

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, ll.b., k.c., m.l.a.
Appointed Prime Minister of Ontario in 1923.

other dinosaurs were prepared. Large additions of other objects had been made. The Mineralogical Museum had many donations of specimens from mine owners and mining engineers in the Northern Ontario districts. The Bulletins of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology were most interesting documents and the issue for May, 1923, gave photographs of many of the objects most recently added of ancient Eastern art, including the George Crofts collection of objects from a Chinese tomb of the T'ang dynasty, 618-906, presented to the Museum by Mrs. H. D. Warren; the Colonel Philpott collection of Egyptian necklaces dating from 3000 B.C. and earlier; the A. E. Ames collection of coins from South Italy dating 600-500 B.C.; and, also, a number of Chinese and Tibetan paintings.

The University of Toronto Schools had a total registration, in 1923, of 555 pupils, 212 being in the Public School department and 343 in the High School department, under 23 masters. The Headmaster, J. G. Althouse, M.A., succeeding the late Prof. H. J. Crawford, B.A., assumed his duties on Jan. 1st; J. O. Carlisle, M.A., Senior Classics master, was appointed Associate Professor in the College of Education to succeed D. E. Hamilton, M.A., D.Paed., removed to University College; C. E. Phillips, M.A., was appointed Junior Classics master in October. The Expenditures for the year ending June 30 were $159,754. The Legislative grant received was for $130,855; Fees received amounted to $34,536, a net amount of $5,636 being returned to the Provincial Treasurer.

Amongst the events of the University year was the retirement of Prof. James Mavor, Ph.D., head of the Department of Political Science. Prof. Mavor was succeeded by Prof. R. M. McIver. Other incidents included the $1,000,000 gift of the Rockefeller Foundation to the University for the faculty of medicine in December; a gift of $5,000 to the Board of Governors, by the Council of Scientific Research of the Dominion Government, for the erection of an air tunnel in which air could be propelled at high speed by fans, up to 40 or 50 miles an hour, for the purpose of testing airplane models which could be suspended in the blast; the special Convocation of the University of Toronto on May 1st where 33 degrees were conferred on graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College; the award to William Lusk Webster, Shediac, N.B., of the "1851 Scholarship" in Scientific Research; the special Convocation on Nov. 26 for the purpose of conferring Honorary degrees upon Prof. F. G. Banting, M.C., M.D., LL.D., and Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, M.D., D.PH., F.R.S., in recognition of the award to them of the Nobel prize; the appointment of Dr. Banting as Research Professor of Medicine; the election by the Alumni Association of University College of E. P. Brown, K.C., as President, on Nov. 23, and C. S. McKee, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Report of the Board of Governors detailed some of the expenditures made for the University. During the year the new Anatomical buildings were completed and put in use; the amount expended up to June 30, was $474,646 and it was hoped to keep the total cost within the $500,000 voted for the purpose; progress was also made with the new wing of the College of Education buildings, $109,394 having been spent out of a sum of $200,000 received on account of the total estimated cost of $365,000; work on the new Administration building, to be known as Simcoe Hall, was commenced early in the Winter—the cost to be approximately $400,000. The amount spent on the Women's Union, at No. 79 St. George Street, was $96,546 which included the price of the property. The Board acquired, in May, the property at the corner of St. George and College known as the Beardmore House. The cost of the property was $210,000 made possible by an agreement with the Government to grant this sum in return for a conveyance of an equivalent area of land on the east side of Queen's Park.

The Gross Revenue for the year was $1,076,140. The deduction of interest written to scholarship and other trust funds, $14,955, left a net revenue of $1,061,185, which, though exceeding that of the previous year by upwards of $26,000, was less than estimated, due mainly to a shortage of fees, which had been estimated at $400,000 but only reached $380,327.

Without the special grant of $800,000 the excess of expenditures over receipts totalled $826,739, but with the special grant there resulted a credit balance of $53,261, which was carried forward with the last year's balance of $111,219 as a Contingent Fund. Sir Edmund Walker was elected by a substantial majority, on Oct. 26, to succeed the late Sir William Meredith as Chancellor of the University, and Sir John Willison was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto.

Convocation, on June 7, was an unusually brilliant one. Honorary degrees were conferred upon Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Monseigneur Charles Napoleon Gariepy; Rector of Laval University; Dr. C. J. C. O. Hastings, M.O.H. of Toronto; Rev. Robert Bruce Taylor M.A., D.D., Principal of Queen's University; General Sir William D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O.; William H. Ballard, M.A., Superintendent of Education, Hamilton; Professor Andrew Cowper Lawson, University of California; all of these receiving the Doctorate of Laws. On Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of the Dominion Department of Health, was conferred the Honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Professor Reginald Aldworth, B.A., S.B., Ph.D., Harvard; John Stanley Plaskett, B.A., F.R.S., representing the Dominion Observatory; and Frank Newman Speller, B.A., Sc., metallurgical scientist, Pittsburgh, U.S.A. The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon Dr. Gordon Laing, B.A., Ph.D., of the Faculty of Arts, McGill University, and the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon Herbert Austin Fricker, M.A., Mus.Bac., Director of the Mendelssohn Choir. Sir William Meredith presided as Chancellor, Sir Robert Falconer tendered the degrees and each of those honoured signed the register with a scarlet feather plume.

The Select Committee appointed by the Legislature in 1922 to enquire into University conditions and which met, for the first time, in November of that year, resumed its sittings at the opening of the new year.* It was composed of Hon. E. C. Drury (Chairman), Hon. M. W. Doherty, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., H. H. Dewart, K.C., Charles McCrea, Thomas Marhsall, Edgar Watson, C. F. Swayze, F. H. Greenlaw and Sergt.-Major McNamara.

On Jan. 10, the question of graduate representation on the Board of Governors was discussed. The Commission agreed that it would not be practicable to let the Alumni elect them. It was suggested that they might send nominations to the Government. Dr. George W. Ross complained of "obscure influences" at work in the University and asserted that such efficient men as Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, Dr. Graham Chambers, Major S. Anderson, and Dr. W. B. Thistle had been "reorganized out of their academic existence." Dr. Herbert Bruce, Dr. J. A. Roberts, Capt. Andrew Moorhead, and Capt. John McCallum had been dropped from the Surgical staff. Sir Robert Falconer stated that there had been no actual dismissals as appointments were made from year to year. Dr. Clarence L. Starr assumed the responsibility of removing Dr. Herbert Bruce and two of his assistants from the staff.

On Jan. 11, Sir Joseph Flavelle admitted that the bye-law, passed by the Trustees on March, 1919, had never been submitted to the Government. It provided for the reorganization of the Medical Faculty. Sir Joseph defended the reorganization and spoke of the curious injustice inseparable from hospital appointments. One man might get a hospital appointment by luck while another would have to seek a practice, the former progressing more rapidly by reason of his greater experience and fame.

Dr. Primrose supported the policy of "full-time" professorships. The professor was required to devote his entire morning to University work. A maximum of three hours was permitted for private work afterwards. He thought the plan was special to Toronto, with the result of evolving a type which was not to be found elsewhere.

*NOTE.—See pages 611-613, *Canadian Annual Rewiew* for 1922 for events leading up to appointment of this Select Committee.

Replying to Sir William Meredith's remark of the day before, Dr. Herbert A. Bruce stated, on Jan. 18, that every effort had been made to obtain a hearing from the authorities of the University, but without avail. Those who suffered disabilities by reason of injustice sought vainly for a hearing and for redress; opportunity for protest was denied; and a public investigation became inevitable because those who felt they were unjustly treated realized that in no other way could the administration of the Faculty of Medicine be ventilated and the desired reforms obtained. The system of full-time appointments as outlined by Dr. Starr, Dr. Bruce considered as amounting to the creation of a caste system, conferring great benefits on a few students at the expense of the many. To limit the selection of men for service in the Hospital and teaching staff to a few who are specially trained under one head, could not be other than detrimental to the best interests of the Faculty and the Hospital. It would leave no opportunity in a few years for putting on the staff outstanding men who had developed outside of the Faculty.

On Jan. 19, Sir Robert Falconer stated, in reply to Dr. Herbert Bruce, that he had done what he could to protect Dr. Bruce and the minority. When the matter came up there were two sections holding different views. He had tried to keep the two parties together. He strongly dissented from Dr. Bruce's views as to haste in effecting reorganization. He had consulted with twenty men in the appointment of a Dean, and Dr. Clark was chosen with the full consent of all consulted.

Colonel Gibson's summary of the requests made by the graduates, for reform in the governance of the University, included one for eight representatives of the Alumni on the Board of Governors; that a member's seat be declared vacant after four absences; a University Day in the Legislature; submission to Senate of plans and terms of gifts; reduction of Senate membership; Varsity graduates in Ontario to vote for a member of Legislature; all major appointments, promotions and dismissals to be submitted to the self-elected Faculty Committee, the Faculty Council concerned and to the Senate; Dean of Faculty of Medicine to be elected annually by the Faculty and for not longer than three years; gifts with "strings" not to be accepted; services rendered to be considered before dispensing with same; changes in Medical Faculty suggested by Dr. McIlwraith to be made; experiment with full-time clinical professorships unfortunate and inadvisable.

The statement of the Board of Governors was tabled on Jan. 30, covering various matters brought before the legislative Committee. The reorganization of the Medical Faculty had been the result of a movement that had been going on for some years in different parts of the civilized world. A special Committee had been appointed in the Winter of 1922 and, after hearing views *pro* and *contra*, had come to the decision that since the policy had been adopted of "control by a chief in medicine and a chief in surgery, and since the wisdom of such policy is yet under trial, the Board could not at the present time reverse that policy. It must be tested by time." After the experience of another year the Board was still of the opinion that they had moved in the right direction. The reorganization and the gifts of the late Sir John Eaton and of Lady Eaton and of the Rockefeller Foundation had made possible what had been contemplated for some years as desirable. The increase in expenditures, apart from these gifts, had not been abnormal. There was a co-ordination in teaching and methods of instruction that had been impossible under former conditions. The student now had clinical instruction beyond what his predecessors had been able to enjoy, and there was every reason to believe that he would go out as a better trained practitioner.

The Report continued that the amount of clinical instruction was many times greater than it had been twenty years before. Far the larger amount of teaching was done by men in active practice. Of 123 teachers in clinical subjects, 101 practised in the city. In the fourth, fifth and sixth years courses there were 2,145 hours of clinical to 780 of laboratory instruction. In the final year the proportion was six of clinical to one of laboratory.

Attention was directed to the Resolution carried by the Faculty of Medicine, Nov. 27, 1922, recommending that appointments and dismissals should rest with the President, but that a committee appointed by the Faculty should advise him in making appointments of the heads of departments in medicine. The new clinical building was not intended to take the place of the laboratories eliminated from the plans of the General Hospital, but would contain room for the administration of the clinical departments, a museum, a library, a lecture-theatre and research laboratories. The Governors admitted the reasonableness of the proposal that "associates" of three years' standing should have a vote in the Faculty of Medicine, and this would be given effect. The Statement also covered the proceedings, from 1919 onwards, in which the Rockefeller Endowment was arranged for by appointments of committees to make and recommend plans and to comply with the terms of the Foundation.

At this time a deputation representing 105 medical men of the Toronto East Medical Association, headed by W. F. Plewes, M.D., and E. A. McDonald, M.D., presented a protest against the exclusion of private practitioners from visiting their own patients in the public wards of the city hospitals. Another deputation of the Toronto District Labour Council and the Independent Labour Party, submitted a memorandum to Premier Drury on Feb. 13, requesting representation on the Board of Governors and the Senate of the University. A Workers' Educational Association of Ontario was formed at a meeting, in April, of representatives of the Associations in Hamilton, Kingston, Brantford, Galt and Toronto. A Constitution was adopted and H. G. Fester, Hamilton, was elected President; Principal Grant, Upper Canada College, Vice-President, and Miss Jessie Inman, Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred Magowan, Toronto, with an Executive Committee. A Committee was formed to send out information to all Labour organizations in the Province and to suggest the formation of W.E.A. classes where this was feasible. The University of Toronto had been carrying on this work for four years past, and Western University, London, and Queen's University, Kingston, were co-operating.

Saturday Night voiced the dissatisfaction of the graduate body with the Board of Governors, on Feb. 17, in an article calling for the resignation of the present Board on the ground that it had acted in contravention of the Statutes. "The real issue is the autocratic power exercised by the Board of Governors under the present inflexible constitution of the University. . . The University Act never intended that the Board should be the final arbiter in matters of an important nature, but expressly provided that, before the Board's views became operative, the Cabinet must ratify them. It was with amazement that the public learned that this provision of the Act had for years been ignored."

On the eve of the prorogation of the Legislature, the Report of the Select Committee was brought down and presented a general condemnation of the reorganization which had taken place in the Toronto General Hospital during the years 1919-20. The Committee not only considered the reorganization unwise but illegal. By law, the Medical service in the Hospital was to consist of three co-ordinate services; the Surgery service was to consist of four co-ordinate services; and single services were to be maintained in other technical branches of medicine. In the reorganization the two services were made one service, under the head of one full-time professor. In order to reach this result, wholesale staff dismissals and reappointments were made, distinguished men who had given valuable labour to the Hospital being thus removed, many of them being years under the retiring age. The new incumbents, the two full-time professors themselves, were not required to give their full time to their duties, but were allowed to compete with other practitioners who had not the advantage of the Hospital practice. On the ground of illegality the Committee recommended that the Orders-in-Council, which were necessary to ratify the change, be not granted, but that the matter be referred back to the proper authorities for reconsideration, pending which no legislative action to be taken. The Board of Governors of the University and the Trustees of

the Hospital were held to have shown "a regrettable lack of consideration for and appreciation of the valuable and efficient services rendered to the University and the Hospital for many years by those whose services were abruptly and irregularly terminated under the authority and with the approval of the President of the University." The acceptance of the Rockefeller and Eaton Endowments were not regarded as having had any bearing on the reorganization, but the Committee recommended that, in future, none but unconditional gifts should be accepted.

The custom of "fee-splitting" was held to cast a reflection upon the whole Medical profession, and the Committee urged that no grant should be given by the Government to any hospital unless assured that none of its staff physicians practised it. The reservation of public wards for staff physicians to the exclusion of general practising physicians was not favoured by the Committee, although the members conceded that some restriction was necessary, in the interest of the clinical work for students and for specialists. It was suggested that some arrangement should be made whereby certain wards could be opened to general practising physicians.

The request of the Alumni Association that it be entitled to elect eight governors out of the 24 by direct election was fully endorsed and recommended. It was also recommended that the purely formal body known as "Convocation" be replaced by the Alumni Federation, which was thus to be given legal status. In its form of organization and its methods of finance nothing was objected to, but, in view of the location of the University in Toronto, the conviction was expressed that the city should contribute towards its support. The request of Labour for representation on the Board of Governors was refused on the ground that the Workers' Educational Association had not yet grown sufficiently to justify such a policy. It was not denied that this aim might be attained in the not distant future. It was held that plans for the erection of new buildings and extensions, and substantial alterations to existing buildings, and the terms of gifts offered to the University should be subject to the approval of the Senate before acceptance by the Board of Governors. Also, that the President should consult with a committee, as widely representative as possible of the Faculty concerned, whose advice should not be ignored except for weighty reasons, in appointments, promotions or retirements from the University staff. First year work should be transferred to the Collegiate institutes and High Schools, particularly in the case of the Faculty of Medicine. The Government should encourage the extension work of the University by adequate financial assistance, and generous provision should be made for the furtherance of the efforts of those engaged in scientific research. The composition of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine should be revised to enable lecturers and instructors in the clinical departments to vote, after serving on the staff for three years, and restricting the franchise in the primary departments to full professors only. The question of permitting representation in the Legislature to the University was commended to the earnest consideration of the Government.

It was the general opinion that the Report could not be legislated upon at the Session. It was presented on May 3, and the Premier said the Government had not had time to study it. He thought it a good suggestion to have it printed and circulated for a year.

Trinity University and Wycliffe College. Trinity University opened with a full number of students, every room being occupied. There were 5 graduate students proceeding to the M.A. degree; 10 extra-mural students proceeding to the B.D. or D.D. degree; 130 undergraduates in Arts, (73 men and 57 women); 27 in the Divinity classes; and 5 in other faculties, in all 177. The annual Divinity Convocation was held on Apr. 26, when the degree of D.D. (*honoris causa*) was conferred upon Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., M.C., O.B.E., Principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The outstanding event of the academic year 1922-23 was the turning of the sod for the new building in Queen's Park on Nov. 18, 1922, and contracts called for the completion of the building on June 1, 1925. This was followed, on June 4, 1923, with the laying of the foundation

stone of the new building by the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Algoma, assisted by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor and the President of the University of Toronto.

The registration of students for the term 1923-24 numbered 175 in all, being 136 in Arts and 29 in Divinity, with 10 extra-mural. Provost C. A. Seager announced that the College would not move to the new building until it was completed, the term 1924-25 to be the last in the old building. New men's quarters had been secured at Harbord and St. George Streets, and a women's residence on St. George Street. Sir Gilbert Parker paid a visit to Trinity College on Mch. 3 and recalled that four of his class-mates had become Bishops. He spoke of his deep affection for his *Alma Mater* and was much interested in the plans for the new College in Queen's Park. Other incidents were the formation of a Graduates' Club on Mch. 6, with Eric Harris elected President, J. G. Althouse, Vice-President, and Prof. S. M. Adams, Secretary-Treasurer; the appointment of Rev. Samuel A. B. Mercer, D.D., author of many works on ancient language, literature and history, as Dean of the Faculty of Divinity and Professor of Oriental Languages; and the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. T. C. Street Macklem, Provost for 21 years, in the Convocation Hall, on Nov. 14—Wyly Grier being the artist.

Wycliffe College maintained a close bond with University College, and graduates of University College were invited by Principal O'Meara to take advantage of the class re-unions at the June Convocations, the "Dix Plan" tending to make such re-unions valuable, bringing men together, not only of their own, but of adjacent years. There were 65 men registered at the Autumn term of 1923. On Oct. 4, Wycliffe conferred the degree of D.D. on Rt. Rev. Arthur Lea, Bishop of Kyushu, Japan, and Rev. W. E. Taylor, D.D., was installed as Professor of Apologetics and Church History.

Victoria University and Knox College. In succession to the late Prof. A. L. Langford, M.A., who died on June 24, the Board of Regents of Victoria College elected Prof. Norman W. DeWitt, B.A., Ph.D. to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Dr. DeWitt had been on the staff for 16 years as Professor of Latin Literature, one of his latest works being *Virgil's Biographia Literaria*. The unveiling of the War Memorial Tablet on Oct. 12, the annual Charter Day of the College, was an important event. The tablet was placed immediately under the original corner-stone. of the Upper Canada Academy, Cobourg, 1832, built into the wall on the right of the main entrance to the College, and commemorated the death of 75 students—74 men and one woman. Of the 635 students registered at Victoria, 546 were registered in Arts, and 161 in theology, 72 being registered in both faculties. The revenue from all sources came to $142,434 and the expenditures to $161,068.

Knox College Convocation was held on Apr. 12, when 11 students received the College diploma, two the B.D. degree, and the Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. William Gauld, B.A., senior missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Formosa, since deceased; Rev. James Wilson, B.A., Dovercourt Church, Toronto; and Rev. James Little, B.A., Westminster Church, Toronto. Knox united with Victoria in a Summer School of Theology for ministers, Aug. 21-31.

Queen's University, Kingston. Queen's University, under Principal R. Bruce Taylor, registered 1,118 students for the Winter session, on Oct. 9, 1923, the numbers being: Medicine, 270; Science, 240; Arts, 608. These did not include the extra-mural nor the Summer School students, who totalled over 1,200 and over 400 respectively. The annual Autumn Convocation was held on Oct. 19. The Financial Report for the year ending in March, 1923, showed a total income of $505,931, and an expenditure which left a surplus of $1,499; the students contributed $167,883 of the income; the productive investments of the University totalled upwards of $2,250,000. The Summer School, conducted by an organization entirely apart from the University but accommodated in the University buildings,

proved most successful and the attendance had grown from 24 in 1910 to 423 in 1923. Two sessions were accepted by the Department of Education as equivalent to one of the two Winter sessions required for Specialists' certificates.

An important event occurred, on Nov. 10, when the foundation stone of a Women's Residence for Queen's University was laid by Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., LL.D., She was the first President of the Women's Association which had taken part in raising the million-dollar endowment. From an estimate of $50,000 the cost of the proposed Residence and Union had grown to $160,000 but the Association renewed its efforts and the Trustees generously offered to donate the other half when $80,000 had been raised. In this connection, it is interesting to note places in public life taken by some of the brilliant women who had graduated from Queen's University up to 1923. Amongst them were: Mrs. Adam Shortt, a pioneer in medicine and doing useful work on the Board of Mothers' Pensions; Miss Eliza S. Fitzgerald of Toronto, the first Arts graduate to gain admission on equal terms with men; Mrs. Logie MacDonnell, Dean of Women at Manitoba University; Dr. Geneva Misener, Dean of Women at the University of Alberta; Dr. Margaret O'Hara a well-known missionary; Miss Charlotte Whitton, whose activities in connection with the Immigration, Educational and Canadianization policies of the I.O.D.E. and in Public Welfare work had been particularly notable. Outstanding incidents of the year included the Canadian Universities Conference of 1923, held at Queen's University, with Dr. R. Bruce Taylor elected President; the appointment of Bernard Keble Sandwell of McGill University as Head of the Department of English in May; the appointment of Dr. J. J. Austin as head of the Survey Department succeeding the late Dr. D. E. Mundell; the appointment of Dr. Frederick Etherington as Associate Professor of Surgery; and the continued success of the University Rugby Team, one of the greatest in the history of sport, which, again, won the Canadian championship.

The University of Western Ontario was established in 1876 and its Medical School in 1891. The Chancellor in 1923 was Hon. William Roche, M.D., LL.D., the Presidency being vacant and William Sherwood Fox, Ph.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., being Dean of the Faculty of Arts. There were 41 full time professors, etc., and 23 part time, making 64 officers of instruction, altogether during the year. Assumption College, which was affiliated, had 12 Professors under the Presidency of Very Rev. D. L. Dillon, B.A.,; Ursuline College, in Brescia Hall, had five professors and lecturers, M. M. St. Anne, M.A., being Dean. The Medical School under Dean Paul S. McKibben, B.S., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., had 14 professors, 9 associates, 4 assistants, 15 instructors, and 4 lecturers. The Faculty and Institute of Public Health had 6 professors with R. W. Hill, M.D., D.P.H., as Dean. Lieut.-Col. Walter James Brown was Director of the University Extension Department.

At the 1923 Convocation, degrees were conferred on 92 graduates, including 4, M.A.; 24, Doctor of Medicine; 1, Bachelor of Divinity; and 51 Bachelor of Arts. In University College and Brescia Hall there were 450 students in attendance, making, with 48 registered at Assumption College, a total of 498. The new Act of Incorporation of May, 1923, recognized the affiliated colleges, including Huron (Anglican) College of Divinity. The attendance for 1923 was 610, including 346 from University College and Huron College; 21 at the Institute of Public Health; 156 at the Medical School; 40 at the Ursuline College and 47 at Assumption College. In addition, 430 were enrolled in special extra-mural activities. The divinity degrees were conferred on the recommendation of the affiliated theological colleges.

Extensive development work was done in the way of building on the new situation overlooking the North branch of the Thames River and providing one of the finest campuses on the continent, being 270 acres in extent. Plans for the Roman Catholic College to be affiliated with the University of Western Ontario, were being completed in February. One of the buildings was to house Assumption College for men then located

at Sandwich, Ont.; another to accommodate Ursuline College for women, which was already occupying quarters in London—the cost of the two buildings was estimated as at least $500,000.

The year 1923 was the 60th of continuous teaching by Huron College and the period closed a chapter in the history of the relations between the College and the University of Western Ontario, the session being the last in which the Arts Faculty would be housed in the Huron College Buildings. Senator McCall founded a scholarship endowed with $5,000 to be the Sarah Edna Peterson Scholarship and to be the most distinguished award given in the College. Twenty-three students were enrolled and seven were ordained. One of these, Rev. D. N. Abhyankar, was a native Indian student from Bombay. The financial statement showed the extinction of a long standing overdraft and provision for a substantial reduction of the mortgage.

McMaster University. McMaster installed its new Chancellor Rev. Dr. Howard P. Whidden, on Nov. 20, when Albert Matthews, Chairman of the Board of Governors, handed Dr. Whidden the Charter of the University. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Cockshutt and the Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. Howard Ferguson spoke; Principal Maurice Hutton, Chancellor R. P. Bowles, President Barbour of Rochester, N.Y., President Patterson of Acadia, and Prof. Keirstead, of McMaster, presented the congratulations of their respective Universities. A message from the Baptist Union of England signed by Dr. John Clifford, who had died since signing it, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, W. Ewing, Charles Brown, F. B. Meyer, James Marchant and John Carlile, was read.

Affiliated with McMaster were the academic institutions of Woodstock College and Moulton College. The enrolment, for 1922-23, at McMaster totalled 321 with 126 at Brandon College. Woodstock had 85 pupils and Moulton 127. The revenue for the year ending Aug. 31 was $85,282, which included an overdraft of $3,907. McMaster Hall had an income of $33,512 with expenditure of $90,358. Moulton showed a credit balance of $2,724 and Woodstock a deficit of $12,615.

At the convention held in Montreal in October the question of the removal of McMaster from Toronto was discussed. An invitation from the city of Hamilton was received and the Senate and Board of Governors recommended, that, subject to certain terms being arranged, it should be accepted. Both London and Kingston, smaller than Hamilton, had flourishing universities. The new Chancellor, Dr. Whidden, was enthusiastic for the change, which was supported by Albert Matthews, Prof. J. L. Gilmour, and Rev. Hugh McDiarmid. Ex-Mayor Thomas Urquhart of Toronto was the only dissentient. Vacancies on the Board of Governors were filled by the election of R. D. Warren, Albert Matthews, and Rev. Dr. John McNeill. On theological grounds Dr. T. T. Shields entered a protest against the granting of an honorary degree to the President of Brown University, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce.

The University of Ottawa was incorporated in 1849 as the "College of Bytown," and received in 1861 the title of the "College of Ottawa." In 1889 it was raised by the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII to the rank of a Catholic University. Its degree of B.A. entitled those studying law to exemption from preliminary examinations and to a reduction of two years in the ordinary courses of five. It also exempted medical students from the preliminary examinations. The post-graduate courses led to the degrees of M.A., Ph.D., and the Doctorate in Theology. At the Annual Commencement, on June 20, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Right Rev. John T. Kidd, President of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto; Doctor of Theology on Rev. Father Georges Simard, O.M.I., Professor of history at the Grand Seminary, Ottawa; and Ph.D. on Rev. Father Cullen, Rector of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn. Also the Doctorate of Letters was conferred on Hon. Senator Thomas Chapais, Quebec. Affili-

ated with the University of Ottawa were the Convent of the Notre Dame Congregation, Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, D'Youville Academy, Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, Convent of Notre Dame de Lourdes, all of Ottawa; the College of the Sacred Heart, Sudbury; and St. Joseph Academy, Hawkesbury.

Ontario Agricultural College registrations for 1922-23 numbered 535 altogether. In the first year associate course there were 51; first year degree, 37; second year associate, 35; second year degree, 33; intermediate year, 15; third year, 45; fourth year, 146; the home economic courses numbered 173, with normal course, first year, 11; second year, 17; associate course, first year, 40; second year, 26; institutional management, first year, 8; second year, 11; home maker course, 40; short course, 16; optional course, 4. The attendance had risen from 100 in 1911 to 489 in 1919; 374 in 1920; 428 in 1921; 471 in 1922; and a further increase in 1923.

The registration of students at the Agricultural College in 1923 was 1,316; this included regular courses, short courses and courses in domestic science. Lionel Stevenson, B.S.A., M.S., was appointed to the new office of Director of Extension at the College and J. A. Nielson Extension Horticulturalist at Vineland. The new dairy building costing $250,000, which was the finest in Ontario and one of the finest and best equipped of its kind of any agricultural institution in America, was opened on Jan. 9, 1923, by the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture. At the semi-centennial celebration in June, 1924, the Memorial Hall, commemorating 791 students and ex-students of the College who served in the Great War, was to be dedicated. The Conference Week at the Agricultural College June 29, opened with an address of welcome from the President of the College, J. B. Reynolds, M.A. The practical nature of the addresses guaranteed the success of these gatherings which were indispensable for the interchange of views amongst progressive men. H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Husbandry was selected as first Chairman of the World's Dairy Congress at Washington, D.C. on Oct. 5.

Other Ontario Colleges and Schools. St. Michael's College continued to maintain its reputation in the Schools and showed great progress in 1923. Rev. Father Carr, the Superior, regretted the change in topographical conditions by which the College Buildings, from the "sweet and wonderful quiet and seclusion" had been placed on a big thoroughfare through the opening up of Bay Street. The reunion of Old Boys promised for 1922, was realized in August with great enthusiasm. The enrolment of students in 1923 was 213 altogether, being 106 men and 107 women—first year, 69; second year, 67; third year, 36; fourth year, 35; occasional students, 6.

Upper Canada College, under Principal W. L. Grant, LL.D., F.R.S.C., opened its session in October, 1923, with 110 boarders and 200 day boys enrolled and 48 boarders and 194 day puils at the Preparatory school—a total of 552. The Parkin Building, named in memory of Sir George Parkin, a former Principal, was opened. At the Upper School a separate residence was the gift of an anonymous donor. A Science wing was planned and awaited the efflux of $30,000. In March was published *The Upper Canada College Roll of Service* with photographs and records of all who died on active service, and, also, of those who served, and a Memorial Tablet designed by Scott Carter was placed in the Assembly Hall. The death of J. Housley Crake, Dean of the College, occurred suddenly on Dec. 28. He had been Vice-Principal and Dean since 1917.

St. Andrew's College was opened in 1899, with Rev. George Bruce, D.D., as Headmaster but on Feb. 1st, 1900, Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald was appointed. Since then, up to 1923, 2,156 boys had been enrolled in the school and, during the Great War, 800 old boys went Overseas; decorations were granted to 125; 100 were killed and 202 wounded. In 1912, the Governors decided that the School should be moved to the suburbs and, in June, 1923, a site of 219 acres was purchased at Aurora on Yonge Street and plans were prepared for the new school. Accommodation was planned

for 180 boys and 10 masters in residence and further extension was to be provided, with an expenditure of $600,000 contemplated.

Ridley College had a high place amongst the residential schools of the Province. The Old Boys' annual dinner on Dec. 7 had as guest Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonnell of the R.M.C., Kingston. He gave a graphic account of the Canadian Army in the War. Rev. J. O. Miller was elected Hon. President; H. Castle, Jr., President; F. H. Marani, Vice-President; H. C. Griffith, Secretary-Treasurer.

Alma College, St. Thomas, with Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., as Principal, had a registration of 247, including 73 in residence. The examinations showed highly satisfactory results. In Music, 27 candidates were presented for the Toronto Conservatory examinations and all were successful.

The High School of Commerce, which was opened in 1916, increased from 548 in that term to 1,721 in 1923-4, and the evening class attendance from 1,945 to 2,958—the day staff numbering 48 teachers and the evening staff 65.

Other leading educational institutions were: Albert College, Belleville, with Rev. E. N. Baker as Principal and 223 pupils; Appleby School at Oakville, under J. S. H. Guest, M.A., Headmaster, with 90 pupils; Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, with 350 girls and Miss Walsh, M.A., as Principal; Havergal College, Toronto, with 350 girls under the Principalship of Miss Knox.

General Elections in 1923; Campaign Policies and Incidents.

The Legislature was prorogued on May 8 and the Election campaign was immediately in full swing, the Election being set for Monday, June 25. The issues were clearly indicated in the debates in the House, but a great deal of recrimination was naturally indulged in on the platforms throughout the Province. The Liberals were extraordinarily optimistic; the Government Party had all the shadow of division upon them and the Conservatives were positively certain of their success. In this they were justified. The Election on June 25 was absolutely decisive, although both in 1911 and 1914 a greater number of Conservatives had been returned, 83 and 84 respectively. Premier Drury was himself defeated in Halton and other Cabinet ministers who lost their seats were Hon. Peter Smith, Hon. R. H. Grant, Hon. D. Carmichael, Hon. Walter Rollo and Hon. Harry Mills. With 75 Conservatives controlling the House, there were 17 United Farmers, 14 Liberals, 4 Labour men and one Independent. There were 294 candidates for the 111 seats. Dr. A. G. Wallis, Thessalon, Liberal candidate for Algoma, was disqualified as he omitted to send in his written personal consent to his nomination; W. F. Nickle, K.C., (Cons.) was returned, by acclamation, for Kingston, and Peter Heenan (Lab.), for Kenora. There had been one vacancy at the time of the Election, caused by the death of R. A. Fowler, member for Lennox, on Mch. 5.

Hon. E. C. Drury and the Government Policy. The Government Party went into the campaign under a considerable handicap of having to use what might be termed a defensive policy, on account of the state of Provincial finances and, in describing the situation, the *Farmers' Sun* of Feb. 24, said: "The Drury Government went into office on a platform of economy. It has brought

honesty and, in the main, efficiency to public spending. But it has not reduced expenditure."

Addressing his supporters in Halton county at Milton, on Apr. 14, Premier Drury declared his attitude in view of his return after the next Election with less than a majority in the Legislature. If he found men in the House, who, without bribes of position, but through honesty of conviction, Liberal or Conservative—and one Conservative had consistently supported them—if he found enough such men, he would form a Government, "But I shall not sacrifice the principles of the Progressive movement." He declared that the statement that he was bargaining with the Liberals was the assertion of one man and, though he had received support from the other side of the House, he declared he had never dickered nor sacrificed principle and never sought to get support other than upon principle and upon record. He read from his declaration of Oct. 29, 1919, when he undertook to form a Government: "May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and broaden till it shall become, not merely a Farmers' Party but, in a very real sense, a People's Party. If, in the carrying out of the programme, unjust and dishonest interests get in the way, so much the worse for them."

A Conference took place on Thursday, Apr. 26, between Premier Drury and the U.F.O. Executive. Hon. Manning Doherty was also present and a statement was given out afterwards which said: "Hon. Mr. Drury gave the Executive definite assurance that, should his Government not be returned with a majority of the House, he would invite a conference of the elected members, the defeated candidates and the executives of the United Farmers and the affiliated organizations, at which the situation then prevailing would be thoroughly canvassed with a view to future action. The Premier undertook to accept the wishes of that Conference as a guide to his future course." The Executive later adopted a Resolution: "That this Organization firmly believes in the preservation of a strong Farmer representation in the Legislature and is prepared to lend its support to the election of all United Farmer candidates upholding the platform and principles of this Organization."

Premier Drury's opposition to the Hydro-Electric Commission, though asserted by him to be anxiety for the interest of the Province, was interpreted by the public as hostility to the principle of the Commission itself. Speaking at Pond's Mills he ignored the ownership of the municipalities which was the key of the Hydro system, and his failure to recognize this placed him out of sympathy with the Hydro administration and out of sympathy with the people. "If, at any time it would be possible to form the municipalities into a corporate body for that purpose," he said "it could be considered, but I fail to see, now, where we could turn over these vast enterprises to them."

Between May 23 and June 23, he also addressed meetings at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, New Liskeard, Perth, Arnprior, Carleton Place, Brockville, Peterboro, Milton, Durham, Harriston,

Ingersoll, Woodstock, Guelph, Pond's Mills, London, St. Thomas, Essex, Blenheim, Petrolea, Dresden, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Burlington, Georgetown, Acton and other centres.

The U.F.O. Party counted a good deal on the strength of Hon. Manning Doherty with the electorate in the rural districts because of the legislation for which he had been responsible in the Department of Agriculture. The Cattle Embargo removed, the rural credit system, the encouragement of co-operative systems and the operation of the Dairy Standards Act, which the previous Government had passed but failed to put into force, were set forth as first-class achievements, due to Mr. Doherty's initiative.

In an interview on Apr. 11, Attorney-General R. W. Craig of Manitoba denied that that Province had supported Premier Drury in urging the repeal of that part of the Federal Statute which declared that the Norman dam was a work for the general advantage of Canada. The only excuse Mr. Drury had for taking this position, said Mr. Craig, was that when Premier Bracken and he went to Ottawa, during the previous year, and conferred with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Mr. Drury and the latter urged the repeal of the statute, they had gone into the subject. Manitoba would not agree to anything that permitted private control of the flow of the river, such as the Norman dam made certain, in private hands. Mr. Drury then undertook to complete certain arrangements whereby Manitoba interests below the dam, subject to the control of the flow by that obstruction, would be secured. This was mutually satisfactory. "Now then, as far as I know and can learn, Ontario has not done her share in assuring the security of Manitoba's interests according to the memorandum of the Agreement made at that time in Ottawa and, until that had been done, Mr. Drury had no right to assert or convey the idea that Manitoba would support the appeal." On the other hand unless Ontario took the necessary steps to secure Manitoba's power interests from Lac Seul, Manitoba would oppose the repeal.

The Conservative Party and Hon. Howard Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson, speaking at Welland, May 8, stated that the Farmer movement was in no sense a child of Premier Drury and his cult' but had originated in the Whitney days with the establishment of the co-operative branch of the Department of Agriculture. The Workmen's Compensation, the Mothers' Allowance and the Minimum Wage Acts, he also asserted, were of Conservative parentage. Speaking at Watford, May 31, Mr. Ferguson said "The Conservative Party is the father of temperance legislation but, so far as the Conservative party is concerned, the temperance question is not an issue in this Election. Prohibition is here to stay until the people alter it, but the administration of the O.T.A. needs to be changed." But he could not be held responsible, he said, for what individuals amongst his followers might say.

At the meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, on June 20, Mr. Ferguson was introduced by Rev. Canon Cody who spoke of his experience as a fellow Minister with him in the same Cabinet when the

knowledge then gained of Mr. Ferguson's personality had inspired him with feelings of loyal affection. Dr. Cody quoted Mr. Drury who said "I believe Hon. Mr. Ferguson to be clean personally and never to have administered for his personal gain." He also quoted Wellington Hay, the Liberal leader, who said: "I believe in the personal integrity of Hon. Mr. Ferguson, and I believe that anything which he did, he did because he thought that it was in the best interests of the Province."

Hon. W. E. Raney challenged Mr. Ferguson to a debate on the enforcement of the O.T.A. Act, on account of the continuous and very serious charges made against him by the Conservative leader. Mr. Raney wrote Mr. Ferguson specifying three of these charges—"of paying a 15-year old boy to get drunk in order to get a conviction; payment of public money to street-walking, abandoned women to be used to induce men to break the law; and permitting officers of the law department to get drunk in the course of their duty and paying them for getting drunk—all of which Mr. Raney declared were baseless. Mr. Ferguson replied, stating he would be glad to have Mr. Raney attend his meeting at Fergus, on June 21, and an opportunity would be given him to reply to what Mr. Ferguson had to say.

The debate between Mr. Ferguson and the Attorney-General at Fergus, on June 21, did not open any new ground. The Lennox charges were repeated and the "last night" party was mentioned. Mr. Raney had previously asked for particulars of any new charges and a new charge from a former inspector, now a police magistrate, Mr. Raney said came from a discontented official who had threatened that unless he had an increase he would see Mr. Ferguson. He had seen Mr. Ferguson and the result was these charges, of which Mr. Raney said he now heard for the first time and, obviously, could not answer. The character of the men employed in O.T.A. work he supported by testimonials and the record of the men. With respect to the "last night" party, he read a statement prepared by Premier Drury to the effect that some enquiry had been made and it was decided that the matter was one under the jurisdiction of the Legislature and that if anyone desired to proceed with an investigation the Government would grant it, but Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Crawford, and other members consulted, agreed that the incident might well be dropped. Mr. Ferguson accused Mr. Raney of stating that there were Conservatives present at the party. This Mr. Raney denied. Mr. Ferguson also stated that before midnight one of the shocked revellers came down to the House from the Treasurer's rooms and told the Premier what was going on. Mr. Raney did not follow Mr. Ferguson on these points.

From April 27 until the Election Mr. Ferguson carried on an energetic campaign, speaking, amongst other places, at Belleville, Huntsville, Sudbury—where, on May 16, he announced that Charles McCrea would have a ministerial position in connection with Northern Ontario—New Liskeard, Fort William, Toronto, Spencerville, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Strathroy, Cobourg, Prescott, Ottawa and Peterboro.

On May 26, a Convention of the London Conservatives called upon Sir Adam Beck to accept the nomination of the Party, once more, in his old constituency. He said he could not decide immediately but, early in June, he accepted.

The Liberals nominated U. A. Buchner to run against him, in spite of the *Globe's* suggestion that he should receive an acclamation as the Hydro member. To offset this *The Farmers' Sun* doubted Sir Adam's eligibility as a candidate as one "holding any office, commission or employment" in the service of the Government and questioned whether the specific exemption clause, passed in 1912 and 1914, still applied.

Col. Herbert Lennox, K.C., having been appointed counsel for the Toronto Transportation Commission, intimated that he would not stand again in North York. Col. W. H. Price, K.C., made the allusion, at Port Hope on May 18, that bulked so largely in subsequent speeches, when he charged the Drury Government with extravagance in furnishing the ministerial rooms in the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park and, amongst other items, mentioned a coal scuttle, which he said had been procured for Premier Drury at a cost of $100.

The campaign in Toronto, against prohibition, was headed by J. A. McCausland and Col. J. A. Currie. Mr. McCausland voiced his views, on June 20, as follows: "I have thought this matter over very carefully and I have come to the conclusion that I must oppose the Act. I do not think the Act has worked well; why should people be made hypocrites or liars? A man gets a prescription and, on nearly every occasion, he does it simply in order that he may get a drink. Why should he not be able to go to a Government liquor store and get pure liquor? That is what I stand for and that is what I will advocate in the House." The Dominion Alliance issued a manifesto over the signatures of its newly appointed President, Robert John Fleming, and the acting Secretary, John Bailey, warning the electors of the danger to the temperance cause through lukewarm supporters of the O.T.A., and calling for support of those candidates only who would make a clear declaration in support of strict enforcement of the law. The Act had cut down the liquor consumed to one-fifth of what had been used under licence and had reduced drunkenness in Toronto from 30·3 per 1,000 in 1914 to 7·6 in 1922.

The Liberal Party; Wellington Hay as Leader. Wellington Hay, the Liberal leader, had left no doubt about the position of himself or his party on the O.T.A. and, as early as Mch. 26, speaking at Hamilton, he announced that there was no demand for a change and, until there was, the will of the people for the enforcement of the Act should be strictly obeyed. The Liberal Club Federation of Ontario held a banquet in Toronto, on Apr. 25, at which Mr. Wellington Hay called for a candidate in every riding, and a candidate chosen from amongst the people for personal merit and will to render service. He promised "a return to responsible Government,

pursuance of a policy of reasoned economy, Provincial financial reform, a business Government by business men and a redistribution of electoral ridings carried out on the broad principle of representation by population." W. K. Murphy, K.C., President of the Liberal Club Federation took the Chair and, amongst the speakers were: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, H. H. Dewart, K.C., Dr. Mackie, Peel, E. O'Flynn, Belleville, Senator A. McCoig and Senator A. C. Hardy.

During the day, a Convention of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Liberal Association and the Ontario Federation of Young Men's Clubs was held, 150 members being present and when Wellington Hay, Hartley Dewart and J. C. Tolmie, M.L.A., spoke. Later 400 delegates to the open Convention of the Liberal Clubs Federation convened and adopted the following Resolutions:

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, only by a combination of all men and women of progressive idcas can a progressive Liberal Government be established in the Province of Ontario and, therefore, that wc invite all citizens who are progressive in their vicws, be they members of the U.F.O. or any other organization, to join with us in establishing and maintaining a stable Liberal Government.

2. That the Hydro-Electric Power Commission be instructed to report, forthwith, plans for thc development of power on the St. Lawrence River in co-operation with the Dominion and United States Governments, and that the Provincial Government assert Ontario's inalienable right to all waters within the Province not required for the purposes of navigation. That the municipalities comprising the Hydro-Electric Power Association be entitled to and should receive at once adequate representation on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. That action be taken at once to modify or alter the present system of charges for Hydro power in order that a more equitablc schedule of rates may prevail throughout the Province.

3. That the alternative vote should be adopted for use in future elections for the House of Commons and for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario in a constituency where more than two candidates run for election. That the principle of representation by population should be preserved, endeavouring, at the same time, to observe county boundaries as far as possible, and that redistribution, in the future, be not left to the last month before an election, but be dealt with during the Session following each decennial Census. That the principle of Proportional Representation be adopted for use in future elections and that, for this purpose, in all thickly settled parts of the country, several existing constituencies be grouped in single constitucncies electing several representatives.

Speaking at Brockville on behalf of Mr. Wellington Hay, the Hon. George P. Graham asserted that "had Manning Doherty not meddled with this question, I think the Embargo would have been removed some months before it was. It was impertinence for a Provincial Minister to go to England and interfere with a domestic question. He is taking a credit which in no way belongs to him."

Policy of the Labour Party. A delegation, headed by Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress, and Bert Merson, Chairman of the Toronto Executive, D. Dear, of Ottawa, and a member of the Ontario Executive and J. F. Marsh, President of the Workers' Educational Association, representing organized Labour, waited on Premier Drury, on Jan. 18, to present requests for legislation. The Independent Labour Party closed its annual Convention

at Brantford, on Mch. 30. George Halcrow, M.L.A., said he could count on the fingers of his hand the times, during the last four years, that the Parties had united on a piece of legislation. The legislation which Labour received was not the work of the groups, he said. It was the work of Labour men of the past. No Government could have refused the demands. The legislation was due and was bound to come. The Workmen's Compensation Act had been secured from a Conservative Government.

The Ontario Labour Party's Executive drafted a platform which covered both the Provincial and Federal policies of the Party. It was issued on Apr. 28 as follows:

The public ownership of all public utilities and natural resources of wealth.

Nationalization of banking and credit systems.

Direct legislation through the initiative referendum and recall.

Gradual elimination of unearned increment through a tax on land values.

Equal pay for equal work.

Abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices.

Abolition of all Election deposits.

Proportional Representation, with grouped constituencies.

No court to be legally competent to declare, as unconstitutional, any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Amending the British North America Act, in order that decisions of the Highest Court of Appeal in Canada shall be final in all matters civic and political.

That adequate equal pensions be granted to all disabled Soldiers, whether officers or men, and to the widows and dependents of deceased Soldiers.

Pensions for mothers with dependent children.

Old-age pensions.

No further alienations of national reserves of coal and timber.

Government control of cold storage.

National health and unemployment insurance.

Maternity benefits and free hospital services.

Equality of opportunity for men and women—politically, socially and industrially.

For all public offices—Municipal, Provincial or Federal, we stand for one adult, one vote.

The eight-hour work-day.

The democratic control of industry.

Abolition of the Canadian Senate.

The gradual elimination of import duties on all necessities of life, such as food, clothing and the tools and machinery used in production. The revenue derived from these sources to be raised by a taxation of land values and luxuries.

The freedom of speech and expression by the individual citizen and the public Press, and the right of lawful assembly.

Free and compulsory education, including text-books. Free education in all institutions controlled by the Government. Every child to be guaranteed, from its birth until it becomes a self-supporting member of society, the material necessities of life, in medical supervision and an unlimited education.

We believe that performance is better than promises, and we rest our claim for the support of the workers on the general declaration that we stand for industrial freedom of those who toil and the political liberation of those who, for so long, have been denied justice.

General Election Returns

Constituency	Elected Member	Votes	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Addington	William D. Black* C	3110	W. H. J. Haines, L	1281
Algoma	Arthur G. Wallis, L	2365	John Morrow Robb, C	2351
			Thomas Higgins, U	1842
			K. S. Stover*	
Brant, N.	Harry Corwin Nixon* Lab	3617	John M, Patterson C	3565
Brant, S.	Morrison M. MacBride* Lab	5678	John W. Shepperson, L	4983
Brockville	Hezekiah A. Clarke, C	4182	Donald McAlpine* L	2892
Bruce N.	William H. Fenton* U	2557	William Henry Brown C	2246
			Mathew A. Halliday L	1595
Bruce, S.	Malcolm Alex. McCallum U	1942	Frederick W. Lippert, C	1893
			Frank Rennie*	1585
Bruce, W.	Alex. O. Mewhinney*, L	2582	James Johnston U	2544
			Alex. G. MacIntyre, C	1541
Carleton	Adam Holland Acres, C	4813	Robert Henry Grant*, U	3049
Cochrane	Malcolm Lang*, L	3138	John Raymond O'Neill, C	2172
			R. Fleming Seymour, I	116
			John Vanier, Lab	2511
Dufferin	C. R. McKeown, C	3898	Thomas Kerr Slack*, U	3675
Dundas	Aaron Sweet, C	3773	W. H. Casselman*, U	3205
Durham	Albert J. Fallis, C	3040	S. Sanford Staples* U	2006
Durham, W.	W. John Bragg*, L	2295	Arthur A. VanCamp, C	2114
			Isaac T. Chapman, U	1015
Elgin, E.	Michael McKnight, C	2968	James C. Dance, L	1918
			William F. Smith, U	1807
			M. MacVicar*, U	
Elgin, W.	Finlay G. Macdiarmid, C	5289	Edmund Austin Horton, L	3580
			Peter G. Cameron*, U	2773
Essex, N.	Edward Philip Tellier, L	4282	Alphonse George Tisdell*, U	2608
Essex, S.	Adolphus Armstrong, C	2652	John Oiville Duke, U	2592
			Wm. Burton Clifford, L	2241
			M. C. Fox*, U	
Fort William	Frank Spence, C	2866	Henry Mills,* Lab	2658
			Mrs. B. O. Allen, L	1152
			D. R. Byers, I	500
Frontenac	Anthony M. Rankin*, C	3259	George A. B. Clark, U	2602
Glengarry	James Alex. Sangster, L	3313	Duncan Alexander Ross*, U	2763
Grenville	George Howard Ferguson*, C	4374	William Hunter Buchanan, U	2198
Grey, Centre	Dougall Carmichael*, U	3636	Angus Ego, C	3561
Grey, N.	David James Taylor*, U	3873	William Breese, C	3813
			Wallace Edward Dickin, L	1877
Grey, S.	David Jamieson, C	4553	George Mansfield Leeson*, U	4241
Haldimand	Richard Nixon Berry, C	4297	Warren Stringer*, U	3653
			Richard Samuel Colter, L	1085
Halton	George Hillmer, C	5186	Ernest Charles Drury*, U	4470
			LeRoy Dale, L	1760
Hamilton, E.	Leeming Carr, C	11,064	Freeman F. Treleaven, L	5132
			George Grant Halcrow*, Lab	3894
Hamilton, W.	Arthur Campbell Garden, C	5784	Thomas Baker McQuesten, L	3053
			Walter Richard Rollo*, Lab	2198
Hastings, E.	James Ferguson Hill, C	3741	Henry Ketcheson Denyes*, U.	2254
Hastings, N.	John Robert Cooke*, C,	4356	John McCaffery, U	1713
Hastings, W.	William H. Ireland*, C	4846	Edmund Duckett O'Flynn, L	3224
Huron, Centre	Ebon R. Wigle, C	3133	John M. Govenlock*, L	2400
			William Robert Sommerville U	1922
Huron, N.	John Joynt*, C	2896	Sheldon Bricker, U	2498
			Abner Coseus, L	1122
Huron, S.	Nelson W. Trewartha, C	2800	William George Medd, U	2363
			Daniel F. McGregor, L	1818
			Andrew Hicks*, U	
Kenora	Peter Heenan*, Lab	Acc.		
Kent, E.	Manning W. Doherty*, U	4024	Samuel William Beamish, C	3326
Kent, W.	Robert Livingston Brackin*	6153	David Livingstone McCreary U	4163
Kingston	William Folger Nickle*, C	Acc.		
Lambton, E.	Leslie W. Oke*, U	3224	William R. Dawson, C	2766
			William G. Connelly	1291
Lambton, W.	Wilfred Smith Haney, C	6022	Jonah M. Webster*, U	3903
			Thomas Henry Cook, L	3179
Lanark, N.	Thomas Alfred Thompson, C	3339	Hiram McCreary*, U	2808
Lanark, S.	Egerton R. Stedman, C	3874	William I. Johnson*, U	2891
Leeds	Andrew Wellington Gray*, C	3779	John Beatty, U	2811
Lennox	John Perry Vrooman, L	2767	Charles W. Hambly, C	2635
			R. A. Fowler, *C	
Lincoln	Robert Henry Kemp, U	2360	Thomas A. Marshall*, L	2317
			Thomas W. Allan, C	2057
London	Sir Adam Beck, C	9865	Hugh A. Stevenson*, Lab	2254
			Isabel C. Armstrong, L	1851
			James M. Donahue, I	1243
Manitoulin	Beniah Bowman*, U	2407	Frederick Smith, C	1769
Middlesex, E.	John Willard Freeborn*, U	3568	Frank Boyes, C	3191
			Richard W. Chappelle, L	711

Constituency	Elected	Votes	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Middlesex, N.	George Adam Elliott, C.	3319	Harold Currie, U.	3001
			J. C. Brown*, U.	
Middlesex, W.	John Giles Lethbridge*, U.	2642	Charles M. McFie, L.	2436
Muskoka	George W. Ecclestone*, C.	4186	Harmon E. Rice, L.	2309
Niagara Falls	William Gore Willson, C.	4922	Charles F. Swayze*, Lab.	2404
			George B. Snyder, L.	2145
Nipissing	Harry Morel, C.	3238	Joseph H. Marceau*, L.	2970
			James McIlvenna, U.	423
Norfolk, N.	George D. Sewell*, U.	3068	George M. Boughner, C.	2847
Norfolk, S.	John Strickler Martin, C.	3070	Joseph Cridland*, U.	2428
Northumberland E.	James F. B. Belford, C.	4434	Wesley Montgomery*, U.	4078
Northumberland, W.	Samuel Clarke*, L.	2810	Frederick D. Boggs, C.	2653
Ontario, N.	John Wesley Widdifield*, U.	3330	David Watson Walls, C.	3250
Ontario, S.	W. E. N. Sinclair*, L.	4212	James Moore, C.	4015
			Frederick H. Richardson, U.	2376
Ottawa, E.	J. Albert Pinard*, L.	4635	J. Wilfred Gavreau, L.	3175
Ottawa, W.	Harold Fisher, L.	7362	Albert E. Honeywell, C.	6470
			John Cameron, Lab.	2086
			Thomas Clarey, I.	1136
			Arthur Ellis, C.	1154
			John H. Sproul, I.	127
			H. P. Hill*, C.	
Oxford, N.	David Monroe Ross*, U.	4019	Edward A. Rea, C.	3193
			George Freeman Mahon, L.	2762
Oxford, S.	William Henry Chambers, C.	3889	John L. Wright, U.	3134
			J. Verne Buchanan, L.	2898
			A. T. Walker*, U.	
Parkdale	William H. Price*, C.	6050	John Hunter, I.	1535
Parry Sound	George V. Harcourt, C.	4876	Richard Reece Hall*, L.	2297
			Edwin John Purdon, U.	1519
Peel	Thomas L. Kennedy*, C.	6087	Edward A. Orr, U.	4718
Perth, N.	Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, C.	6289	Francis Wellington Hay*, L.	5879
Perth, S.	Irvine C. McCausland,	3454	Peter Smith*, U.	3408
Peterboro, E.	Thomas Dalton Johnston, C.	2550	E. Nicholls McDonald*, U.	2321
Peterboro, W.	William H. Bradburn, C.	4278	John W. Meyers, L.	3374
			Thomas Tooms*, Lab.	1990
Port Arthur	Francis Henry Keefer, C.	2331	Alexander J. McComber, L.	1604
			James J. Southern, U.	1346
			Edward J. Blaquier, I.	284
			Henry Alfred Bryan, I.	224
			D. M. Hogarth*,	
Prescott	Edmond Proulx, Ind. L.	3608	Gustave Evanturel*, L.	2868
			Fernand Villeneuve, C.	348
Prince Edward	Horace Stanley Colliver, C.	4039	Nelson Parliament*, L.	4020
Rainy River	John Fullerton Callan, Lab.	1738	James Arthur Mathieu*, C.	1590
			Edward Jerome Callaghan, L.	740
Renfrew, N.	Alexander Stuart, C.	4235	Ralph M. Warren*, U.	4127
Renfrew, S.	John Carty*, U.	3653	John Stephen McCann, L.	3068
			Thomas M. Costello, C.	3044
Riverdale	George Oakley, C.	11,074	Harold G. Farrell, L.	1765
			Alexander Lyon, Lab.	1169
			Joseph McNamara*, Sold. Ind.	
Russell	Aurelien Belanger, L.	4648	L. A. Landry, U.	1724
			Alfred Goulet*, L.	
St. Catharines	Edwin Cyrus Graves, C.	5364	Joseph Misset Mussen, L.	2874
			Frank Howard Greenlaw*, Lab.	1374
Sault Ste. Marie	James Lyons, C.	2839	John A. McPhail, L.	2395
			James B. Cunningham*, Lab.	1327
Simcoe, Centre	Charles Ernest Wright, C.	3535	Gilbert Hugh Murdock*, U.	3006
			Leonard Simpson, L.	2332
Simcoe, E.	William Finlayson, C.	5692	John Benjamin Johnston*.	4194
Simcoe, S.	William E. Rowe, C.	3016	Edgar J. Evans*, U.	2381
Simcoe, W.	James Edgar Jamieson, C.	3610	Richard Baker, U.	2030
			Hugh A. Currie, L.	634
			William Carmichael, I.	84
			W. T. Allan*, C.	
Stormont	John Colborne Milligan, C.	3661	James W. McLeod*, L.	2611
			Nathan Copeland, U.	2041
Sturgeon Falls	Zotique Mageau*, L.	2671	William G. Daoust, U.	1001
			G. I. L. Bull, C.	614
Sudbury	Charles McCrea*, C.	5816	Joseph Raoul Hurtubise	4100
Temiskaming	Angus John Kennedy, C.	3160	John Sharp, U.	2152
			Henry A. O'Grady, L.	1850
			T. Magladery*, C.	
Toronto, N.E. Seat "A"	Alexander Cameron Lewis*, C.	13049	William H. Shaw, L.	2844
			Nelson Stanley Coyne, P.	2368
Toronto, N.E. Seat "B"	Joseph E. Thompson*, C.	13952	Mrs. Mary E. Becker, P.	4033

Constituency	Elected Member	Votes	Defeated Candidates	Votes
Toronto, N.W. Seat "A"	Thomas Crawford*, C.	17255	Henry S. Mullowney, L.	2964
Toronto, N.W. Seat "B"	Arthur Russell Nesbitt, C.	14703	Edith L. Groves, U.	3721
			Henry S. Cooper*, L.	2443
Toronto, S.E. Seat "A"	John Allister Currie*, C.	7730	John George O'Donoghue, Lab.	711
			Frederick Hogg, L.	656
			Alfred Ernest Burgess, I.	381
Toronto, S.E. Seat "B"	Edward W. J. Owens, C.	7216	John Callahan, L.	1230
			James T. Gunn	910
			J. W. Curry*, L.	
Toronto, S.W. Seat "A"	James Arthur McCausland, C.	8233	H. Hartley Dewart*, L.	3472
			Malcolm I. Bruce, Lab.	2812
Toronto, S.W. Seat "B"	Frederick George McBrien, C.	7756	Joseph Singer, I.	2508
			John McDonald, Lab.	2211
			John C. Ramsden*, L.	2198
Victoria, N.	James Raglan Mark, C.	2711	Edgar Watson*, U.	2353
			Hugh Henry Graham, L.	704
Victoria, S.	Robert J. Patterson, C.	3880	Frederick G. Sandy*, U.	3354
			Lawrence V. O'Connor, L.	1865
Waterloo, N.	William G. Weichel, C.	5370	Nicholas Asmussen*, L.	3133
			E. O. Weber, I.	1853
			George H. E. Lockhart, Lab.	309
Waterloo, S.	Karl K. Homuth,* Lab.	5006	Arthur W. Mercer, C.	4991
Welland	Marshall Vaughan, C.	4941	Robert Cooper*, L.	3702
			Wm. S. H. McDonagh, U.	824
Wellington, E.	William Edgar Raney*, U.	3628	James J. Craig, C.	2258
Wellington, S.	Lincoln Goldie, C.	5444	Thomas J. Mahon, U.	3020
			Frank Howard, L.	1997
			H. C. Buckland*, C.	
Wellington, W.	William Clark Chambers, C.	2685	Robert Neil McArthur*, U.	2109
			William Blackwell Howse, L.	532
Wentworth, N.	Frank Campbell Biggs*, U.	3397	Alexander Lawrence Shaver, C.	2458
Wentworth, S.	Thomas Joseph Mahony, C.	3348	Wilson Ainsworth Crockett* U.	2459
			John Allan Moffatt, L.	1411
Windsor	Frank Worthington Wilson, C.	5424	James Craig Tolmie*, L.	3553
			Albert W. Strong, Lab.	1202
York, E.	George Stewart Henry*, C.	11863	Arthur W. Roebuck, U.	3080
			Harry Stewart Clarry, L.	976
			John Galbraith, I.	704
York, N.	William Keith, C.	4341	Jesse M. Walton, L.	3530
			James Cooper, U.	1852
			T. H. Lennox*, C.	
York, W.	Forbes Godfrey*, C.	14338	Thomas L. H. Maguire, I.	5547

The Political Situation After the Elections; Formation of the Ferguson Government

The policy of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the new Premier, had been fully expounded on the negative side during the Election campaign, but the constructive aspect of his intentions remained to be unfolded. He was quick to asssert the necessity of winding up the Chippawa Commission; he offered no consolation to those who hoped for laxity in the administration of the O.T.A.; he was determined on economy and warned surplus office-holders that a reduction must be expected. His appointments to the Cabinet were considered favourably and the position of the new Government and the Conservatives was unusually strong.

The Liberal party was left in a distinctly disabled condition in the Legislature after the Election, the Leader, Wellington Hay, having been defeated, and Hartley H. Dewart also out of the House. Without a definite policy or a Leader and, unable to decide to sup-

*NOTE.—Re-elected members in first column of names and former members defeated in this Election are marked with asterisk. Party of candidates shown as follows: C. for Conservatives; L. for Liberal; U. for United Farmers; Lab. for Labour; I. For Independent.

port the less conservative, on the one hand, or the less radical on the other, a reconstruction of the Party was inevitable and, in the meanwhile, it was not considered a serious element in the political arena. The United Farmers were, likewise, in a state of disorganization; the Party was generally unpopular with the public on account of its costly administration, and subsequent financial investigations by the new Government did not tend to increase its popularity. There was, moreover, the rift between Mr. Drury and J. J. Morrison which would not permit harmonious action within the Party itself. However, in July, it was decided that the Party should continue in existence but action was deferred until the meeting of the Annual Convention in December*.

With the opposing political parties practically non-existent, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson did not take long to complete his Cabinet, the names of the members of which were announced on July 7, as follows:

Premier and Minister of Education	Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C., B.A., LL.B.	Grenville
Attorney-General	W. F. Nickle, K.C., B.A.	Kingston
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.B.	East York
Provincial Treasurer	Col. W. H. Price, K.C., LL.B.	Parkdale
Minister of Mines	Charles McCrea, K.C.	Sudbury
Minister of Public Health and Labour	Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.B., L.R.C.P. and S.	West York
Minister of Agriculture	John S. Martin, B.A.	S. Norfolk
Provincial Secretary	Lincoln Goldie	S. Wellington
Minister of Lands and Forests	James W. Lyons	Sault Ste. Marie
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Sir Adam Beck, K.B., LL.D.	London
	Hon. Thomas Crawford	N.W. Toronto
	Dr. Leeming Carr	E. Hamilton
	J. R. Cooke	N. Hastings

The Premier was first elected to the Legislature in the Whitney Government and was re-elected to each succeeding Legislature and, in 1914, was appointed Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. In 1920 the unfavourable report brought in by the Riddell-Latchford Commission regarding his administration of the Crown Lands only popularized him with his Party, which elected him Leader immediately afterwards. His attack on the Drury Government and, especially, on the Attorney-General, Mr. Raney, was fierce and ceaseless, and he carried his Party with him.

Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., from Kingston, was considered to be one of the outstanding men in Ontario politics; Hon. George Henry was Minister of Agriculture in the former Conservative Government; Col. W. H. Price, K.C., was perhaps unexpected as the Provincial Treasurer, but not as a Cabinet possibility; Hon. Charles McCrea had already been designated by Mr. Ferguson before the Election; Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey was a popular selection with that section of the community which did not favour the O.T.A. Hon. John S. Martin was a favourable choice when appointed Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Lincoln Goldie, as Provincial Secretary, represented the solid business interests of the Province and his appointment was well received; Hon. James W. Lyons was another trustee for Northern interests, and the inclusion of Sir Adam Beck and three other gentlemen without portfolio completed a strongly-

*NOTE.—See, also page 571.

constructed Government. It was generally understood that Capt. Joseph Thompson would be chosen as Speaker of the House.

The Policy of the Hon. Mr. Ferguson. The Premier expressed his intentions as to Governmental policy and action as follows: that the incoming Legislature "presents a great opportunity for public service, the new Government earnestly desiring to be representative of all the people and to be consistent with the principles of party government, which are based on British Parliamentary institutions, will endeavour to translate into action policies that will command the support of all classes." Speaking on Oct. 16, Premier Ferguson hoped to be able to balance the Provincial Budget in three years. The Interest bill had risen from $5,000,000 to $12,500,000, or one-third of the ordinary revenue. Big reductions were under way. He purposed to decrease the Budget and live within the Provincial income. This would mean a reduction of the names on the pay-roll. Any increase in expenditure would be in Northern Ontario. Speaking again, at a banquet on Oct. 31, Premier Ferguson stressed three points. A great injury had been done Ontario by the creation of class distinctions in the last four years; it would take years, he feared, to remove its traces; the Government proposed to take account of the wealth of capable representatives in the Legislature and appoint a large Committee of men conversant with the problems of the agricultural industry which would be supplemented by men from the outside who were in touch with labour and industrial problems and the needs of transportation. To this Committee would be given the task of gathering information upon which a policy could be based to put an end to the present era of depression. The Government feared a power shortage and was prepared to give sympathetic, enthusiastic but careful consideration to the power needs of the Province.

The Government intended to demand from the Dominion the use of surplus waters, over and above the needs of navigation, and if they were not prepared to move to stand back and let those do it who would. "One of the first things which the Government must do is to try and teach our people that we are inter-dependent and that no one section of the Province or community can make a success without the co-operation of the other parts. The agricultural cannot succeed without the industrial. Labour cannot succeed unless capital is invested. This Government proposes to give careful study to that problem." The Premier spoke also of social problems which had been placed in charge of Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, and he paid a high tribute to Sir Adam Beck.

Premier Ferguson outlined some of his ideas for the reorganization of Education in the Province, in November. With over 85 per cent. of school careers terminated at the "Entrance class" year in public schools, young citizens were being turned out improperly schooled in certain subjects essential to their future well-being, not tutored at all in others essential to the State's welfare, and with excessive tuition in a third group of subjects which had deteriorated the mind rather than prepared it for intelligent citizenship. A

primary essential would be the revision of the Public School curriculum and it was to be more practical and more useful. Vast improvements in rural education he was determined upon; local requirements must be met by local improvements; Secondary Schools for rural Ontario were assured; in them there was to be a good deal of technical as well as cultural instruction; the care of incorrigibles was urgent and related to the whole educational scheme; the industrial schools and institutions were sadly inadequate; sub-normal boys and girls and so-called incorrigibles had a right to education as much as others. There was, he thought, practically no research in the Universities; mining and forest operators had no guarantee that men trained in science in their subjects would be available to them on graduation and they were careless, therefore, about the development of research laboratories. He believed a large number of men could be interested in the founding of extensive laboratories. There should be localized in Toronto all kinds of facilities for "super-university" training and post-graduate work. Preliminary work could be conducted at the other universities. A vast amount of further study of the subject had to be undertaken before any legislation would be brought down.

In the appointment of an Education Department Superintendent a wider import was intended than the title suggested. The Department had established schools in all the different branches of modern technical knowledge but it had made no provision for ensuring uniform and equitable growth and development for each particular branch, nor for preserving uniformity of standards. To correct this was to be the work of the new Superintendent. The previous Government had made Dr. F. W. Merchant Supervisor, to do "as the Minister instructs." Premier Ferguson purposed to give Dr. Merchant a task of definite detail which should have an important bearing on the efficiency of the instruction given. Premier Ferguson's policy regarding grants to rural schools had not been completely formulated. The standard of the school was not to be the sole qualifying feature, but the attendance was also to be considered. A condition to be remedied was the giving of large grants to schools attended by only four or five scholars, which were rendered less expensive to the rate-payers than if a high standard was maintained and a large Government grant secured. Pressure might be put upon these to induce them to consolidate with neighbouring schools, in the interests of the community as a whole.

Departmental Policy under the new Government. The Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., Attorney-General, wrote a letter to Ottawa protesting against the extension, by the Federal authorities, of racing and attendant betting privileges. Addressing the Secretary of State he begged "earnestly and respectfully to request that you will consider the situation with a view toward preventing the extension of racing privileges which increase the number of race-tracks under the protection of Section 235 of the Criminal Code."

The administration of the O.T.A. was under this Department and it was noted that a great part of the liquor, confiscated in

Ontario under the Act, apparently came from Quebec. At the end of September the confiscated Stock in the Government warehouses valued at $69,670 was, to the obvious extent of $43,551, from the Eastern Province. An incident in connection with this administration was when the Appellate Division refused John T. Smith a declaration that he was entitled to import intoxicating liquors into Ontario, on the ground that, in suing the Attorney-General of Ontario, he had sued the wrong party. His appeal from Mr. Justice Orde's decision, based on the same ground, was also dismissed on Nov. 4. Mr. Justice Ferguson dissented, sharing the view, expressed during the argument by the late Chief Justice Meredith, that there should be some one before the Court to represent the Crown in the right of the Dominion, before the validity of a Dominion Order-in-Council should be determined.

The Department conducted the decennial revision of the Statutes of Ontario through a Commission headed by Sir William Meredith and, in all, 727 Statutes added to the Law book of Ontario since 1914 were being consolidated with the existing Statutes at the close of the year.

The policy of the Department of Lands and Forests became evident when the Hon. James Lyons, on Sept. 25, wrote a letter to the pulp concerns of the Province requesting them to contract with the settlers for their supply of pulp wood, rather than secure it from their own limits. At the meeting of the Pulp and Paper Association, Hon. James Lyons stated that one-third of the total revenue, amounting to $1,100,000, derived from the forest products of Ontario was spent on Forest fire prevention but, in spite of this, in 1923, over 2,000,000 acres were burnt, 30 per cent. of which was high-class timber, 35 per cent. undergrowth and 25 per cent. grassy or barren lands. A badly burned-over limit was disposed of in the vicinity of Clear Water Lake, district of Kenora, to the Shevlin-Clarke Co. The area was 25 square miles in extent and a stipulation was made that the timber must be removed by Apr. 30, 1926. W. C. Cain was Deputy-Minister of the Department and Frank H. Keefer, M.L.A., for Port Arthur, appointed Under-Secretary to the Department of Lands and Forests, announced that Port Arthur would be headquarters for N.W. Ontario in order to save the time required to transact local business in Toronto, as was the case under the previous administration.

Hon. Mr. McCrea, T. A. Gibson, the Deputy Minister, T. F. Sutherland, Chief of the Mining Inspection Branch, Percy Hopkins, a specialist on the Kirkland Lake District, G. R. Mickle, Provincial Mines Assessor, A. A. Cole, geologist and mining engineer of the T. & N.O. Railway and A. C. Burroughes, specialist on the Porcupine field, made a tour of inspection of the mining region with a number of guests.

Contracts were let in October for the drilling of deep wells in Romney township, Kent county, by the Southern Ontario Gas Co., a Canadian subsidiary of the interests of Henry L. Doherty of New

York. The well was finished in a month to a depth of 3,500 feet and produced oil and gas to the extent of about 200 barrels of oil and a million cubic feet of gas a day. This demonstrated that the Trenton sandstone in south-western Ontario contained substantial quantities of high-grade oil and gas. The west part of Kent and the greater part of Essex were the most promising localities for Trenton development. Investigation in 1920 indicated that the Cincinnati Anticline, crossing under Lake Erie from Ohio, was located in Essex. The Eagle Oil and Gas Co. drilled their first well in 1922 at Trenton to a depth of 2,250 feet.

The question of Alberta coal came up and the rate of $9, quoted by the C.N.R., was generally regarded as high. The *Globe* pointed out that lower rates were quoted from Vancouver for a similar class of material with a 600 miles longer haul. In September, Sir Henry Thornton made the concession that, on agreement to take 10,000 tons of Alberta coal by Oct. 31, a rate of $7 would be made and Hon. Mr. McCrea announced the decision which would make a sale price of $13 a ton possible in Toronto. It had already been decided, in August, by the Government to spend no more money on the Alfred peat manufacturing experimental plant, although some beneficial results had been obtained, and Premier Ferguson said it had been demonstrated that peat could be made and sold on a commercial basis. The demonstration having been made, he hoped that private companies would go into the business.

The new Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. John S. Martin, in addressing the Liberal-Conservative Business Men's Association, outlined his views on the agricultural outlook. Ontario farmers, he said, were well qualified to undertake dairying, fruit-raising, poultry-keeping, bee-raising and other specialized lines of farm work which were profitable at the present time. He promised to be a firm advocate of measures to counteract the effect of the Fordney Tariff. J. P. Jaffray, Editor of the Galt *Reporter*, and President of the Horticultural Society, was appointed, by the Minister of Agriculture, to take charge of the new emigration office in Glasgow; Frank Stewart, a former Muskoka farmer, was to be a travelling agent in England; and Mrs. Horace Parsons and Miss Constance Boulton were delegated to speak on Ontario throughout the British Isles to attract farm help and domestics.

The West York Conservatives honoured Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey with a banquet, on Nov. 29, on his appointment as Minister of Labour and Health. Presentations were made to Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey by Sir Henry Drayton. The Premier also paid glowing tributes to the new Minister and, in his remarks, said he looked for better educational results without increasing the cost to the Province and that he hoped to assist the industrial research work at the University of Toronto. At the Annual Meeting of the Social Hygiene Council, on Dec. 10, in Ottawa, Hon. Dr. Godfrey came out in favour of more publicity for marriages. He would have notice of applications for license to marry posted in front of the municipal buildings for 15 days before the license was issued.

The policy of the Government with regard to the Provincial Savings Bank was stated by M. E. McKenzie, Director of the Ontario Savings Office, on Aug. 28, when he said that orders had been sent to all employees to refrain from soliciting new business or taking advantage of the banking situation.

Tenders for a $30,000,000 issue of 25-year bonds were refused by the Provincial Treasurer on Sept. 25. The money could have been secured for 5·35 per cent., but Hon. Mr. Price considered it would be unwise to accept such a rate and postponed the flotation till terms were more favourable. The last loan of the Drury Government had been at 5·53 for 20 year bonds. Hon. Mr. Price's justification came on Oct. 9, when a strong syndicate arranged to handle $40,000,000 worth of 25-year bonds at five per cent., at a much better price than had been offered for the $15,000,000. The proceeds were for the refunding of temporary loans for the entire year of 1923. The bonds were to be offered immediately at 98 to yield 5·14 per cent.

The Annual Report of the Penny Bank of Ontario showed a service in 269 schools of 125,000 children and deposits from the Public School children of $689,679, of which $437,128 was from Toronto. The total Assets of the Bank in Dominion bonds, deposits in bank and other securities was $761,509. On Oct. 6, W. A. MacLean resigned as Deputy-Minister of Public Works and S. L. Squire, former President of the Ontario Good Roads Association, was appointed in his place.

The Department of Education in Ontario. After the Elections in June, Hon. Howard Ferguson assumed the portfolio of the Minister of Education as well as the Premiership, and A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., continued as the efficient Deputy-Minister. The Report for the year ending in 1923 began with a reference to the elasticity of the system, founded by Dr. Ryerson, whose prosperity, on that account, was largely in the hands of the local boards and, therefore, depended on enlightened views for its success. The Department could effect little of a vital nature without the support of the people and that had never been lacking, especially in regard to cost. The present condition showed signs of healthy progress and gratifying efficiency, but also represented features demanding serious attention, for the remedy of defects and the removal of obstacles.

Statistics indicated advances in every essential respect such as attendance, more highly qualified teachers, salaries paid and value of school property. There were 7,000 school-houses with an attendance of 601,000 indicating the size of the system. The value of the property controlled for this kind of instruction exceeded $77,000,000, an increase over the year 1921-22 of more than $8,500,000. The actual aggregate attendance was 86·8 per cent. of the possible. The enrolled attendance had increased from 235,000 to 241,000. The number of teachers with higher certificates was growing but the number of men in the profession, though increasing, showed no substantial movement. There were, in all, 1,740 male teachers, or 11 per cent. of the whole. The amount paid in teachers' salaries was $16,690,000; the average salary to male teachers was $1,644, taking rural and urban schools together; and to female teachers $1,117. In rural schools, chiefly taught by women, the average for males was $1,144 and for females, $987. There were over 10,000 teachers with second class certificates in elementary schools and the number of third class had dwindled to 1,190. The cost of elementary education in 1922 was $31,900,000, or $53 per pupil enrolled.

The Chief Inspector, Dr. John Waugh, reported on the general state of Public and Separate Schools. The shortage of inspectors was commented on, G. K. Powell having resigned and, also, the lamented death of Walter Bryce, B.A. W. E. Hume, B.A., D.Faed., was appointed to the Toronto inspection staff. The last Reports showed that Ottawa, with 296 teachers, had 2 inspectors.; Hamilton, with 516 teachers, had 4 inspectors; London, with 253 teachers, had 2 inspectors; Toronto, with 2,000 teachers, had 7 inspectors. Candidates for High School Entrance were passed on by recommendation of Principals as certified by the inspectors, so it was of the utmost importance that the staff be kept at full strength.

Substantial progress had been made in new buildings and equipment throughout the Province. The Ballard School in Hamilton, with 43 class rooms and built at a cost of $401,000, was opened in September. Encouraging reports had been received from Northern Ontario. Teachers were highly commended for the fine work done in the face of difficulties and hardships. Sixteen school buildings were destroyed in the fire of October, 1922, in the District of Temiskaming and details of the reconstruction and refitting of these were supplied in the Report. During 1923, the statistics for major defects were found, in 12,581 children examined, to be: 9 per cent. defective vision; 16 per cent. defective nasal breathing; 22·5 per cent. abnormal tonsils; 46 per cent. decayed permanent teeth. Over 20 per cent. of the children examined were accompanied by their parents.

The Bureau of Visual Aids reported the Canadian History Set in 8 parts as almost completed and very favourably commented on by the schools which used it. Several hundred slides were added on the Natural Resources of Canada. Of 9,000 slides in stock, about 4,000 were available for distribution. The following table gives the attendance at the vocattional schools:

Day Vocational Schools

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Number of full-time teachers	191	212	286
Number of part-time teachers	.....	60	51
Number of full-time pupils on roll	2,600	5,344	6,987
Average attendance of full-time pupils	2,123	4,260	5,518
Number of part-time pupils on roll	907	574	988
Aggregate student hours of part-time pupils	40,996	37,776	60,972
Number of special pupils on roll	1,019	1,604	1,427
Aggregate student hours of special pupils	223,570	351,214	243,074

Evening Vocational Schools

Number of teachers	909	1,075	1,097
Total number of pupils	27,297	32,545	33,511
Aggregate student hours	1,119,287	1,176,039	1,510,315

The total number of pupils enrolled, both day and evening, was 42,-913, and the number of teachers engaged was 1,435. The Summer School for the training of teachers of vocational subjects was held at Toronto, in the Central Technical School, July 3-Aug. 3.

At the request of a number of masters, mates and engineers connected with lake shipping, a new navigation school was opened at Midland in January, 1923. The school was conducted in both day and evening sessions during January, February and March, and prepared men for the examinations for Masters', Mates' and Marine Engineers' certificates. The enrolment was 24. There are also centres at Kingston and Collingwood. Continuation schools numbered 188. Eight were given the status of High Schools during the year—Hanover, Huntsville, Lakefield, Mimico, New Liskeard, Thessalon, Timmins, Port Colborne. New schools were established at 14 centres. The High School system contained 131 High Schools and 50 Collegiate Institutes—a total of 181 schools as compared with 175 the year before. During the year the attendance increased by 5,226 pupils with an increase of 123 teachers—67 male and 56 female.

W. J. Karr, Director of Rural School Organization, in his Report, discussed the desirability of consolidating a large number of schools in which the attendance was so low that their operation was uneconomical. A list of 454 schools, with low average attendance, was supplied in which the

application of the Public Schools Act, Section 74, would be justified. There were very few instances in the organized counties where it was done. The County Inspectors were practically unanimous in the opinion that the consolidation of rural schools on a much wider scale than had, up to that time, been attempted in the Province was desirable. Statistics for 1922 showed 5,487 rural school sections, with 5,568 buildings, including 4,971 one-roomed schools. Albert H. Leake reported on the Manual Training and Household Science Schools. Financial stringency had closed those in Fort William, Port Arthur, Smith's Falls and Sault Ste. Marie. New centres had been opened in Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Toronto and Windsor. Of the 24 cities of the Province, only one had not adopted manual training and household science, or both, in the Public or High Schools. J. B. Dandeno, Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Classes, reported that there were 1,874 ungraded Public schools with classes in Agriculture, September 1922-June, 1923, and 1,241 home gardens and 633 school gardens. In 1923 the number of schools qualifying for grants with school gardens was 843 out of 1,445 with school gardens.

W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries, reported that the Public libraries of the Province showed an advance in every phase of public library service as far as library statistics could reveal conditions: "The notable minority giving a large service of good quality has grown somewhat, but the average library is not so close to giving first-class service as we should like to find it." The Province had 466 libraries on its register, an increase of 6. Patronage increased, in 1922, 293,620 over 1921;. Three new public library buildings were erected and one handsome community building with library accommodation. Thirty students received professional training in the Departmental training school for librarianship. Two valuable catalogues were published by the Branch in the interest of Canadian books.

An exchange of library assistants was arranged between the Toronto Public Library and that of Auckland, New Zealand. Forty Women's Institutes gave financial assistance to Public libraries in 1922, the total given to village and rural libraries being $1,881. Two library buildings were erected on the initiative of the Women's Institutes and were to be credited with assistance in the circulation of Travelling libraries. The circulation increased 293,620 in a year, but it had grown 100 per cent. in eight years. The total expenditure on libraries in the Province was $873,686. There were 1,731,827 volumes in the libraries and the circulation was 7,791,492.

S. A. Morgan, Director of Professional Training, reported the teachers in training in the various courses at the College of Education as 761, divided amongst High School Assistants' Course, 264; High School Specialists' Course, 101; Household Science, 12; Elementary Art, 34; Elementary Physical Culture, 154; First Class Course, 46; Pedagogy course, 150. The most noteworthy fact in connection with the Normal Schools was the unprecedentcd increase in the number of those enrolled—2,400 as against 1,800 the year before. The 7 Normal Schools at Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford and Toronto, had 348 male and 2,081 female students in attendance or 404 first-class, 1,975 second-class and 50 kindergarten-primary students. There were, also, a total of 255 at the Summer Model schools training for third-class; 129 at the Autumn Model classes; and 227 at the 1923 Summer courses for kindergarten-primary work.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1922-23

Public Schools

No. of Public Schools	6,289	Amount expended for Public School-houses	$ 5,224,608
No. of enrolled pupils of all ages	512,939	Amount expended for all other purposes	$ 7,728,970
Average daily attendance	360,121	Total amount expended for Public Schools	$28,262,165
Percentage of average attendance to total enrolment	70·20	Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	$55·09
No. of persons employed as teachers, men, 1,621; women, 11,293	12,914		
Amount expended for Teachers' Salaries	$15,308,587		

Roman Catholic Separate Schools

No. of Roman Catholic Separate Schools	656	Expended for School Houses	$1,059,531
No. of enrolled pupils	88,546	Expended for all other purposes	$1,216,793
Average daily attendance	64,897	Amount expended on R.C. Separate Schools	$3,658,719
Percentage of daily attendance to total enrolment	73·29	Cost per pupil, enrolled attendance	$41·32
No of Teachers	1,958		
Expended for Teachers' Salaries	$1,382,395		

Secondary Dchools

No. of High Schools (including 47 Collegiate Institutes)	175	Expended for School Houses	$2,673,842
No. of pupils enrolled	44,631	Total Expended on High Schools	$6,742,875
Average daily attendance	37,821	Cost per pupil (enrolled attendance)	$151·06
No. of Teachers	1,420		
Expended on Teachers' Salaries	$2,963,001		

Continuation Schools

No. of Continuation Schools	181	Amount expended on Teachers' Salaries	$474,241
No. of Pupils in attendance	8,777	Total Amount expended on Continuation Schools	$881,431
Average daily attendance	7,234		
No. of Teachers	323		

Including 5 Protestant Separate Schools and 21 Night Schools, the total enrolment of elementary pupils was 603,748. The total Secondary enrolment, including 9 Night Schools and 16 Vocational Schools, was 98,030. The total enrolment of all Schools was 701,778.

W. B. Race, Superintendent of the Ontario School for the Blind, reported an attendance for the session ending June, 1923, of 136, and a decrease in the total registration for the school session commencing Sept. 26, from 141 to 132. The registration of pupils for the twelve months of the official year from Oct. 31, 1922, till Oct. 31, 1923, was 173, 18 more than the preceding year. The Ontario School for the Deaf had 292 pupils enrolled during the Session 1922-23, the average attendance being 290. This was an increase of 20 over the previous session. The enrolment for the new session was 293. There were 26 classes in the academic department with 28 teachers, two of whom were engaged in supervision and teacher-training work. The net expenditure for the year was $122,720 as compared with $111,605 for the previous year.

The Minimum Wage Board. This important body was composed, at the end of 1923, of the following: Dr. J. W. MacMillan (Chairman), R. A. Stapells, H. G. Fester, Mrs. Horace Parsons and Miss Margaret Stephen. During the 3 years of its existence, the decisions had been unanimous, with the consent of both employers and employed in all cases. The thirty orders of the Board, in force in 1923, and covering the vast majority of the working women of the Province were consequently fortified by the good-will of all concerned. The Report of the Board for 1923 pointed out that the sweated plant was the inefficient plant as small production excessive overhead, and expensive and blundering management were often joined with low wages.

The Board kept close watch on the changes in prices. As wage-schedules are based on the cost of living, the rise and fall of items comprised in the working-women's budget were noted and tables of these rates were furnished in the Report. The Orders governing wages were in several groups of occupations: trades in chemical and other preparations; office-workers, employes in hotels and restaurants; boot and shoe and leather trades; employees in departmental stores; and the needle and textile trades. The number of working women in Ontario was estimated at 129,372. Inspection in order to see that the orders were obeyed was an important part of the Board's work. The minimum rate for Toronto was placed at $12.50 a week.

A deputation from the National Council of Women, headed by Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, waited on the Government in January. Mrs. Horace Parsons asked for the establishment of a vocational bureau, in connection with the Labour department, for the purpose of advising young

people on the sort of work to which they were adapted; Mrs. R. G. Smythe adovcated the establishment of a nursery training school. Maternity legislation was also requested, providing for the bonusing of mothers and for state maternity attendance. The care of the aged was recommended, so that couples in destitute circumstances should not be separated in their old age.

The Minimum Wage Board invited the public to hear the proposals for office workers in Toronto, on Mch. 22, and the Chairman, Dr. J. W. MacMillan explained that the lines drawn by the Board were based upon the cost of living. 94 applications had been received from girls for a position at $10. a week; 12 had been interviewed and one had had 15 years' experience and several others from 4 to 6 years; one had stood in a line of 57 for a position at $6. a week. The sum of $12.50 was held to be inadequate by W. Elmes, a paymaster in a business institution. Dr. MacMillan contended that a higher wage for women would result in boys being placed in their stead. It would not provide luxuries, but protected the worker against unwholesome living conditions. It did not profess to be anything but a minimum, and the ambitious, the industrious and the clever could soon better it.

The minimum wage for female office workers outside Toronto was fixed, on Apr. 18, by the Minimum Wage Board, with the Province divided into four sections, the highest wage being placed at $12 a week for experienced workers in cities of 30,000 or over. Inexperienced adults were to get at least $10 a week, ranging to $11 and young girls from $8 to $10. In centres of population from 10,000 to 30,000 the schedule was: experienced adults, $11; inexperienced adults, $9 for six months, and $10 till they should become experienced; young girls from $6 to $8. If employment was for less than two months, the rate was to be by the hour based on the minimum standard for a week of 48 hours. Mrs. F. Custance, representing the Workers' Party, objected to the low rates and declared that the prevailing wages were driving girls in offices to immorality. Dr. MacMillan said he had a higher opinion of the office workers.

The Workmen's Compensation Board administered its duties under the Chairmanship of Samuel Price with H. J. Halford as Vice-Chairman, George A. Kingston as Commissioner and N. B. Wormith as Secretary. The Board's Report for the 9th year of activities showed that the total benefits awarded, during 1923, amounted to $6,173,861, as compared with $5,692,896 in 1922. Accidents reported were 16,109 as against 50,411 in 1922. The increase was in accidents of a minor nature. Fatal accidents had decreased. Altogether 383,327 accidents had been dealt with since the beginning of the Board's work. Over 60,000 medical aid accounts, doctor, hospital, X-ray and nursing bills had been paid amounting to $788,905. Owing to the small administration expenses and the absence of profits and overhead, incident to ordinary insurance, the Ontario rates were exceedingly low compared with most of the rates in the United States.

The average cost of cases, involving some degree of permanent disability, was $1,114; of all death cases, $3,755; of cases involving temporary disability, $75.93; of cases requiring medical aid but no compensation, $5.21. Less than 2 per cent. of the injured were females; about 60 per cent. were married; 87 per cent. were British and 13 per cent. foreigners., The total income, actual and estimated, for the year, for all classes, was $3,708,642; the total expenditure, actual and estimated, was $5,180,485, leaving a net provisional deficit of $1,471,842; this, deducted from the balance forward of 1922, left a net provisional deficit of $559,550. The total compensation for 1923 was $4,141,848. Payments for medical aid, made and estimated to be made, amounted to $761,007, and other payments $277,629. Over three million dollars was reported in cash in the bank and in investments. The estimated wage expenditure, for the 24 classes dealt with, was $392,741,404.

A discussion, on Feb. 16, in the Legislature, on the Workmen's Compensation Board elicited some criticism from H. H. Dewart, K.C. He

thought the Chairman more autocratic than any other head of any other Board in Ontario. Hon. Mr. Ferguson feared that if an appeal were allowed the Board might as well be abolished. He suggested that the Board was overworked, and the difficulty might be overcome by having a legally trained adviser to prepare the cases of injured applicants. K. K. Homuth (Lab.) and J. A. Currie (Cons.) objected to any change. The amount in the Pension Fund of the Workmen's Compensation Act was given, on Mch. 12, as $9,688,736. In 1919 the Fund had refunded $164,750 to manufacturers with good accident records and $212,810 had been collected from manufacturers with bad accident records. In 1920 sums of $385,986 and $198,189 had been respectively refunded and collected on the same grounds.

The Mothers' Allowance Board was re-appointed—Rev. Peter Bryce, as Chairman, for one year; Mrs. Elizabeth Shortt, M.D., as Vice-Chairman, for one year; and Major Thomas J. Murphy, K.C., and A. J. Reynolds, each for 5 years. The number of beneficiaries had grown at the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1923, to 3,870 mothers with 11,791 children. The sum paid in allowances during the fiscal year was $1,612,701; the total amount paid from the beginning of the system was $3,769,506; the amount of average allowance, was $35.76. There were 40 families with one child under 16 and incapacitated husband; 1,705 families with 2 children; 1,134 with 3; 683 with 4; 305 with 5; 122 with 6; 55 with 7; 17 with 8; 5 with 9; and 1 with 11—a total of 4,067 families and 12,418 children. The causes of dependency were, in 3,363 cases the death of the father; incapacitation, through insanity, 121; through other causes, 345; desertion, 133; death of both parents (foster mother) 105.

The T. and N. O. Railway and Extension. The T. and N. O. Railway, in 1923, was directed by the Commission composed of the following: George W. Lee (Chairman), North Bay; Lieut-Col. L. T. Martin of Ottawa and Col. J. I. McLaren of Hamilton, Commissioners; and W. H. Maund, North Bay, Sec.-Treasurer. The Revenue of the T. and N. O. Railway for 1922 was $4,318,590, and the Operating expenses $3,606,085. The Revenue from the Grand Trunk Railway, for acting as the link between Cochrane and North Bay, was declared as $742,340.

The electrification of the Railway, including the Iroquois Falls and the Porcupine branches as well as the main line, was recommended by S. B. Clement, Chief Engineer, and J. G. G. Kerry, Consulting Engineer of the railway, in January. They recommended it as providing "a sound and self-supporting investment for the capital funds of the Province." Connection with existing power plants was considered desirable in any case, for mutual supply in cases of failure of any of the sources of power supply." The total cost was estimated at $11,214,778. The Government was requested to make no disposition of the available water-powers pending further communication from the Commission.

The Report of the T. & N. O. Railway, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1923, was presented to Premier Ferguson in December. Increased general prosperity was recognized as reflected in the increased gross and net results of railway operation in which the T. & N. O. fully participated. The importing requirements of the mining industry of Northern Ontario represented approximately $40,000,000 per annum and the pulp, paper and lumbering interests, $25,000,000 per annum. Ultimately the production of minerals should exceed any other country in the world, having risen in the past 35 years from $2.23 *per capita* to $26.40. The capital invested in Canadian mining derived from Canada was 54 per cent.; Great Britain, 15 per cent.; and the United States, 31 per cent.

The construction of the first 70 miles of the James Bay extension had been fully completed up to mileage 44·4, and to this extent the line was open for traffic on Nov. 1, 1923. The remaining 25·6 miles were graded and ready for steel laying as soon as the bridge erection over the Abitibi River was completed. This unfinished part had been taken from contractors and was to be completed by Commission during the coming year.

Surveys for the further extension of the road had been completed, and the endeavour was to obtain the greatest results from the vast potential resources available for industrial and power development on the Abitibi, Metagami and Moose rivers. In September, a trip from the end of steel was undertaken by his Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier, Rev. Canon Cody, Geo. W. Lee, Chairman of the Commission, and other Government and railway officials.

The total revenue tonnage carried by the Railway, in 1923, was 1,550,651 tons, of which approximately 50 per cent. represented forest products, being an increase of 365,198 tons, equal to 30·8 per cent. Passenger revenue also increased by $176,413.66, equal to 16 per cent. The Commission's Gross Revenue from all sources was $5,261,592, an increase of nearly $900,000, or 20·6 per cent., while gross total Expenditures increased by $775,596 on account of the greater volume of business. The net result showed Earnings of $836,848 an increase of $124,343, or 17·2 per cent. Insurance was carried for $2,541,595.

The United Farmers of Ontario. The United Farmers had a long period of reflection and it was not till late in the Autumn that their ideas began to clarify. Towards the end of July it was decided to appoint a Committee of twelve, equally representative of the Legislature and the U.F.O. Executive to consider and report on the advisability of calling a Provincial Convention to discuss the creation of a new party along progressive lines. This plan was approved on condition that no final action would be taken by them without the sanetion of the United Farmers' Annual Convention in December. Mr. Drury agreed to be the leader on two conditions, first, the endorsation of the action of the U.F.O. members of the Legislature by a Province-wide Convention and, second, on the appeal being made to all classes of the community.

A statement was issued by the U.F.O. Executive re-affirming the Resolutions passed at the Annual Convention in December, 1922. Ex-Premier Drury's charge that the U.F.O. organizations were run by a clique was denied by J. J. Morrison, who thought that Mr. Drury must have forgotten that he was the man chiefly responsible for the situation. "The U.F.O. should not and cannot be an official opposition," said Mr. Morrison, "but it can and should exercise political co-operation for all measures that are good for the State." Mr. Drury, on the other hand, thought the time opportune for a new party. The *Farmers' Sun* was not on the best of terms with Mr. Drury during the Summer, but Mr. Drury had the approval of the elected legislators of the Party, on Sept. 17, when, at a meeting of these gentlemen, a Resolution was framed stating that "the Progressive movement ought to and does include men and women of common ideals in all walks of life, and that steps should be taken to give practical expression to these ideals." Mr. Morrison was also strongly opposed at a meeting at Shelburne, on Nov. 16, of the Dufferin County U.F.O. and U.F.W.O. when R. J. Woods, who was evidently a friend of Mr. Drury's views, was heartily supported.

The December meeting was set to decide between "a Province-wide political organization closely affiliated with the U.F.O." and the complete banishment of politics from the U.F.O. Clubs. Another plan was the assertion of complete local autonomy, leaving the clubs free to take political action if they saw fit, but barring head office officials from participation in politics. While this was going on, a new element was introduced into the discussion with the Report of the U.F. Co-operative Company, the financial statement of which showed a loss of $161,146 for the year. A rapid decision was needed and it was taken to close out the retail stores. The business according to this plan was guaranteed on a sound basis but a good deal of nervousness was felt. As a result of the sale of the stores the Company deposited $195,750 in the bank. The total amount of Current Liabilities was listed at $488,762; the total Liabilities at $812,903; and the Current Assets at $668,079.

At the Annual Shareholders Meeting of the Co-operative Company, George A. Bothwell was elected President. Col. J. Z. Fraser, Burford,

the retiring President, spoke bitterly of the motor craze that had taken hold of the country, and gave details that the last year 210,000 passenger cars and 24,000 commercial cars and 4,700 motorcycles were licensed; at $400 each this would take $94,000,000 for yearly operation and 15 per cent. replacement on each car of a value, averaging $1,000, would give another $35,000,000, in all a total of $129,000,000; it would take all the Ontario hay crop of $76,000,000; all the oat crop valued at $36,000,000; and all the cattle, sold or slaughtered, at $37,500,000 to pay the motor-car bill of 1922.

Amongst the Resolutions adopted at the U.F.O. Convention, held on Dec. 12-14, were the following: that all woollen materials and knitted goods manufactured, imported, or offered for sale in Canada be marked, when so offered for sale, so as to show the actual percentage of virgin wool in such materials and knitted goods and that adequate penalty be provided for failure or refusal so to mark them; that the true labelling of all food products and wearing apparel be demanded; that very strong expression be made in favour of Hydro extension to the rural people as rapidly as possible and at a rate within the reach of the agriculturist; that the Federal Government be petitioned to make it compulsory on the part of all buyers of hogs, intended for packing houses, to pay producers of hogs on a graded basis; that a vigorous protest be made against the present immigration policy of the Federal Government which had, for its object, the bringing out of immigrants to be placed on the land only; that the Government be asked to perfect and enlarge the system of rural credits; that the Federal Government be requested to seek an amendment of the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and 1920 to permit a woman who is a British subject, but who marries a person of foreign citizenship, to retain her British nationality, unless she chooses otherwise; that the regulations concerning maternity and infant boarding-houses be enforced, that supervision be made compulsory, and that measures be considered to protect infants from the evils of the present system; that favour be expressed of a rigid enforcement of the O.T.A.; that since political action was necessary to the full attainment of our aspirations and ideals of the organization, not to oppose the formation of a political party which should embody these principles; that politics be completely banished from the U.F.O. Clubs of the Province; that steps be taken to solidify the independence of thought which the movement had fostered and secure concerted action by means of a Province-wide political organization closely affiliated with the U.F.O.

Northern Ontario Mining Development in 1923. Following close on the heels of 1922, the year 1923 provided a period of increasing interest in the development of Northern Ontario and its resources. The Drury Administration had shown certain interest in development work, but this was amplified greatly by the Ferguson Government with the Premier, personally, a keen student of affairs in Northern Ontario and with the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, and the Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, both representing constituencies in this area. Investigations, carried out efficiently by the staffs of the Departments, were pursued with renewed vigour and publicity for new Ontario was increased in the Press and on public platform, both in Canada and abroad.

Mineral production of Ontario in 1923 was valued at $42,879,331. Gold output was 971,518 ounces, value $20,082,586, and of gold produced in 1923 Old Porcupine gave about $18,000,000; Hollinger had given over $71,000,000 of the $128,000,000 produced since 1900. The silver output for 1923 was 10,706,506 ounces, valued at $6,906,741. The Ontario Mining Association held their annual gathering at Cobalt, Kirkland Lake and wound up at South Lorrain. J. P. Bickell, of the McIntyre-Castle, Temiskaming, was chosen President; John Agnew, International Nickel, Vice-President; J. P. Watson, Mining Corporation, 2nd Vice-President; Col. R. W. Leonard, Coniagas, Alex. Fasken, Nipissing, F. L. Culver, Beaver and Kirkland Lake Gold, made up the Executive.

To the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake gold-fields other productive sections were being added. The giant Hollinger Consolidated contested the palm with the best mines of the South African Rand. Shortage of electric power, early in the year diminished the output, and affected the production of the Province as a whole. This prevented much advance over the previous year, in 1922 the recovery being $20,000,000 and, in 1923, about $21,000,000. The entire yield of the United States, for 1922, was $49,000,000. Consolidation of properties, as at Porcupine, was proceeding at Kirkland Lake, and about 950 tons of crushing capacity had been added in these two districts during the year.

The Porcupine Mine Workers' Union, in April, 1923, demanded an increased wage schedule of approximately 20 cents an hour and, having received no reply from the mine operators, warned men to keep away from the district. The Union officials declared that the companies' profits were unreasonably high and that many children were without proper food and clothing. An appeal to British capital was made in the organization of the Porcupine Goldfields Development and Finance Co., in April, with an authorized capital of £1,000,000 in shares of £1 each. It was probably the first instance in Anglo-Canadian finance of a mining enterprise launched under the tried and expert direction of two other companies—the National Mining Corporation, Ltd., and the New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

Hollinger mine, handling over 4,000 tons daily, in 1922, made a gross profit of $6,478,604, exceeding the previous year by $1,400,000. Lower grade ore was handled, the average being $8.53 as compared with $9.67 the year before. The net value was $12,274,114, an increase of $2,243,064. The operating cost had decreased, and the assets were placed at $32,114,228.

In the Kirkland Lake gold camp, five major operations were carried on in 1923: Kirkland Proprietary, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Kirkland Lake, and Wright-Hargreaves. The Proprietary was the old Tough-Oakes and Burnside properties; Teck-Hughes handled about 3,000 tons monthly; Lake Shore contemplated some $3,000 a day profit, on reducing average costs below $7 a ton; Wright-Hargreaves, at the 500 foot level, disclosed one of the largest ore bodies ever found in the district and the 700 foot level, in March, showed equally good results—work was being concentrated on these and still lower levels. The Teck-Hughes showed an income of $998,378 and a net surplus for the year of $530,279 and, after a full retirement of bonds in January, the Balance Sheet showed a surplus of $303,457—the ore reserves were estimated at $2,553,686. The output for 1922 of the Wright-Hargreaves mine was $762,752, being the highest record for any one year among the Kirkland Lake mines and costs of operation averaged $4·43 a ton.

The Silver production for 1922 placed the total for Northern Ontario, from 1898 till the end of the year, at $206,756,207, the value of the 1922 production being $7,223,749 from 10,698,522 ounces. The development of the old Keeley mine, for which the chief authorities of the Farmers' Bank were sent to prison when they spent the Bank's money in an endeavour to reach its wealth, was one of the sensations of the Northern Ontario silver camps. It only required development and the production, in March, was 400,000 ounces.

The silver mines of South Lorrain had been thought exhausted years before but James Mackintosh Bell diagnosed the geological structure and decided to sink a shaft near the old workings. The drill pierced ore as rich as ever came out of Cobalt. On adjoining claims equal success was met. About 3,000,000 ounces were taken out of Keeley and Mining Corporation during 1923. The Nipissing mine, with 856 acres, maintained its pre-eminence with a total of 3,340,000 ounces for the year.

The Mining Corporation of Canada, Ltd., followed up the success of the Keeley mine by further developments on the Woods vein and, gradually, extended their purchases till they had acquired 447 acres in the South Lorrain area, besides additional areas under option. This Company also took leases, on a royalty basis, of Peterson Lake and the Farah property.

The Woods vein had been traced for nearly a mile on properties owned by Lorrain Trout Lake and showed very rich ore. In one drift of over 100 feet, 87 feet of which was very rich, running from 4 to 30 inches in width and carrying values reaching 3,000 to 10,000 ounces to the ton, very little was as narrow as four inches. The South Lorrain Camp was different from the Cobalt Camp. Underlying the conglomerate in Cobalt was the Keewatin, but when this was mined values disappeared. In the Lorrain district, ore was found in the Keewatin and underlying this was the diabase. All the ore found in Lorrain had been from the Keewatin formation and it was feared that, at a change of formation lower down, values would disappear. The Mining Corporation found, however, in the Frontier Mine on the No. 1 vein, that values ran into the underlying diabase and the Keeley Mine got very rich values in the diabase at considerable depth. The Reilly Lorrain Syndicate property in South Lorrain was purchased by the South Keora Mines, Ltd., in November and the purchase was supposed to have been inspired by the geological theory of the district. It was hoped that the fault known as the Woods vein on the north-western slope might be duplicated on the south-eastern slope of the diabase where the break which crossed the Reilly Lorrain property was located. The Nipissing Co. entered the same field, after obtaining the services of Cyril Knight who made the Government Report on Lorrain.

The 1922 production of nickel was practically double that of 1921. The Mond and International plants were steadily increasing their output. Peace-time uses of Nickel in England had taken all the stocks of the Mond Company, while the new steel the International was making and the tremendous output of motors was absorbing the whole product. The production in 1922 was 17,496,490 lbs. valued at $6,123,771. The exports, including fine and matte, were valued at $6,824,288. The British-American Nickel Co. announced its intention to resume, during 1923, and actually commenced operations in the Summer, using two furnaces with an ore capacity of 1,200 tons per day, a matte production of 35 tons, and employing 700 men.

Other mining incidents included a rich find of silver at the old Cobalt-Contact mine, as a result of the Haileybury fire; a showing of auriferous ore, at 418 feet vertical in depth, in a new territory drilled at the British Matachewan mines.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND RADIAL RAILWAY QUESTIONS IN ONTARIO

By

Horace Wallis

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Ontario.*

In several respects 1923 was a crucial year for the Hydro Electric operations in the Province of Ontario. The great development at Niagara Falls, as to the cost and practicability of which there had been much controversy, began to generate power in large quantities, and became an important factor in the Hydro-Electric situation. Meanwhile, the Hydro-Electric Enquiry Commission, composed of W. D. Gregory, Chairman, M. J. Haney, Lloyd Harris, J. A. Ross and R. A. Ross, continued and completed its investigation†. Its findings, however, were not made public, with the exception of the four reports referred to hereafter, which were submitted to the Legislature. Another noteworthy event was the change in the *personnel* of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

This Commission, at the beginning of 1923, was composed of Sir Adam Beck, Chairman, and the Hon. D. Carmichael, M.L.A., There was a vacancy on the Board for some months, owing to the death of Commissioner Fred R. Miller in 1922, and this vacancy was filled in April, 1923, by the appointment of George Ramsden of Toronto. W. W. Pope, Secretary and F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer continued to be the principal executive officials. With the change of Government, consequent upon the defeat of the Drury Administration and the accession of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson to power, Sir Adam Beck again became a member of the Cabinet, and the Hon. D. Carmichael resigned from the Commission.

Mr. Ferguson asked for the resignation of Mr. Ramsden and, in a published statement, said: "My view is that it will promote greater satisfaction if somebody acceptable to both the Municipalities and to the Government, representing the Municipal viewpoint, is placed upon the Commission. To enable the Government to carry out this idea, it is necessary to secure the resignation of the Commissioners for the purpose of reorganization of the Board." Mr. Ramsden declined to resign in a letter to the Premier, in which he contended that, as he was the only Liberal who had been on the Commission since its inception, his removal would mean the introduction of the Spoils System. Premier Ferguson replied that, as the tone and contents of Mr. Ramsden's letter indicated unfitness for the position of a member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, he had been removed by Order-in-Council. The Hon. John Robert Cooke, a member of the Ferguson Cabinet without Portfolio, was

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1922, pages 656-670 and preceding Volumes.

†NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1922, page 664.

appointed to the position vacated by the Hon. Colonel Carmichael. The third seat on the Commission was not filled. At the meeting of the Ontario Hydro Municipal Association in Toronto, on Nov. 15, it was moved by John Galbraith of Todmorden that Mayor Alfred Maguire of Toronto be nominated as the representative of the Municipalities on the Provincial Hydro Commission, and the matter was referred to the Executive of the Association to take such action as it might deem proper.

Sir Adam Beck took occasion, in presenting his Annual Report to the Legislature, to review the Power situation in Ontario during 1922. He pointed out that, notwithstanding the fact that the market for electrical power was depressed by world conditions, "the Commission's operations had been the most favourable in its history." Sir Adam reported that the total revenue of the Commission during the year was $7,893,979.41; while the cost of the service for operation, maintenance, interest etc. was $7,102,737.09, to which was added $947,062.06 for necessary sinking funds and reserves, making a total of $8,049,799.15. In other words, the estimated cost to the Municipalities, as fixed early in the year, had been exceeded by $155,819.74 or 1·97 per cent. This amount was billed to the Municipalities and taken up in their operation and balance sheets, so that, according to Sir Adam, "the Commission's Balance Sheet, with the Municipalities, shows neither profit nor loss." Altogether, the Commission supplied power to 239 Municipalities, 65 Townships and Rural Districts and 51 industrial companies. This business was distributed amongst the thirteen Systems operated by the Commission. The normal operating capacity horse-power of the Systems was 704,289 h.-p., made up of 572,855 h.-p. generated by the Commission, 110,964 h.-p. purchased by the Commission and 20,470 h.-p. obtained from steam plants. The aggregate peak load capacity was 729,348 h.-p., and the total output of energy during the year was 2,293,447,600 kilowatt-hours.

The annual Balance Sheet of the Commission showed that its total Liabilities on Oct. 31, 1922, were $133,206,532, as compared with $115,003,422 at the end of the previous fiscal year. These Liabilities included a Debt of $106,217,343 to the Province of which $44,938,798 was for advances for the various Systems and $61,278,545 for the Queenston development. The Debt to the Province on both these accounts, at the end of 1921, was $92,556,604. A comparison of the various reserves for the two years is as follows:

	1921	1922
Sinking Fund	$1,134,059	$1,979,824
Renewals	2,858,381	2,937,527
Contingencies	55,215	74,849

An amount corresponding to the Liabilities of the Commission represented its Assets. This sum included $65,642,615 invested in the development works at Niagara. The value placed on the Niagara System was $21,718,850. Another large asset was $6,642,770 represented by the Thunder Bay System. There was an investment of $8,000,000 in the Capital Stock of the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls as well as $3,267,856 in the debentures of

the Company and $3,594,676 in the construction of an additional pipe line. There were deposits of cash and securities with the Provincial Government to the sum of $1,484,663 on account of Sinking Fund. The Commission had $1,632,362 in cash and included in its Assets, $2,236,098, being Accounts Receivable from the Municipalities.

Dealing with the business of the Municipalities, the Report showed that the Aggregate Earnings of all the Municipal systems was $12,756,104. The principal item of income was Commercial Power, which yielded $4,383,912. Next in order came Domestic Light, from the sale of which the Municipalities derived $3,768,608; Commercial Light which yielded $2,158,306; and Street Light amounting to $1,160,446. There was also a Revenue of $973,263 from Municipal power. The other side of the account showed that the Aggregate Expenses were $11,343,765. The bulk of this was the cost of Power purchased, for which $6,636,853 was paid. The sum of $1,074,657 was required to meet Interest charges. The general Office, Salaries and Expenses amounted to $605,852. There were outlays aggregating $635,469 on account of Sinking Fund and principal payments on debentures. For the promotion of business $129,932 was spent. After meeting all these and other expenses, the Municipalities had a total Surplus of $1,412,338. Against this there was a charge of $715,814 for depreciation, so that the net Surplus was placed at $696,524.

The consolidated Balance Sheet for the various systems in all these Municipalities placed the total value of the plant at $42,706,840. Other Assets, including Bank Balances, $1,164,336; Securities and Investments, $443,938; Accounts Receivable, $3,874,317; Inventories, $1,738,795; Sinking Fund on local debentures, $3,416,231 and equity in Hydro System of $1,543,434, brought the total Assets up to the sum of $55,126,834. Against this there were Liabilities aggregating $35,196,388. This sum was made up of $30,454,186, Debenture Balance; $3,699,292, Accounts Payable; $456,706, Bank Overdraft; and $586,203 other Liabilities. The Balance Sheet showed reserves for depreciation of $6,512,813. Under the heading of Surplus were the following amounts: Debentures paid, $3,104,591; local Sinking Fund, $3,416,231; additional operating Surplus, $5,353,375; making in all, $11,874,197.

During the major part of 1923 the operations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario were under close investigation. The Gregory Commission found that its task was much more laborious than at first anticipated and, after a year delving into the various activities of the Commission, was only able to produce reports on the Thunder Bay System and three other branches of the Enquiry. These reports were tabled during the Session of the Legislature and, as an election was approaching, it was agreed between the Government and the Oppositions that no further reports would be given out to the public until after the campaign. This agreement facilitated the closing of the business of the Session which otherwise would have been much more protracted.

The Thunder Bay System. The Report of the Gregory Commission on the Nipigon development was submitted to the Legislature on Feb. 7, and contained a recommendation that, in view of the Deficit of $300,000 a year on the system, the Provincial Government should co-operate with the Hydro-Electric Commission to ensure greater sales of power. The Report added that the Government "should go further and insist that, where it is possible to make a contract with responsible parties for the sale of Power on fair and reasonable terms, nothing should be permitted to prevent such a contract being entered into." Following this suggestion, the Government invoked the aid of members of the Gregory Commission to bring about an agreement between the Power Commission and the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company for a contract for Nipigon power. After considerable negotiation, a Draft Agreement was reached, providing, amongst other things, for a supply of not less than 10,000 h.-p. to the Company, at $18.00 per h.-p. per annum.

This Agreement was submitted to the Power Commission, Feb. 23, by Colonel Carmichael, representing the Government. The legal advisers of the Commission reported that the proposed contract would involve a loss and was, moreover, discriminatory. They pointed out that no provision existed in the law for making such a contract and that there was express provision against discrimination. The Chief Engineer, F. A. Gaby, estimated that the loss to the Commission on the contract during its term would be from $699,096 to $787,530. For these reasons Sir Adam Beck opposed the arrangement which was, however, approved by the Commission by the votes of Commissioners Carmichael and Ramsden. Questioned in the Legislature as to how the Deficit would be met, Hon. E. C. Drury stated, Apr. 27, that "the Government has given an assurance that it will, if necessary, assist in making up the difference between the cost of the power in the contract and the cost to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission."

Exception was taken by the Toronto *Globe* to the action of the Government, which, it declared, was based on an unsound and uneconomic principle. Port Arthur and Fort William were both striving to secure the industry, which involved an investment of several millions of dollars, and the *Globe* took the view that the Government had interfered in the interest of the latter city in arranging the power contract. The passage of an Order-in-Council, by the Drury Government, on July 11, a few days before it resigned office, fixing the site of the mills at Fort William, at the request of the Company, apparently settled the matter of location. The incoming Government was asked to revoke the Order-in-Council, but Premier Ferguson took the position that, unless undue political or wrongful motives were shown, the action of the previous Government would be treated as a Crown undertaking and therefore inviolable.

Central Ontario System. One of the reports of the Gregory Commission, submitted to the Legislature, dealt with the Central

Ontario System. Most of this System was known as the Trent Section and extended along Lake Ontario from the City of Kingston to the Town of Whitby. The most northerly point of this Section was Fenelon Falls where a generating plant was in operation. There was also the Nipissing Section which included North Bay and several villages.

The Report reviewed the history of the purchase of the System, in 1916, from the Electrical Company by the Ontario Government at the price of $8,350,000 in Provincial 10-year 4% bonds. The original offer was 50-year bonds, but this did not include the Nipissing Section. By reducing the term to ten years, the Nipissing Section was also secured. The Gregory Commission considered that the Company made a gain of $495,943 by this change. The President of the Company, Strachan Johnston, gave evidence that the Company would take no less. The attitude of the Power Commission towards the purchase was made the subject of enquiry and Sir Adam Beck stated that he neither approved nor disapproved of the purchase, but would have recommended the terms of the Agreement rather than not have the property.

For the purpose of accounting, the Power Commission valued the property at $5,672,658, replacement value, and $2,677,342 intangible values. Various outlays made by the Commission brought up the total investment of the Province in this System to $12,057,858. Along with the System were purchased a number of public utilities, including gas works at Cobourg, Napanee, Oshawa and Peterborough; water works at Cobourg and Trenton; the street railway at Peterborough and a pulp mill at Campbellford. Down to the date of the Gregory Report there had been lost, on contracts for power with private companies and municipalities, $374,947; on the various gas works, $108,430; on the Cobourg water works, $27,010; on the Peterborough Railway, $130,450; on the Nipissing System, $30,350. On the other hand, the Commission had made a Profit of $421,085 on sales of power direct to consumers; $3,816 on the Trenton water works; and $41,389 on the Campbellford pulp mill. The Gregory Commission reported that the result of all the operations was a net Loss of $207,167.

The Report recommended that the System be disposed of by the Province as soon as possible, the Municipalities taking such properties as they were willing to buy from the Province at prices equal to the balance due to the Government in respect of its investment. It also stated that, although the property had been purchased by the Government on the understanding that it would be turned over to the municipalities, and operated for them by the Power Commission, no actual agreement to that effect had been arrived at before the purchase was made.

A reply to the Report by the Toronto *Evening Telegram*, on Mch. 7, denied the existence of the operating deficit. It stated that the System had actually accumulated reserves totalling over $1,081,000, or five times the amount of the alleged deficit. *The Farmers' Sun* argued, Mch. 8, that a substantial loss on account of

the System must be accepted. It cited the opinion of the Gregory Commission that the municipalities, for which the System had been purchased, were morally bound to protect the Province against loss and added "in that it is entirely right." The Toronto *Star* contended, Mch. 7, that "the logical course for the Drury Government to take is to put a fair price on the Central Ontario System, after consultation with the Hydro Commission, and offer it to the Municipalities. If the ratepayers vote down the purchase, the Government should call on the Hydro Commission to put the System on a paying basis and remove any injustices in the present schedule of rates."

Radial Railways and the Commission. When the Drury Government, in 1922, repealed the Radial Railway Act under which the Hydro-Electric Power Commission was authorized—with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council—to construct and operate electric railways, and substituted the Municipal Electric Railways Act, which took this power from the Commission and gave it to the Municipalities, certain electric railways in existence, and others, in respect of which, commitments had already been made, were continued under the operation of the old law. The most important projects thus affected were the electric railways between Toronto and Niagara Falls. The new Act cancelled the old agreements but provided that new agreements be entered into between the Commission and the Municipalities, where the Councils authorized such action by Resolution before Oct. 15, 1922. Where the Council failed to act, by the date named, no agreement could be made unless it was approved by a majority of the ratepayers qualified to vote on money bye-laws. The necessary Resolutions were passed by the Council of the City of Toronto, the towns of Mimico, New Toronto and Oakville, the Villages of Port Credit and Beamsville and the Townships of Etobicoke, Toronto and Trafalgar. In the January 1923 election, bye-laws were submitted in the following municipalities and carried by the majorities named:

	For	Against	Majority
Nelson, Township	157	117	40
Clinton, Township	266	132	132
Louth, Township	216	102	114
Grantham, Township	404	294	110
Burlington, Town	481	290	191
Grimsby	155	137	18
St. Catharines	2,049	582	1,467

On the other hand, bye-laws submitted in the following places were defeated:

	For	Against	Majority
Hamilton	5,813	7,035	1,222
East Flamboro, Township	187	268	81
North Grimsby Township	204	227	23
Barton Township	343	619	276

The total guarantee involved in the municipalities approving of Radial Railways by votes of the ratepayers was given by the Toronto *Globe* as $2,410,536. The guarantee involved in the Municipalities which defeated radial Bye-laws was $6,559,989.

The results were disappointing to the advocates of Radial Railways as, for the time being, the movement received a decided check. In a statement, issued on Jan. 2, Sir Adam Beck said that he had endorsed the project because he knew its wonderful possibilities. He added: "What has happened has been a deep and rather keen disappointment, yet I have no regret in taking the course I did. The result is a warning—a very serious warning—to Municipalities that they are not yet out of the woods on their hydro achievements. It is a set-back in itself and makes it not unlikely that some sort of strategy, and the same sort of attack which has proved successful for the moment in stalling the radial project, may be applied further and initiated against the whole public ownership movement."

The Toronto *Globe* commended the position taken by the Chairman of the Commission, adding that the result was "a check, not a rout." The *Globe* expressed the confident belief "that within a comparatively short time, when the case for Radials soaks into the minds of the electorate, we shall have, in this part of Ontario, a well-organized system of Radial railways owned and operated under Sir Adam's direction by the associated municipalities."

After the defeat of the projected railway between Toronto and Niagara Falls, attention was turned to the smaller project, namely, the railway between Toronto and Oakville. Representatives of the various municipalities between Oakville and Toronto met at Oakville, on Apr. 16, and passed a Resolution urging the Ontario Government to pass an Order-in-Council authorizing the construction of the railway. A few days afterwards, a deputation from the Municipalities presented their request to Premier Drury at the Parliament Buildings. The Premier gave a favourable reply, promising to pass the necessary Order whenever requested to do so by the Power Commission. He stated further that, of the Radial lines which had been projected, it was the one which had the best chances of success. Mayor Maguire of Toronto considered that the action of the Government was a pre-Election move and, therefore, declined to approve of the project, so far as Toronto was concerned, stating: "We will let the Radial question rest until after the Election and we will look to the new Government, which will replace Mr. Drury's, for sane and operative Radial legislation which does not load the dice against us."

Meanwhile, application having been made to the Government by the Power Commission, the necessary Orders-in-Council, authorizing the construction of the Railway, were passed on June 9. Two Orders were passed, one authorizing the construction of a railway from Toronto to Port Credit and the other authorizing the railway from Port Credit to Oakville. The Government guarantee of bonds, to the extent of $1,065,667 already given, was made available for the latter Railway. The Premier undertook, in a letter to the Power Commission, dated June 14, to introduce legislation at the ensuing Session combining the Railways and authorizing their operation as one Railway. Commenting on the incident the Toronto *Globe* said (June 14) "It would be the height of folly to build the

line until arrangements are made for proper terminals in Toronto. . . . The Order-in-Council, in its present form, will remain an unexecuted Order. It is valuable, however, as an admission that the existing steam railway facilities are inadequate to the transportation needs of the district, between Toronto and Hamilton and as a warrant for the development of a fast Radial line as soon as the new Government of the Province takes office."

Essex County Railways. Respecting the Essex County Railways which were purchased by the Power Commission, from the Detroit United Railways in 1920, at the request of the Municipalities interested and operated by it, the Gregory Commission reported that this action had been taken without the authority of the Legislature. Authority had been given, subsequently, but the Report, commenting upon the incident, observed: "It is a bad practice and should not be permitted." Down to Oct. 31, 1921, there was a net loss of $33,588 on the operation of the Railways. The Power Commission had collected $47,202 as a renewal reserve, but decided to defer the collection of depreciation charges while the railways were being rehabilitated. Accordingly, the sum of $47,202 was transferred from renewal reserve to the credit of operation, the deficit was extinguished and the System showed a surplus of $13,-644.80.

In the following year there had been a further deficit of $5,895, which reduced the surplus to $7,749.39. The Chief Engineer, F. A. Gaby, considered that the road was practically a new one and that there was no need to collect depreciation while it was being built. The Enquiry Commission expressed the opinion that this procedure was adopted in order that a loss on operation might not adversely affect votes on Radial bye-laws elsewhere. The Province was found to be involved in the undertaking to the extent of guarantees amounting to $3,966,205. The Report stated that the railways were in excellent shape and should pay their way under efficient and economical management. On the whole, however, the Gregory Commission considered that the service would be more satisfactory to the public if the Railways were under local control. The Report also stated that "the rates now charged are higher than those that the Commission led the residents of the districts served to expect in the event of the Commission taking the System over."

Guelph Radial Railway. The Gregory Commission reported that the expenditure for the rehabilitation of the Guelph Radial which was taken over by the Commission in 1921, amounted to $256,700 which was $68,700 in excess of the estimate. It further stated, that, in the opinion of a number of the citizens, the cost exceeded what it might have done if more efficient and economical methods had been adopted. The Commission found that the money spent had resulted in a great improvement in both road-bed and equipment. Regarding the operation of the Railway, the Report declared that there was a loss during eighteen months down to Oct. 31, 1922, of $40,825.64. The practice of financing the Rail-

way out of the General Fund of the Power Commission was called in question. In reply to this Report, the Toronto *Globe*, on May 5, published figures showing that the deficit in the operation of the Guelph Radial Railway of $2,870, in March, 1922, had been changed under Hydro operation to a surplus of $288 in March, 1923, after allowing for fixed charges and taxes. The article claimed that the change was due to improved service.

Canadian National Radial Proposal. Speaking at St. Catharines on Dec. 27, 1923, Peter White, K.C., representing Sir Henry Thornton, explained a new plan for a Radial Railway System. In his remarks Mr. White pointed out that there had been new railway developments, both in England and Sweden, which might transform the movement of surburban traffic. Sir Henry Thornton considered these developments of sufficient importance to have a thorough examination made of them. If the proposal were found applicable to Canada, it might be possible to develop not only a much improved System on inter-urban and local lines on the old Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, but to inaugurate practically an inter-urban service between Niagara, Hamilton and Toronto by the use of the present steam tracks. At a relatively small capital expenditure it was possible that an excellent service, at a minimum cost, might be established. The proposal was received unfavourably by the Toronto *Telegram*, the most outspoken advocate of the Hydro-Radial System, which declared that it would prove "a sink-hole to the C.N.R., a disaster to Toronto and a disappointment to Ontario."

Power Development on the St. Lawrence River. Throughout the year the movement for a power development along the St. Lawrence River by the Ontario Power Commission was actively promoted. Speaking in Toronto, on Jan. 25, Sir Adam Beck declared that Ontario was facing a power shortage in nine of the power districts. He pointed out that, in the previous eleven months, the power load had increased 110,000 horse-power. If action were taken immediately to create a development at Morrisburg, 300,000 additional horse-power would be available in three years, of which 150,000 horse-power would be taken by Toronto. In the course of an address to a Conservative gathering in Toronto, on Oct. 31, Premier Ferguson announced that he would shortly ask the Dominion Government either to take action regarding the power development of the St. Lawrence or make it possible for Ontario to use its own energy and initiative to develop it. The proposition he intended to make was that the Dominion should finance the Canadian portion of the dam across the River and that Ontario should construct and bear the cost of the power development.

This suggestion elicited an approving comment from *The Farmers' Sun* which said, on Nov. 3, that "Ontario will echo Premier Ferguson's declaration that the Dominion Government should go ahead with the St. Lawrence Power development, or stand aside and let Ontario do it." The same line was taken by the

Toronto *Globe* which declared that if, for any reason, the Dominion would not go ahead with the project, "Ontario must ask for a free hand to proceed at once to develop the power required to meet a constantly growing demand for electrical energy." Further reference was made to the project by Sir Adam Beck in a speech at Toronto, on Nov. 29th, in which he stated that the cost of the first development would be about $75,000,000. This included the cost of the dam at Morrisburg—$10,000,000—towards which the contribution of the Dominion would be $5,000,000. Locks would be built through the dam affording 30 feet of navigation between the Upper Lakes and the Sea.

The proposed deepening of the canals, which was associated with the project, aroused opposition in Montreal. To this view Premier Ferguson replied, in *The Financial Post* on Dec. 1st, by stating that "in judgment of the best navigation experts the deepening of the St. Lawrence will not diminish the business of the port of Montreal. They are of the opinion that, owing to the large overhead expenses of the great ocean liners, and the delay and risks of navigating them through a system of canals, they will continue to do business at the Port of Montreal after the St. Lawrence has been deepened." Premier Ferguson argued that the increased prosperity which the project would bring to the country would be shared by Montreal to a larger extent than any other city.

In the Quebec Legislature, on Dec. 19, Premier Taschereau announced that he was frankly and definitely opposed to the deepening of the St. Lawrence above Montreal. He asked: "On what principle should the moneys of our Province be devoted to an enterprise entirely detrimental to Montreal, its great metropolis? Why favour a project which would place, at least partially, under foreign control the exclusive jurisdiction which we now exercise over our great river and such hydraulic developments as the future may hold?" These remarks elicited from the Toronto *Globe*, on Dec. 21, the retort that "the Premier of Quebec may rest assured that it will be impossible to make a Maritime Verdun of the St. Lawrence. The great river is the property, for purposes of navigation, not of the Province of Quebec, but of all the people of the United States and of Canada. It is their will that must determine the extent of its use."*

*Note—See section on Canadian Relations with the United States, pages 55-8.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1923

By

J. C. Sutherland, B.A.

Quebec in in 1923; General Elections; Incidents of the Year.

The year opened with the expectation, soon realized, of general Provincial Elections. In 1922 there had been two Sessions of the Legislature, the second closing on Dec. 29. In that last Session, the Conservative Opposition, consisting of Arthur Sauvé, Leader, and four other members of the Legislative Assembly, had been active, and public interest had also been aroused in different ways on the subject of the imprisonment of John H. Roberts, the Montreal editor. In view of the various criticisms of his Government's policy, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau decided to appeal to the Province. Dissolution was consequently announced on Jan. 10, 1923, with nominations fixed for Jan. 29 and voting on Feb. 5. In the previous year there had been 81 electoral districts. By an Act passed in 1922, five new electoral districts were erected as follows:—Matapedia, consisting of portions of Bonaventure and Matane counties; Papineau, part of Labelle county; Abitibi, the newly settled county north of Temiscamingue; Montreal-Verdun and Montreal-Mercier, but on the other hand two counties—Napierville and Laprairie—were united into one. The net increase was four seats, making a total of 85.

Mr. Sauvé opened his campaign a week before dissolution. His active forces were strengthened by several notable accessions of men from the Conservative ranks who had been remaining out of active politics during several years. Amongst these was Hon. E. L. Patenaude, a former member of the Borden Government, and an able speaker and debater. As the campaign proceeded, the principal criticisms of the Opposition were directed to (1) the inadvisability and impropriety of holding elections in mid-Winter, (2) the claim that increased taxes in Montreal had been due to Government legislation, (3) the Roberts' incident, (4) the alleged high profits of the Liquor Commission, (5) charges of waste in administration, with special reference to Good Roads' expenditures, and (6) that the Government was exercising undue autocratic powers, owing to its large majority.

On Jan. 13, Premier Taschereau issued his Manifesto to the electorate and, in his opening words, said:—"Nearly three years have elapsed since Sir Lomer Gouin, after fifteen years of a wise and progressive administration, left me the task to the fulfilment of which I have devoted all my talents and my entire energy. There was no doubt in my mind at the time, as to the great responsibilities I would be called upon to assume. The Liberal party has been in power for many years and it was freely stated that there were many who had ambitions, and that the heritage of a man like Sir Lomer

Gouin would be a heavy one indeed. However, with the co-operation of the excellent colleagues, left with me by my predecessor and those I chose myself, I undertook the work with faith and courage."

Mr. Taschereau then proceeded to enumerate the many problems with which the Government had to deal in connection with Colonization, Agriculture, Forest Protection and Reforestation, development of Hydraulic Powers, the fight against tuberculosis and infantile mortality, Hospitals and charitable institutions in general, Labour legislation, Municipal credits—on all of which progressive legislative and administrative work had been done. One million dollars had been given to each of the three largest universities—Laval, l'Université de Montréal and McGill, and $100,000 to Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The annual grant to each of the nineteen classical colleges of the Province had been increased from one thousand to ten thousand dollars; the Protestant schools had been given an increased annual grant of $40,000 in addition to all ordinary grants, while a new annual sum of $125,000 was distributed to all rural and village schools. The annual expenditure on Colonization during the period extending from 1910 to 1919 had averaged $581,473; during the following three years the average had been $1,100,966. In 1915 the grants for Agricultural Education had amounted to $42,926, in 1922 they were $136,796. More than $300,000 is expended annually on Forest fire protection.

After dealing with hydro development, fisheries, health campaign, judicial reforms, the liquor problem, and other matters the Manifesto dealt with the strong position of the Provincial finances, and concluded with assurances of victory.

In spite of the wintry weather the campaign was conducted on both sides with great energy. Eight Liberal candidates were elected by acclamation. Only one candidate had been nominated in four divisions, namely, Lotbinière, Magdalen Islands, Quebec and Quebec East, and in four divisions one of the two nominated withdrew before polling day. These were in Bellechasse, Gaspé, Matapedia and St. Johns. Voting took place, therefore, in seventy-seven divisions, 56 Liberals being elected, 20 Conservatives and 1 Labour. The total Liberal representation was 64.

The Conservative gains were chiefly in Montreal and vicinity, no less than nine seats having been taken there. The mandate of the Province as a whole was decisively in support of the policy and administration of the Government and, though the adverse vote in Montreal was regretted, it was no secret that the Ministers regarded the strengthened representation in the Opposition side of the Legislative Assembly as more in keeping with sound principles of party government than the small following which previously had been supporting Mr. Sauvé. The Conservative leader's chief lieutenant, Hon. E. L. Patenaude, was elected in Jacques Cartier county.

Two Ministers, Hon. J. E. Caron (Magdalen Islands) and Hon. Antonin Galipeault (Bellechasse), and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur (Lotbinière) were elected by acclamation. One Minister without portfolio, Hon. Aurèle Lacombe

(Montreal-Dorion) was defeated. Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, was elected both for Arthabaska and Abitibi. Choosing the former, he was later succeeded in Abitibi by Hector Authier. The Liberal candidate in Richmond county, G. E. Denault, was stricken with severe illness during the campaign and died the day after the election; being then unconscious, he passed away without the knowledge of his election.

There were four changes in the Legislative Council during 1923. Hon. Henry Miles was appointed to succeed Hon. George R. Smith, deceased; Hon. Gerard Power, to succeed Hon. J. C. Kaine, deceased; Hon. Edouard Ouellett in place of Hon. Severin Letourneau, raised to the Bench; while Hon. George Aimé Simard, on his retirement from the chairmanship of the Government Liquor Commission, was re-appointed to the seat he had formerly held.

General Incidents and Conditions during 1923. On Jan. 15, the Supreme Court, Ottawa, gave judgment on the appeal of Armand Lavergne for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of his client, John H. Roberts, imprisoned in the previous year on account of his articles in *The Axe*, reflecting on the honour of the Legislature. Hon. Justice Anglin rendered the judgment, which declared that the Supreme Court was without jurisdiction. The alleged offence was against the privileges, honour and dignity of the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, and under the authority of special legislation enacted by it. There could be no ground for the suggestion that it was "in a criminal case under any Act of the Parliament of Canada," which circumstance alone could authorize the Supreme Court to intervene. The case was dismissed without costs. By an Order-in-Council dated Apr. 12, Roberts was released from imprisonment on submitting a statement in regard to his intention in the articles complained of. The case then ceased to have any public interest.

At the end of January the Government sold 2,000 square miles of Forest land in the basin of the Manicougan and Outarde rivers. The upset price was $2.70 per 1,000 feet, and the active bidding brought it up to $6.05, or $3.35 of a premium. The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company was the successful bidder.

In this month, the United Farmers of Quebec decided to take no official part in the then pending Provincial elections. The Secretary of the organization, Dr. Sylvio Lafortune, issued a statement to that effect in which he also said:—"Our organization does not intend to play the role of a political party, no matter how insistent the pressure that is brought to bear in many quarters. It will rather labour to ameliorate the agricultural situation by grouping its friends for the study of its problems. Our organization has no desire for political success. The United Farmers of Quebec are ever ready to co-operate with the Government and politicians to bring to fruition the agrarian aims and objects, and will strive with them to enlighten opinion on the problems of an economic, social and political order relating to the agricultural class, without losing sight, however, of the general social order."

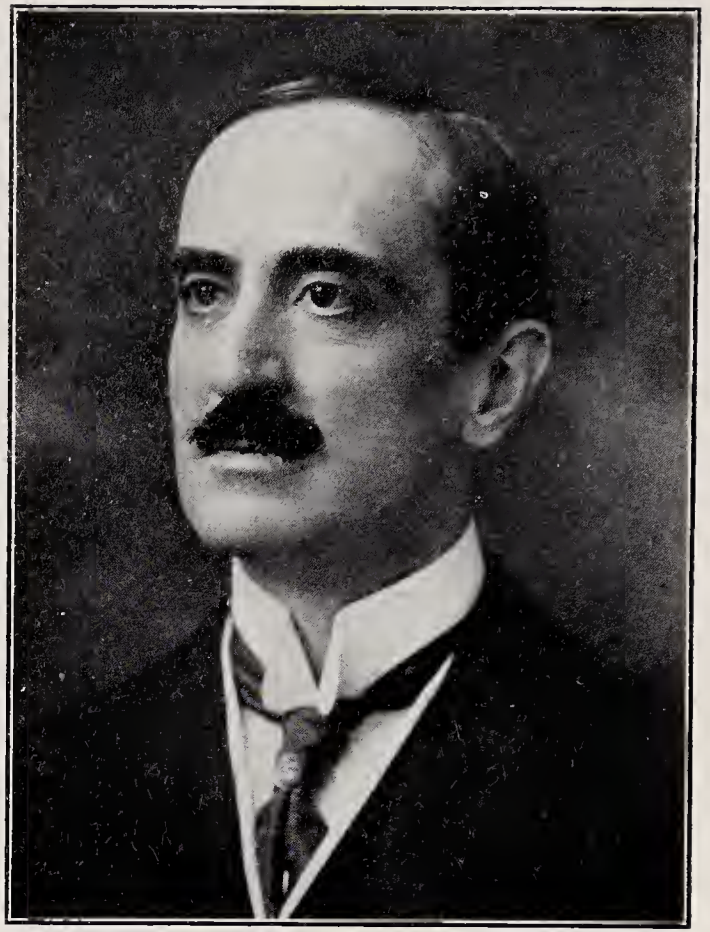
On Feb. 8, the United Farmers held their Annual Meeting, when they called upon the Government of the Province to establish some form of rural credits so that farmers might obtain long term loans at a rate of interest low enough to enable them to get some return from their investment.

The Quebec Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association held its second Annual meeting at Sherbrooke on Feb. 3. The Report showed that the membership had increased from 55 in 1922 to 74 in 1923. A census taken during the previous year brought out the fact that 94 Jersey breeders throughout the Province now owned 1,813 head of pure-bred and 625 head of grade Jerseys. The officers elected for the year were: Hon. President, J.W. Norcross, Montreal; President, F. G. Gale, Waterville; Vice-President, Charles O. Edwards, Hillhurst; with the following additional members of the Board of Directors:— P. W. Tabor, East Farnham; Henry E. Lowry, Sawyerville; E. A. Aldrich, Lennoxville; E. O. Baldwin, Coaticook; F. E. M. Robinson, Richmond and J. A. McClary, Manager of the Experimental Farm, Lennoxville. Discussion at the Annual Meeting brought out the fact that the census of the Jerseys had been incomplete, and that over 3,000 head were owned by 125 breeders.

The Metropolitan Commission which came into being in 1921, with powers of supervision over the various municipalities of the Island of Montreal, had, in 1923, sixteen cities and towns represented on it. The Commission was composed of fifteen members, one representing the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province, eight the city of Montreal, one each from Westmount, Outremont, Verdun, Lachine, Lasalle, St. Pierre, Hampstead, Mount Royal, St. Laurent, Montreal West, North, East, St. Michel, Pointe aux Trembles and Laval. Control of borrowing powers was the chief duty of the Commission, but the rapid development of the places immediately surrounding Montreal, and indistinguishable from it, made it probable that the consolidation, for municipal and school purposes, of a large part of the Island, would follow.

At a Canadian Club luncheon at Montreal on Mch. 19, Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, gave an outline of the new power undertaking at Lake St. John, at which 500 men were already at work. The contract with the Quebec Development Company covered a long term, requiring the control, by the Company, of the waters of the Grande Décharge of Lake St. John, and the development within five years of a minimum of 230,000 horse-power at a cost of $12,000,000. The utilization of these hydraulic forces would need the establishment of further mills representing a capital of nearly $15,000,000. The dam would be 100 feet high. There were possibilities, also, for the development of a million horse-power in the stretch of rapids extending from Lake St. John to the head of navigation of the Saguenay river at Chicoutimi. Amongst other advantages of the development at the Grand Décharge was the fact that the large Lake St. John would then be navigable throughout the Summer season, and thus prove of great value to the farmers located on its shores.

THE HON. J. E. CARON, LL.D., M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture in Quebec.



THE HON. J. E. PERRAULT, M.L.A.
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries in Quebec.

In an interview, on Apr. 27, Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, declared that the operation of the Federal Bankruptcy Act had produced conditions amongst the farmers of Quebec amounting to a crisis, and that the Act was really more blame-worthy than other causes that had been cited from time to time. "By allowing," he said, "the farmers to fall under the provisions of the Act we have seen the agricultural element of the Province sink from the pedestal it formerly occupied. It has proven a very disastrous thing for them and for us, and if it is not remedied soon, as I hope it will be, I cannot foresee what the end will be." Mr. Caron explained that he had information to the effect that farmers, who had only small debts or a mortgage to contend with, had been induced by unscrupulous agents to go into bankruptcy unnecessarily, to the loss of the small traders as well as the banks, and that this state of affairs had injured the credit of farmers generally.

On May 16, Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, issued a strong warning to the people of Quebec Province who were going across the border, tempted by reports of good wages and an easy life. During the first months of the year a considerable exodus had occurred, and already some had returned disappointed. "It would be unwise to deny that there is a strong current to the South," said the Minister. "This Province is contributing a large share to the 62,000 Canadians who have been tempted by the activity in the United States. However, I think it is a duty to issue a warning to those who may be tempted to leave their farms or their city homes for the United States, that information at hand in my Department from absolutely reliable sources, is by no means encouraging for them. It is quite true that the wages are higher in some of the industrial centres of the New England states; in fact, posters have been spread around that the wages would go up twelve and a half per cent. from a certain date this Spring. But, at the same time, this increase in wages and this improvement in living conditions have been followed by the announcement that instead of full weeks of work the factories would operate only three days per week. This was expected, and it is quite natural to believe that the situation will not improve across the border this Summer with thousands of men available. There will be a cut in wages and, without being a prophet, I may predict that if this exodus continues, those who leave the Province of Quebec will be very sorry."

The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company passed under the control of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company in May, the latter Company purchasing the $2,500,000 five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Quebec company. The new Board of Directors was appointed as follows:—Julian C. Smith, President; Howard Murray, Vice-President; W. S. Hart, C. E. Taschereau, N.P., J. H. Fortier and James McCarthy, representing the new interests; and Hon. Lorne C. Webster, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. A. Turgeon, Hon. D. O. L'Esperance and Charles G. Greenshields, K.C., of the former Board. Large extensions of the service followed.

At the end of May, Hon. Mr. Perrault announced that the exodus to the United States had largely ceased, but, on June 10, Cardinal Bégin and the Roman Catholic bishops of the Province issued a reasoned appeal, enjoining the people to remain faithful to the homeland and condemning the desertion of the native Province by emigration. The *Pastoral* recommended the priests to enlighten their flocks on the importance of remaining faithful to the country which was theirs by its history, by the merit of its ancestors, by its language, by its faith and by all those institutions adapted to the soul of the race and constituting its powerful safeguard. The people were also exhorted to courageously face present difficulties, which patience and devotion would enable them to overcome. The *Pastoral* concluded with the advice: "Let us work to complete and extend the economic organizations which are destined to enable the farmer to operate his fields more remuneratively. Let us utilize, also, the circumstances, which will be brought into being by a work of reaction, to start an intensive colonization movement, an active drive to new farms, so that we may neglect none of the resources at our disposal to keep our people at home, to aggrandize and fortify our national domain."

In June there was much activity in Quebec's northwest gold fields. The stakings, to that date, were 150,000 acres, with Rouyn township in the lead and Boischatel second. Quite a number of companies were formed to undertake prospecting.

The question of an embargo on the exportation of raw pulp wood came to the front in the Summer months, and seemed to receive emphasis from the heavy losses from bush fires which were raging in June and later. Opinion, however, was much divided on the question, and the private producer—the farmer with a wood-lot—urged his point of view that his price would be greatly lowered by such a step.

At the end of August, the American Veterinary Medical Association met at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Prof. H. Barton and Dr. R. L. Conklin of Macdonald College being amongst those who took part in the discussions. At the Annual Banquet on Aug. 30, Hon. J. E. Caron and Senator G. Boyer made emphatic statements that annexation was not desired in either country and that Canada would remain true to Great Britain. Mr. Caron said, amongst other things: "We are loyal to England. We want to keep the British tie as it is. We realize that you (the U.S.) are a big country, and we are young. We have an interest in walking together socially and commercially, and we invite you to come again." Brotherhood between the two nations was also cemented by the addresses of Professor Ira A. McKay of McGill; Mgr. A. Piette, Rector of the l'Université de Montréal, and P. E. Naggiar, French Consul-General for Canada.

1923 was a record year in tourist traffic in Quebec. No less than 132,905 automobiles entered the Province from the United States. The good roads and the scenic attractions which Quebec has to offer were becoming more widely known; every state in the

American Union was represented by its automobiles. At the Annual meeting of the Tourist Bureau of Montreal, the Vice-President, John F. Pierce, presented the Report in the absence of the President, J. R. Douglas. It was estimated that the visitors had spent $17,000,000 during the season. The Montreal-Sherbrooke highway having been completed, provided a new artery into the Province, tapping as it does the New England states. The Montreal-Toronto highway was expected to be available for the next season. As an indication of the growth of the tourist traffic, the following figures were presented: In 1915, 3,430 automobiles had entered from the United States; in 1916, 7,581; 1917, 9,427; 1918, 9,177; 1919, 18,105; 1920, 31,918; 1921, 41,957; 1922, 95,163; 1923, 132,905. The officers of the Tourist Bureau for the ensuing year were elected as follows: J. R. Douglas, Honorary President; John F. Pierce, President; Donat Raymond, Vice-President; George A. McNamee, Secretary-Treasurer; and as Directors, F. C. Binns, J. D. Adam, R. H. Fairweather, D. Lindsay, E. H. Moore, Theo. G. Morgan, C. L. De Rouville, Adelard Raymond, Vernon C. Cardy, E. Desbaillets.

At the British Dairy Farmers' Association Show at London, in October, the Government of Quebec made a fine exhibit, not only of butter and cheese but also of bacon, hams, eggs, honey and maple products. The maple products in particular attracted much attention.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission, authorized under the Act passed in the second Session of the Legislature, 1922, was appointed in October, 1923. The Commission was composed of Ernest Roy, K.C., of Quebec, Chairman; J. A. Bothwell, Manager of the Brompton Pulp Company, East Angus, and E. Gaudiose Brousseau, President of the Builders' Exchange, Quebec, representing the employers, and Gustave Francq (for the International Unions) and Pierre Beaulé (for the National Unions) representing the employees. Alfred Crowe was made the Secretary. Legislation on the subject followed in the Session which opened in December.

The question of the education of non-Protestants and non-Catholics came to the front again in October. The original School Law of the Province provided for Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, distinctively such. Immediately after Confederation, however, a small number of Jews had come to Montreal, and an Act was passed enabling them to place their properties under either Board and to send their children to either the Roman Catholic or the Protestant schools. By the year 1903, practically all the Jewish children were attending schools of the Protestant Board of Commissioners. The number was, in that year, only 900, but it was found that the wealthier Jews, either with no children or with children attending private schools, were paying their school taxes to the Roman Catholic Board, whose rate was lower than that of the Protestant Board. In that year, therefore, the Legislature placed all Jews definitely under the Protestant Board. In 1922 the number of Jewish pupils had grown to 12,000, and the Protestant Board

declared that, as the Jewish properties were far from sufficient to pay the cost of educating these children, some relief to the Protestant ratepayers was necessary.

The population of Montreal had also been increased by a considerable number of foreigners who, while Christian, were neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant. The Legislature therefore passed an Act by which the cost of the education of the Jewish pupils, estimated at $60.00 per pupil, became a first charge on the *Neutral Panel* (the taxes on incorporated companies), less the amount received in Jewish taxes, and payable to the Protestant Board. The same principle was applied in regard to the non-Protestant and non-Roman Catholics, other than Jews, with the difference that the former might choose which school board they would support. The Act received the full endorsement of the Roman Catholic Board of Montreal. In 1923, however, it became evident that there was a division of opinion amongst the Jewish population itself, some fully satisfied with conditions as they were, and others desiring either representation on the Protestant Board or a separate system. Premier Taschereau finally announced that a Commission would be appointed in 1924 to deal with the whole question.

On Oct. 9, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur resigned from the bench of the Supreme Court, Ottawa, and the next day was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in succession to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, whose term of office had expired. He was sworn in, October 31.

On Dec. 22, an important gathering took place at Sorel, when prominent politicians, representatives of the Montreal Harbour Commission, mayors of municipalities on the South Shore, and other prominent citizens to the number of three hundred, were the guests of the Sorel Chamber of Commerce. M. P. Fennell, jr., General Manager of the Montreal Harbour Commission represented Dr. W. L. McDougald, Chairman of the Commission and presented to the meeting a coloured drawing of a bridge which the Harbour Commissioners advised the Government to construct to meet the need of a new bridge across the St. Lawrence in linking up Montreal with the South Shore and, consequently, to increase the crossing facilities not merely locally but also for the vast traffic on the Provincial and International highways, leading to the South Shore. The proposed bridge was to start on the Montreal side at Delorimier Avenue, from a level just below Dorchester street east, was to form a roadway proper on St. Helen's Island and was to run from there to the South Shore. According to the plans the bridge was to be a trestle, with spans sufficiently high above the water level between St. Helen's Island and the city not to interfere with the passage of vessels to and from the harbour of Montreal.

These plans met with enthusiastic approval. F. W. Stewart, of Montreal, former President of the Board of Trade, spoke strongly in favour of the bridge. He said that the financial aspect presented no difficulties, that it was no idle whim or idle desire of a few people, but a vital necessity concerning not only residents at both ends of

the bridge but residents throughout the Province and the whole country. Speaking of the international aspect of the matter, Mr. Fennell instanced the growth of Montreal, and declared that twenty years ago 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled at Montreal and, in 1923, 155,000,000 bushels. Others who spoke on the subject were P. J. A. Cardin, M.P., for Richelieu, Walter Ramsay, Chairman of the Bridge Committee, Dr. G. Bousquet, Mayor of Varennes, Alderman Aimé David of Longueuil and J. F. Voulais, Notary. The project received unanimous support.

Hon. L. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, gave a notable address on the Province of Quebec, at New York on Dec. 7, the occasion being the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Mr. David said that Quebec, for 150 years the centre of French thought in America, settled in old, deep-rooted traditions, with its guiding thought that of the moral and intellectual needs of the moment, had now awakened to the need of measuring up its ideas against its present economic needs. After speaking of the vast natural resources of the Province, he said: "All we need is the co-operation of industrial pioneers to transform the national resources into national wealth. The people of the Province hailed their manufacturers and industrial men as a force for good." He spoke of the loyal spirit of the French-Canadian workman, and added that the French people believed they had a mission, which was "to continue in that English land, with the protection of the British flag, the traditions of France. Satisfied that that mission has been accomplished, the French-speaking people of the Province are now directing their steps towards the future. Quebec's progress might be slow, but it is sure. One day, travelling between Montreal and Quebec, I saw a farmer raking a field for the few wisps of hay that had been left behind. The train was thundering along at 50 miles an hour, and the man just barely raised his head, and continued his labour—that is Quebec. Others thunder by at 50 miles an hour, not knowing where they are going, Quebec knows where she is going and progresses, steadily without undue haste, toward her destiny."

Business Conditions During the Year. The recovery from the post-War reaction in business conditions had been slow in Canada as in other countries, and Quebec had not been exempt in this respect. Two years, at least, with low prices for Agricultural products had naturally affected local business in general. Nevertheless, the Pulp and Paper industry—now the largest amongst the manufactures—had maintained its activity and prosperity. Other manufactures, such as cotton, had been affected by European competition, due largely to the favourable rates of exchange for importers. Hence there were no large commitments for new enterprises during the year, other than those of water-power development. Readjustment and steady pace had been the order of the day, with confidence that the opportunities afforded by the Province in its natural resources and its abundant water-powers would be eventually in demand. In common with the other eastern Provinces, the Quebec

farmers were hard hit by the Fordney Tariff, but certain products, including cream, had an increased market.

The difficulties of La Banque Nationale in 1923 had their origin in other directions than those of the general trade conditions. The losses of the Bank had been incurred in previous years in connection with the large advances to the vast manufacturing undertaking at Montmagny (La Machine Agricole Nationale, Limitée), and it is generally admitted that, unusual as it was, if the Provincial Government had not come to the rescue in the manner it did there would have been a financial disaster throughout the Province, affecting large numbers of the producing population. The Bank had over two hundred thousand depositors, large and small, and the closing of its doors would have caused widespread and irreparable damage. The announcement by the Government, before the end of the year, of its intention to provide for the amalgamation of La Banque Nationale with the strong Banque d'Hochelaga, and also to extend a guarantee loan of no less than $15,000,000, restored public confidence at once, and received the public approval of the highest officials of the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada.

In a statement to the *Montreal Gazette*, at the end of the year, Hon. Jacob Nieol, Provincial Treasurer, expressed the opinion that "in the steady march towards normal conditions, the Province of Quebec has played a very substantial part during the year 1923." In the same statement he said:—

> If I have a word of advice to give to the people of the Province, and one which might well apply with equal if not more value in other parts of the country, it is that we practise economy, not only in Government but in private expenditure. Municipalities are being called upon by sections of the people in their respective municipalities for large expenditures of money for different classes of improvements, some of which are urgently needed, but others of which should be the subject of careful thought and painstaking examination before they are embarked upon. The Department of Municipal Affairs intends to continue to carefully examine into each municipal loan submitted for its consideration. The practise of the Department since its inception has been to keep careful check upon municipal borrowings and to see to it that sinking funds, as provided by law, are maintained, so that the splendid record of the municipalities in the matter of providing for due bonds and interest charges will be maintained and continue to hold high the credit of the Province. Our people have done much to stabilize conditions by their habits of economy, thrift and hard work, and we must persist along those lines so that the Province will maintain the high position it at present occupies.

One corporation indeed, the Protestant School Board of Verdun, defaulted on its bonds at the end of the year—the Nov. 1st payments. The circumstances in this case were exceptional. Verdun is close to Montreal and has a large population employed in the latter city. The majority of the Protestants live in rented houses, belonging to Roman Catholics, and as the school taxes in the Province are levied upon proprietors and not upon the tenants, and go to the School Board of the proprietor, the cost of maintaining the Protestant schools in Verdun falls heavily upon the Protestant proprietors. A debt of over three-quarters of a million dollars had

been accumulated for the building of schools and for maintenance. In general, throughout the Province, the provision of the School Law that the school taxes follow the religion of the proprietor works no hardship to the Protestants; in some cases, indeed, they benefit by it. But the exceptional conditions at Verdun called for special action, which the Government at once promised. The history of the steps taken belongs to the subsequent year.

The Liquor Question and Social Problems. The Anglican Synod met in Montreal in the second week of April. The committee on Social Service brought in a Report which included a criticism of the Quebec Liquor law. Considerable discussion followed. The Report approved of the fact that the law "took out of private hands and transferred to the Government the management of the Liquor traffic of the Province," but complained that the amendments to it which had been passed were "without exception all in one direction, the extension of facilities for the sale of liquor or the increase of percentage of alcoholic content." This and other similar statements in the Report were strongly questioned. Rev. A. H. Moore of St. John's took exception to the statement in the Report that the "price paid" was a "lowering of the morals of the citizens," By comparison with prohibition Provinces, Quebec had a good record, and he therefore doubted "whether it can be accurately said that this sytem was lowering the morals of the citizens."

G. S. Brock also considered that the Government had encouraged the light wines and beer rather than spirituous liquors, and stated that the strength of beer had been greatly reduced. After along debate, Rev. Canon Shatford's motion was carried, referring the Report back to the Committee "for re-casting," with instructions to draw attention to the evasions of the present law; and, secondly, to the establishment of taverns against the protests of the residents in districts concerned. The fight against vice was also dealt with in the Report: "Your Committee views with satisfaction the courageous efforts made by the Committee of Sixteen to put down commercialized vice in the city of Montreal."

A Convention of the Temperance forces of the Province was held, Oct. 11-12, at Montreal in St. James' Methodist Church. Delegates were present from all over the Province, representing many churches and temperance socicties. Amongst those who took a prominent part were A. O. Dawson, Rev. C. G. Smith, H. S. Ross, K.C., Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart, Dr. A. W. Thornton of McGill University, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore and Boyd P. Doty, Attorney of the World's League against Alcholism. A new organization was formed under the name of the "Quebec Prohibition Federation," with Dr. J. R. Dougall as Honorary President, Mrs. David Scott, W. H. Wiggs and Mrs. J. B. Oliver as honorary Vice-Presidents, A. O. Dawson as President, H. S. Ross, K.C. and Rev. Dr. W. D. Reid as Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart as Secretary and J. W. Knox as Treasurer. On the afternoon of the first day, an explanation of the working of the Quebec Liquor Act was given by Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, who defended the policy

of the Government in adopting Government Control and declared that the Government believed that it was a truly temperance one and that the Act was a temperance measure. He emphasized the fact, which many forgot, that nine-tenths of the municipalities of the Province were "dry". A long discussion followed, in which those present offered suggestions in regard to a more effective carrying out of the law.

In answer to statements by James Hales, Chairman of the Ontario License Board, Hon. Georges A. Simard, Chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission, stated that the Commission neither quoted prices nor allowed delivery to any of the dry sister Provinces or to the United States, but that it bought about a quarter of its wine and liquors from Ontario, and that, if a portion of these supplics found their way back to Ontario it was not due to assistance from the Commission. Mr. Simard produced letters from United States' officials appreciating the action of the Commission in assisting to uphold the Volstead law. Mr. Hales replied, denying that he had charged, at any time, that the Commission was acting with the bootleggers, but stated that much of the liquor seized by Government officials in Ontario bore the stamp of the Quebec Liquor Commission. He had had, however, no intention whatever to cast a slur upon Quebec in his previous remarks; he had merely been pointing out one of the difficulties that Ontario had to deal with in the enforcement of its own law.

Public opinion in Montreal was much aroused, on Mch. 19, by an address to the Montreal Women's Club by Nathan Gordon, former prosecuting Attorney for the City, in which he vigorously denounced the vice conditions prevailing in the commercial metropolis. His statement was that there were 500 houses in the open vice area and a thousand more private or semi-public dives in the same district. He also claimed that Montreal was headquarters for the illegal sale and distribution of drugs, that there were some five thousand addicts in the city, over a hundred thousand in Canada and about four million in the United States. Mr. Gordon held that the social vice, drug addiction and crime went hand in hand, and insisted that, for the vice, the imposition of fines was useless, owing to large profits of the business. He advocated the closing of the "red light" district, this to be followed up by the suppression of solicitation on streets, in parks and public places. Compulsory institutional treatment of drug addicts was urged as one means of combatting that evil, and other was more rigorous suppression of the vendors of the drugs.

An equally vigorous attack along the same lines was made at that time by Dr. A. K. Haywood, Physician Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital, fortified by statistics of the widespread disease ravages caused by the open vice system. On Apr. 3, the two City Recorders, Amedée Geoffrion and G. H. Semple defended from the Bench the administration of the law in regard to vice conditions, in reply to the strictures of Dr. Haywood and Nathan Gordon of the Committee of Sixteen. Recorder Geoffrion spoke

for an hour, being followed briefly by Recorder Semple in assent. Recorder Geoffrion said that he had been able to withstand the onslaughts of Dr. Haywood and Mr. Gordon, but that he had been goaded to the point of exasperation by a communication, attributed to the Secretary of the Committee of Sixteen, asking if the recorders were afraid of the 'keepers'. He contended that a closed "red light" district would mean clandestine vice all over the city, that jailing the women instead of imposing fines upon them would not be an antidote, and that reform rather than punishment should be society's weapon against the prostitute. He advocated the creation of industrial homes where women could be detained, taught useful trades and given some chance of earning a living when they emerged. He held that the Montreal vice system was "prostitution supervised without being tolerated", and that the existence of disorderly houses could be defended on the general ground that they "fulfil the function of the moral sewer of a big city," asserting also that the percentage of disease in them was nearer 5 than the 95 per cent. alleged by the critics.

The following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart replied to Recorder Geoffrion from the pulpit of the Sherbrooke Street Methodist church, denying that the social evil was either inevitable or necessary and, in regard to the Recorder's statement that the City's system was one of supervision without toleration, replied that the system implied that every house of Prostitution was known to the police authorities; that they were listed at headquarters; that the keepers were known and enjoyed a certain measure of protection; and that all the raids and consequent fines were nothing more than the ostentatious collection of payments due the city for the priviliges given.

On Dec. 16, Cardinal Bégin of Quebec issued a Pastoral letter to be read in all the churches of the archdiocese condemning the modern dances, immodest dress, illicit fabrication, sale and smuggling of liquor, and warning the faithful against attending questionable plays or moving pictures. The Pastoral attracted wide attention at once, not only in Catholic but also in Protestant circles, on account of its outspoken clearness on the subjects dealt with. The objectionable dances were cited by name, the decree reading:— "We strongly condemn those dances which are lascivious, either in themselves—such as the 'Tango', the 'Fox-Trot', the 'Turkey-Trot,' the 'Camel-Trot,' the 'Shimmy', the 'Cheek-to-Cheek', the 'One-Step', and others of the kind, regardless of the names they bear—or in the manner in which they are danced—such as the 'Polka', the 'Waltz' and others, which commonly are danced lasciviously now. We strongly condemn these dances as directly proximate occasions of sin, and we expressly forbid them throughout the whole Diocese, so that if anyone—which God forbid!—should dare to indulge in them, or permit them to be danced in his house, that person . . . ." The Pastoral was strongly approved in the English press of the Province and from leading Protestant pulpits.

The Delorme Case. On Jan. 15, Chief Justice Sir Francois Lemieux reserved his decision on the case of Rev. Abbé Delorme. A petition had been entered in the previous month asking for the release of the Abbé from interdiction and, incidentally for his release from the Beauport Asylum. Alleyn Taschereau, K.C., however, in the argument before the court, made it plain that all that was asked for was release from interdiction which prevented him from managing his own affairs, on the grounds that he was now in full possession of his faculties, and in fact, had never been insane. Dr. Brochu, superintendent of the Beauport asylum, had certified that the Abbé had never shown the slightest signs of insanity and that he was perfectly sane. Sir Francois Lemieux rendered his decision on Feb. 1st to the effect that repeal of the interdiction pronounced against the Abbé in Montreal could only be dealt with in the Superior Court of the district of Montreal.

The second trial of the Rev. Abbé Delorme, charged with the murder of his half-brother Raoul Delorme, began on June 20 and ended on July 23—an exhausting mid-Summer task for all concerned. The presiding judge was Chief Justice Sir Francois Lemieux of Quebec; R. L. Calder, K.C. appeared for the Crown and Alleyn Taschereau, K.C., assisted by C. H. Cahan K.C., for the defence. At the opening of the proceedings Gustave Monette K.C. appeared for the curator of the Delorme estate, pleading that the Interdiction imposed by the Civil Courts should be taken into consideration, but the Court ruled that the Abbé was declared sane enough to stand his trial by the proper authorities and, having asked for the trial, was entitled to it. An immense amount of evidence, circumstantial and other, was presented both by the Crown and the Defence, and the case aroused great interest throughout the Dominion. The addresses of Alleyn Taschereau in French and of Mr. Cahan in English, for the Defence, and of Mr. Calder in both languages for the Crown, and the summing up of Chief Justice Lemieux, were widely regarded as exceptionally able presentations of the different sides of the case. The Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, strongly emphasized the arguments of the Crown prosecutor. The jury disagreed, two jurymen standing out for acquittal. The Abbé Delorme, therefore, was to undergo a third trial.

Administration of the Quebec Departments: Hon. L. A. David.

During the year, there were interesting activities in different Departments of Government arising, in part, from new policies adopted and new expenditures authorized in the two Sessions of 1922. The Hon. L. A. David, M.L.A., Provincial Secretary and Registrar, had charge of various important interests. Although Quebec has no Minister of Education, so designated, the Provincial Secretary is the member of the Cabinet who represents the Department of Public Instruction in the Legislature, and through whom the Superintendent makes the recommendations in regard to administration and procedure which the School Law may require. Mr. David has under his direct

charge the Technical schools, Night schools, Reformatory and Industrial schools, and the Schools of Fine Arts. His Department also deals with Health, Hospitals for the Insane, Public Charities in general, Provincial Statistics, Provincial Archives, Business Licenses, Letters Patent, Registrations and the administration of the Quebec Companies Act of 1920.

The first Annual Report of the Provincial Bureau of Health was published in 1923. This does not mean that there were no previous reports on Public Health. But, in the year 1922-23, this Provincial Bureau took the place of the Superior Board of Health, and was put directly under the charge of the Provincial Secretary. Dr. Alphonse Lessard was appointed as the competent Director. In the Summer of 1923, there was launched an important campaign, having as its object, the elimination of the high rate of infantile mortality and of the ravages of tuberculosis. On this point, Dr. Lessard said in his Report:

> In former times, the Province of Quebec suffered every year enormous losses from epidemic diseases, resulting in permanent reductions amongst the population. Who does not recall the ravages of Small-pox and Typhoid Fever? These diseases, not to mention others, such as Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping-cough may be said to have been endemic in our Province. But, if indeed they have not now entirely disappeared, they occur only sporadically here and there, and no longer engender the wide-spread terror of former times.

But Dr. Lessard had to add that, of all the Provinces, except Nova Scotia, Quebec suffered the greatest loss from tuberculosis, and the greatest loss, without any exception, from infant mortality. Hence the reason for the campaign on these matters, for which the Government voted a subsidy of $500,000, spread over a period of five years. Two means of tried efficacy were to be followed—intensive educational propaganda and the institution of dispensaries throughout the Province in the centres where they were most needed.

Dr. Lessard was also the Director of the new branch for the carrying out of the new Public Charities' Act. The Act is intended to "assist the indigent sick who are received and treated in hospitals or kept in charitable institutions". The first report by Dr. Lessard was issued Oct. 15, in which he pointed out not only the administrative advantages afforded by the Act in providing an intelligible classification of the various institutions, but also showed how much more effective the larger grants had already proved than the "mere routine budget" previously voted annually by the Legislature. One hundred and ten philanthropic institutions were recognized as Public Charities, and benefitted to the extent of $845,879. The Government revenues for the purpose were derived from the Amusement Tax and various licenses and fees. Previously, the Amusement Tax had been collected by Government, one-half being remitted to the municipalities. The new Regulations provided that the municipalities collect this tax and remit one-half to the Government.

Hon. Mr. David's interest in matters of general culture were manifested in several practical ways during the last few years. One

was the establishment of prizes in Literature. The first of these annual prizes was awarded in 1923. More than sixty competitors submitted their works and the jury decided upon the winners of prizes in the following order: Paul Morin, Abbé Ivanhoe Caron, Brother Marie Victorin, Father E. J. Devine, Rev. Frederick G. Scott, R. Laroque de Rochebrune, J. G. Paradis, H. A. Smith and R. Stanley Weir. The sum of five thousand dollars was divided in different proportions amongst the winners.

Educational Affairs in Quebec during 1923. The Superintendent of Public Instruction in his Annual Report drew attention first of all to what he called the "memorable date," Sept. 1, 1923, when the new course of study and new classification of the Roman Catholic schools of the Province went into force. Both matters had been studied by the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction during several years. For many years previously, these schools had been classified as respectively (1) elementary, (2) model and (3) academy. The name "model," it may be mentioned, did not mean, as in other Provinces, a teacher-training school but simply an intermediate school between the elementary and the academy. By the new classification there are but two kinds of Public school (Roman Catholic), namely, the Primary Elementary and the Primary Complementary,—the former including the grades or "years" formerly taken up in the model school and the Primary Complimentary school covering two years work. There are four kinds of the complementary or vocational school: agricultural, industrial, commercial and domestic economy. The last mentioned is, of course, for girls. The others are established according to the local needs. The Agricultural course is, naturally, the one required in the rural districts. The courses of study for the various schools and grades are extensive and thorough, and the Superintendent looked forward to a loyal support of the new programme. The Protestant schools were still classified as Elementary, Intermediate and High.

The figures for 1922-23, so far as the Catholic schools were concerned, were necessarily under the old classification. There were 5, 822 Roman Catholic Elementary schools, 707 Model schools and 384 Academies. The enrolment in each of these was respectively 232,953, 114,989 and 112,804 pupils. The attendance at the Normal schools was 1,213; at the Maternal schools, 5,308; at the 21 Classical colleges, 9,321; at the Universities, 3,272; at the schools of Arts and Trades, 3,319; at the Night schools, 4,660; at the Technical schools, 2,240; at the School for Commercial Higher Studies, Montreal, 277; at the Agricultural and Dairy schools, 545. Other special and independent schools brought the total to 494,603, with average attendance reported at 79·70 per cent.

The Protestant Elementary schools had a total of 51,249 pupils, the Intermediate 4,501 and the High schools 14,209. At the Normal School (Macdonald College) there were 242 teachers-in-training. There were 3,387 students at the Universities. The Protestant total, including special schools in addition to the fore-

going, was 75,827, with an average attendance reported at 75·92 per cent.

The Superintendent announced the opening of two new Normal schools for girls—one at Beauceville and the other at St. Jerome—in September, 1923. Monseigneur F. X. Ross, who had been Principal of the Normal school at Rimouski and now Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Roman Catholic Committee, charged with the task of drawing up the new classification of the Catholic schools and the courses of study, was, during the year, promoted to the bishopric of Gaspé.

The financial returns were necessarily those of the preceding year. The net increase of the Government aid to Education in general was $252,937, while the net increase in the contributions of the school municipalities and independent institutions was $1,596,-281. The Superintendent referred to a decrease in the expenditure of 1923 upon new school houses of $489,362. This was partly due to a decrease in the costs of building materials and also, in part, as result of the pressure exercised by the Department to ensure that the local boards would practise wise economy.

C. J. Magnan, Inspector-General of Catholic schools, pointed out in his Report that, while there had been only 36 Catholic districts of inspection in the Province in 1912, there were now 52. He visited the fourteen Catholic Normal schools during the year, and pointed out that he would now have sixteen to visit. 777 diplomas were issued in the year—101 to male teachers and 676 to female teachers. Mr. Magnan gave a table showing the number of female teachers in Catholic schools receiving different standards of salary, from the year 1913 to 1923. There was a good increase from 1912 to 1922 but 1923 did not show a satisfactory increase. He considered that, with a return to normal business condition, a better showing would be made in the future. Too many teachers received less than $500.

J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Protestant schools, reported new consolidations—Island Brook, Kinnear's Mills and Shoolbred. The general salary in the rural Protestant Elementary school was $60.00 per month, but too many boards kept their schools open less than the required ten months.

McGill University. The attendance in this University, for the Session ending in June, 1923, was 2,883, with an additional number of 1,146 attending the Extension Courses. Convocation was held on May 29. The Convocation Address was delivered by Prof. Stephen Leacock on the subject "Education and Democracy." 401 candidates received degrees, of whom nineteen were in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. Five Honorary degrees were conferred, the recipients being Sir Robert Baden-Powell, A. J. Brown, B.A., B.C.L., J. Stewart McLennan, B.A., Professor Henry Fry Armstrong and Professor Ramsay Traquair, the first three receiving the degree of LL.D., and the others that of M.A.

Eighteen Extension Courses were given in the year. Two of these were for teachers: one at Sherbrooke on Psychology and the other at Quebec on English Literature. By arrangement with the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, these courses enabled Protestant teachers to obtain higher diplomas. Two other Extension courses of exceptional interest and value were respectively those of Export Trade and

Commerce and Industrial Medicine. Fifty firms sent employees to attend the first named series of lectures. The course was designed primarily for prospective export managers and all engaged in export trade, and was conducted in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The Extension course in Industrial medicine, also proved of such practical value that a Chair of Industrial Medicine was expected to be founded.

In January, McGill received a new Trust fund of $57,000 from the estate of the late Robert Bruce of Quebec, to provide scholarships and bursaries for Protestant students at McGill, Bishop's College, Dalhousie, Queen's, Toronto and Manitoba Universities. McGill also received $5,000 for the Blackader Library of Zoology, in addition to $40,000 received previously for the same purpose. In December, McGill University issued a statement of the Centenary Endowment Fund undertaken in 1920. The amount of the subscriptions to that fund received in 1923 was $650,000. The sum originally subscribed was $6,440,000, and the total received to the end of 1923 was $5,170,000. This had been used as follows: Endowment for salaries, equipment, etc. $3,650,000; Biological building, $566,000; extension to McGill Library building, $134,000; Dental Clinics building, $40,000; for maintenance of these buildings, $430,000. The Pathological building was being completed at a cost of $350,000, exclusive of the $100,000 provided by the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Interest in Canadian history was renewed in Montreal, particularly in 1923, in view of the approaching celebration of the Parkman Centenary. In December the McGill Library received a large addition to the Parkman relics for the exhibit in connection with that celebration. These were loaned by Mrs. C. P. Coffin, niece of Parkman, and Mr. Templeman Coolidge respectively.

In November, an important addition was made to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, increasing the facilities already provided for the instruction of students in tuberculosis and its treatment. Special teaching clinics were arranged for at the Royal Edward Institute, an institute devoted solely to this work. Provision was made for 173 final year students. The Annual Meeting of the Institute was held on Nov. 29 and, amongst those present were David Law, Chairman, Louis Colwell, Dr. E. S. Harding, Arthur Terroux, Howard Pillow, J. J. Pangman, Guy Tombs, Miss L. E. F. Barry, Miss Dow, Mrs. Lionel Lindsay, Mrs. L. H. McKim, D. H. Scott, Miss Hadrill, Dr. Grant Stewart, Dr. Boucher, Miss Smellie, Miss Shaw, Miss Moad, W. Cleroux, W. Hamel. The Secretary, Dr. Harding, in his Report stated that the feature of the year was the fight against the white plague undertaken by the Provincial Government, and referred to the fact that the Lake Edward Sanitorium had been taken over by the Government for this purpose and that the negotiations had been almost completed for opening the Ste. Agathe Sanitorium as a Government institution. The Government had also undertaken a survey, in connection with the Dominion Red Cross and the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, of school children in the district of Three Rivers. The survey was to last five years and was expected to throw much light upon the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Province and the results possible by adequate prophylaxis and treatment. A change had been made in connection with the support of the Open-Air School, by which both the Protestant and Roman Catholic school boards pay *pro rata* for each child admitted. Preventive work was undertaken by the Institute amongst the children of tuberculosis parents. 5,784 visits to 1,348 families had been made by four nurses during the year. There had been 9,690 consultations at the Institute and 1,922 patients had attended.

On Dec. 6, Dr. J. Roddick Byers, former head of the Ste. Agathe Sanitorium, addressed an open meeting of the St. Johns' Ambulance Brigade at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in which he spoke in enthusiastic terms of the tuberculosis campaign of the Government. Reviewing the work already done in the past he pointed out that, while the death rate in 1901

from that disease was 180 per 100,000 it was but 87 per 100,000 in 1921. Two distinguished members of the Faculty of Medicine passed away during the year: Sir Thomas Roddick and Dr. A. E. Garrow. Sir Thomas Roddick's activities when he was a member of Parliament resulted in the Act which brought about inter-Provincial recognition of degrees in medicine and surgery under certain conditions. Dr. Armstrong, who had been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in 1922, retired and was replaced by Dr. C. F. Martin.

The several branches of the Graduates' Society were active during the year. The membership of the Ottawa Valley branch increased from 64 to 183. The thirty-fourth annual Meeting was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Jan. 16, at which Dean Laing was the guest of honour. Dr. H. B. Small was elected President for the ensuing year. The New York branch held its twenty-eighth annual dinner on Feb. 10, at the Canadian Club, Hotel Belmont. The semi-annual dinner of the California branch was held at San Francisco on Feb. 26. The various branches of the Graduates' Society were active in raising endowment funds for the University.

In October, the graduate classes of McGill University launched plans for the establishment of a Graduates' Endowment Fund, which it was hoped would produce an income of $40,000 to $50,000 annually. The Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, announced, in connection with the plan, that if even $30,000 a year were forthcoming at the outset it would be possible for the Governors to undertake the providing of a gymnasium in keeping with the needs of the University. The new Fund was to be administered by a Board of Trustees, composed of seven graduates and five representatives chosen by the Governors of the University. Sir Arthur Currie also pointed out that, as the fees of the students provided for only 30 per cent. of the expenses of the University, future growth and expansion were handicapped unless further endowments were obtained. On Oct. 17 a debate on the League of Nations took place between the visiting Oxford team and a McGill team. The Oxford men took the affirmative side that "the League of Nations was worthy of the full support of all nations." Their team consisted of A. Gordon Bagnell, St. John's College; Gerald A. Gardiner, Magdalen and C. H. O. Scarfe, St. John's, the McGill debaters being Eugene Forsey, Harry Batshaw and G. H. Penrose. The practically unanimous audience supported the decision of the judges—Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford and Major J. M. Macdonnell—in favour of the visitors.

Macdonald College, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was part of McGill University, the degrees in Agriculture being conferred by the University. In the School of Agriculture (B.S.A. course) there were 57 students, one fourth-year student in the B.Sc. course in Agriculture, while there were 9 partial or special students and 18 who attended the Winter course. A total of 198 attended the short courses in Horticulture, Poultry and Bee-Keeping. 242 Protestant teachers-in-training attended the School for Teachers, 7 taking the B.H.S. course in the School of Household Science, while 83 others were taking special courses in the same School. The Agricultural School conducted experimental and research work, and also extension work throughout the English-speaking rural sections of the Province. In sheep-raising and poultry keeping much useful work had been done by this institution.

L'université Laval et l'université de Montréal. Each of these two Roman Catholic Universities of the Province had various affiliated colleges and teaching institutions. Thus, the 21 "Classical Colleges" were affiliated with the one or the other University. These Colleges were peculiar to Quebec and have had an interesting history in the intellectual development of the Province. It has been indicated in a previous paragraph on public education that there were no Roman Catholic High Schools under control. Their place was taken, and taken admirably, by the Clas-

sical colleges and independent Academies for boys, and by the higher teaching convents for girls. As for the boys, they were allowed to enter the Classical colleges before the high school stage and were carried through not only that stage but also to the full completion of the Arts course. The examinations in Arts was conducted under the authority of whichever university the Classical college was in affiliation.

Amongst other institutions affiliated with Laval might be mentioned the School of Agriculture (St. Anne de la Pocatière), while l'Université de Montréal had also a School of Agriculture (Oka), the Polytechnical School and the School of Higher Commercial Studies. In 1923, Laval had 969 students in its several faculties of Theology, Arts, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy and Public Hygiene, while the grand total of students, including the affiliated institutions, was 2,682. Similarly, l'Université de Montréal had 1,671 students in its several faculties, with a grand total of 5,248 including the affiliated institutions.

On Feb. 27, Mgr. A. J. V. Piette, Vicar General of Montreal, was appointed Rector of L'université de Montréal. Mgr. Piette replaced Mgr. Gauthier, the latter being charged with the heavy duties of the administration of the Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal. In March the University was granted land for a site near Mount Royal, the City Council having received authority from the Legislature to that end. The School of Higher Commercial Studies (l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales) which is in affiliation with l'Université de Montréal under the Director. Henri Laureys inaugurated its extension course on Export Trade on Feb. 19. The course was divided into two parts, the first consisting of lectures, in French, by the professors of the School of Higher Commercial Studies, and the second, of lectures in English by officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It may be added that the bilingual qualification of those taking this course enabled them to follow the French and English lectures with equal facility.

Other Institutions and Educational Affairs. The University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was an Anglican institution. The enrolment in Divinity in 1923 was 13 students, and in Arts 71. By its Arts course, Bishop's shares with McGill the important task of supplying the Protestant High Schools of the Province with trained graduate teachers. Both universities give courses in Education to this end. Bishop's College School at Lennoxville, though separate as to control and endowment, is an institution of wide reputation. The Montreal School for Higher Commercial Studies, which had affiliated with l'Université de Montréal, was originally founded by the Government at the time that the Technical Schools were started. The value of its advanced and practical Commercial course was appreciated by banking and business houses. The Polytechnical School, also affiliated with the same University and much older than the Government technical schools, entered upon the 50th Anniversary of its foundation. In July, 1923, M. Augustin Frigon, D.Sc. (Paris) was appointed Dean. 72 students were in the Engineering division, 13 in the Architectural and 40 in the Preparatory. The laboratories of Chemical Industry were receiving additional equipment, thanks to a sum of $2,500 coming annually for ten years from the "J. Emile Vanier Foundation." There were Four Theological Colleges: Diocesan (Anglican), Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational, Montreal, united several years ago for the purpose of conducting certain of the theological courses in common, while each retained its identity, and this principle continues to work well. Special Arts courses were taken at McGill University.

Loyola College and Lower Canada College, Montreal, were two instituions which continued to flourish successfully. Lower Canada College, under Principal C. S. Fosberry, M.A., reported an enrolment, in the Autumn of 1923, of 230 boys. T. W. L. McDermott, B.A., and F. R. Scott, B.A., Rhodes Scholars, were added to the staff and during the year, the Cadet Corps won the Dominion Cadet Trophy, the Provincial Cadet Trophy, Special Mention in the Imperial Shooting Trophy. Stanstead Wes-

leyan College was a primary and secondary institution which served good interests in the Eastern Townships. In the primary department there were 153 pupils, in the secondary (High School) 68, while in the Business College department there were 48 students and in Music (Eastern Townships Conservatory of Music) 139. In June, the Stanstead Wesleyan College reached its Jubilee, and the celebration was marked by the launching of a campaign for increased endowment.

An incident of interest occurred when the Montreal School of Fine Arts was opened in 1923, that of Quebec having been opened in the previous year. Mr. David secured the services of M. Emmanuel Fougerat, who had been director of the Fine Arts School at Nantes, France, as the Director of Fine Arts for the Province (May, 1923.) In 1923 a new departure was made in regard to the European scholarships. Previously, these Government grants for post-graduate study were limited to students going to France. They are now made available for anywhere in Europe. Twenty-one students benefited by the scholarships in 1923.

The Department of Agriculture. The Federal Census of 1921 showed that, in the ten years from 1911 to 1921, the number of farms in Quebec from one acre and over had decreased from 149,701 to 137,619, but, on the other hand, the acreage had increased from 15,613,267 to 17,257,012. The average size of farms in 1921 was 125·4 acres as compared with 104·3 in 1911. The value of farm property in 1921 was $1,096,786,970 as compared with $787,754,494 in 1911, an increase of 39·2 per cent. Part of the increase may be accounted for by the difference in price levels in the two periods, as stated by the Census Bureau, but an increase of 115·5 in the value of implements and machinery showed that capital expenditures on improvements were also well represented in the greater figures for 1921. The good prices and the strong demand for all products of the farm during the War years encouraged much expenditure on buildings and machinery and, undoubtedly, that period accounts also for an increase of nearly one million acres of improved land. With the generally lessened demand and consequently lowered prices of the post-War years, the progress of agriculture, both in Canada and in the United States, had to depend very largely upon the application of sound economic and scientific principles to production and marketing. Hence the activities of departments of agriculture were of special interest during 1923.

Hon. J. E. Caron, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, reported, for the year 1922-23, that agricultural societies with a membership of 20,172, had subscribed for their purposes $40,935, with an additional contribution of $56,186 from the Government. These societies had particularly encouraged the raising of horses. In addition to the exhibitions, a great number of competitions for well-kept stables, vegetables, ploughing, animals, etc., had been organized by the societies with the support of the Government. Seed-grain exhibitions had been held in most counties, preceding the Provincial exhibition of seed-grain, in which latter there were 155 contestants with 568 exhibits. The competition for the Order of Agricultural Merit had brought out 105 contestants, and a new departure was made by which the three first recipients of the Gold Medal received also prizes in kind valued respectively at $200.00, $150.00 and $100.00.

The Agricultural Clubs, with a somewhat different organization from that of the agricultural societies, had a membership of 38,804 in 688 clubs. Their activity and their usefulness were indicated by the fact that they spent $69,525 on the purchase and maintenance of high class breeder animals. The Government statutory grant to the clubs was $21,184 and, in addition, a special grant of $10,030.50 for various purposes. The total revenues of the clubs were $274,-141. There were 55 agronomists in the Province, and the Report showed that they carried on many kinds of useful activities, including demonstrations, lectures, school fairs, visits to farms, etc. During the year, 143 school fairs were organized and, in other ways, the young people of the farms were encouraged to interest themselves in the activities of farming.

The expenditures of the Department were, for the year, $1,677,-182, including the Federal subsidy of $271,114. The Report of the Minister contained the special reports of the Agricultural Schools at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Macdonald College and Oka and of the six Schools of Household Science. The crops of hay, cereals and potatoes in 1923 were somewhat below the average, owing to exceptional drought in the early part of the season. In the Butter and Cheese Scoring Contest, conducted by the Dairy Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and participated in by all the nine Provinces, Quebec came out first in both products. In the case of the butter, the contest was for "Standing for Workmanship by Provinces based on the scores for Texture, Incorporation of Moisture, Colour, Salting and Packing." The total possible points was 55, and Quebec scored 54·85.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of this Department, reported largely increased expenditures upon Colonization. An Act of the Legislature in 1920 authorized a sum of $5,000,000, afterwards increased to $7,000,000, to be expended on this work. In the year ending June 30, 1923, $2,000,000 of this special authorization and an additional sum of $452,697.69 from ordinary revenues were spent upon the building of colonization roads, bridges, schools, etc. Over a thousand miles of roads were opened up, and another thousand miles completed, this work, of course, being distinct from that of the Roads Department. 69 schools were built as well as 7 chapel schools.

A forward policy in Colonization is one fully justified in this Province. The French Canadian family is generally large, which necessitates the migration, from the farms at least, of a certain proportion of the sons and daughters, and the departures of the past to other Provinces and to New England manufacturing towns had been largely due to this cause. Even in 1923, there was a considerable loss of population to the United States, many having been attracted by the temporary high wages offered. The Government has rightly considered that a well-directed policy of colonization within the Province should stem this migration, and prove beneficial to the settlers as well as to our own country. As pioneers the French Canadians have no superiors, and the chief considera-

tion, therefore, in the new policy was that of ensuring that the tracts, opened up, would prove, after the forest was cleared, suitable for agriculture. Mistakes had been made in this connection years ago. In an able paper before the Royal Society of Canada, the late Abbé Laflamme, Professor of Geology at Laval University, pointed out that areas had been opened up which were suitable only for forest growth; the soil was thin, resting upon glacial débris, and useless for farming. The new policy made the character of the underlying soil the first consideration. The next was that of providing roads, in order that the farm production might be properly marketed.

The districts in process of settlement during 1923 were Abitibi, Matapedia, Lake St. John, Labelle and Gaspé. In 1923, 2,262 lots were sold or granted, of a total area of 213,203 acres. 861 letters patent were also granted, for 86,997 acres. On July 1, 1923, there remained 21,000 lots for disposal. 30,000 acres of land had been newly cleared and sown, and a total of three hundred and sixty thousand acres were under cultivation.

In addition to road-building and assistance in the building of schools, the Government had granted a clearing premium of $4.00 per acre to all settlers whose lots had not yet been patented for the five acres they were obliged to clear under the location ticket. Grants were also given to encourage safe "slash-burning" competitions. The disposal of the slash by burning is inevitable, but it is imperative for the safety of the neighbouring forests that it should be done with the employment of proper safeguards. The competitions for which the grants are given, afford the scientific education on this matter.

The Superintendent of Mines, Théo. C. Denis, reported the total value of the Mineral production in 1923 as $20,336,985. Of this total, Asbestos accounted for $7,364,259, and this mineral held the first place. If the prices of 1920 had been maintained the value of the 216,804 tons shipped in 1923 would have had double the value. The average price was $33.97, the lower grade qualities being more in demand than the long fibres. Feldspar accounted for $97,591, Mica $206,167, Magnesite $126,281, Chromite $52,650, and Zinc and Lead Ore $24,334. In June, 1923, a disastrous fire destroyed the Asbestos mill of the King mine at Thetford, but rebuilding on a larger and more effective scale was immediately undertaken.

The Gold production of the year amounted only to the sum of $13,340 and that of Silver to $19,916, but the year was marked by the definite opening up of the mineral territories in northwestern Quebec, in Rouyn and other townships. Mr. Denis described the geological formations in the district, which is conterminous with the gold and silver areas of Ontario, and considered that the systematic sampling which had been followed on a large scale had given very encouragining results, and the "wide-spread mineralization is shown by the fact that very few assays are blanks." In 1923, two diamond drills put down 3,000 feet of holes in Rouyn township.

J. A. Belleisle, Superintendent of the Fish and Game Branch of this Department, reported Receipts of $399,012, of which the sum of $181,169 was contributed by clubs and non-residents of the Province, while $175,222.94 was derived from the fur trade in permits and royalties. The Laurentides National Park, 3,700 square miles in extent, was in process of organization into a fish and game reserve, and several camps were built in it, at different points, for the convenience of the public. In 1923, the Dominion Government turned over to the Province the control of the Gulf fisheries in that part of the Gulf and Baie des Chaleurs properly coming within the Provincial domain. Hon. Mr. Perrault at once put into operation a well-considered policy which has proved of benefit to the fishermen of Saguenay, Gaspè and Bonaventure counties as well as to the fish-consuming public far and wide. A system of fish inspection was organized, with Messrs. Packwood of Jersey Cove and Ed. Bourget of Cape Gove in charge. Previously, cod had been shipped to the markets without classification. One of the largest buyers reported that, while in 1922, the per centage of No. 1 cod had been but 30% it was 78% in 1923. The Minister had also deemed it advisable to have the fishermen form co-operative groups, and to this end he had provided a competent organizer. The various fish hatcheries of the Province, under the charge of E. T. D. Chambers, continued to distribute vast numbers of the fry of salmon, salmon trout, rainbow, speckled and brook trout to the rivers and lakes in different parts of the Province.

The Department of Roads. In his Annual Report, Hon. J. L. Perron, considered that the year 1923 would stand out in the history of the Good Roads policy of the Government, as it was in that year that the policy was crowned by the Government undertaking the maintenance of the main Highways at its own expense. This entailed the care of nearly 2,000 miles of improved Highways by the Department. The problem of maintenance was one that had grown since 1907, when the Good Roads policy was first adopted. At that time, the wear and tear of heavy motor trucks had not been anticipated, nor the immense increase in automobile traffic from the other Provinces and the United States. In the earlier time, the question of construction was the principal matter; but, with the increased and heavier traffic, the question of maintenance became one of pressing importance. The Government considered that the maintenance could not, fairly, be left to the municipalities, in view of the changed conditions.

In 1923, construction of nearly 700 miles of road was carried on, regional and municipal roads being either completed or begun. Some 300 miles of roadway were repaired, and improvement work on 337 miles of earth roads was done. In the same year, for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the traffic and of promoting it, the Department gave special care to the planting of trees both along the highways and along municipal roads. It kept in touch with the public through automobile clubs and touring associations and published a bi-monthly bulletin.

Department of Lands and Forests. The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of this Department, reported total receipts from all sources, for the year ending June 30, 1923, of $3,643,508. The revenues of Lands and Forests had more than doubled in the last ten years. Of the total receipts, $3,148,142 were derived from ground rents, stumpage dues, bonuses on leases of timber limits, and other direct revenue from woods and forests belonging to the Crown. The Gouin, Allard, St. Anne and Jacques Cartier dams afforded a revenue in annual fees and rents of $282,268, while the sale or lease of beach-lots and water-powers, and of seignories of the Crown domain, brought in $182,481.

The Minister reported a recovery to some extent in the timber trade in 1923. The exportation of sawn lumber, previously diminished, showed signs of strength, but was still subject to the economic conditions in Europe. Competition in certain kinds of timber from the Western United States, white pine and other, was severe, owing to the fact that it was cheaply transported to New York by the Panama canal. The Pulp and Paper industry continued to prosper but the need of conserving the resources of the Forest, by reforestation on private as well as public lands, was again urged. The losses by forest fires during the year were very great. Droughts in June and August were the main cause of the widespread conflagrations and, though fire-fighting was pursued with energy and persistence, the damage was vast. Amongst the expenditures of the Department was the sum of $250,000, for forest fire protection. Other important expenditures were $272,000 on surveys and $220,000 on forest service and inspection. Expansion of the tree-nurseries at Berthierville was considered necessary, in view of the demand upon the present supply.

The Quebec Streams Commission was connected with the Department of Lands and Forests. Hon. J. A. Tessier, former Minister of Roads, was the Chairman of the Commission and Arthur Amos the Director. The Eleventh Annual Report of the Commission contained many details in regard to the surveys of rivers which had been made throughout the Province, with the view of determining, regionally, the amount of available water-power. The great Gouin dam, at the headwaters of the St. Maurice River, provided storage which proved of immense benefit to the pulp and paper plants, and other manufacturing industries on the lower course of the river down to Three Rivers. This dam was built at the expense of the Government. The Government also assisted private enterprise in this connection. During 1923 much work was accomplished at the Grande Décharge at the mouth of Lake St. John. This dam, which was expected to cost in the vicinity of twelve million dollars, had been undertaken by the Quebec Development Company with assistance from the Government. It would provide, when completed, no less than 320,000 horse-power, with an ultimate development of 480,000 h.-p. This power would be utilized by Price Brothers, Limited, at their large pulp and paper plants at Kenogami. The Government had also undertaken the damming of

Lake Kenogami at several points, with the view of storing water which now passed out from several outlets, and thus providing power for the mills at Jonquières, Kenogami and Chicoutimi.

Other developments, either undertaken or completed in 1923, were (1) at La Gabelle on the St. Maurice, where 120,000 h.-p. had been developed; (2) at Bryson on the Ottawa river, where 20,000 h.-p. were developed with an ultimate amount of 65,000 possible, (3) at Hemming's Falls on the St. Francois river, near Drummondville; (4) that of the Quinze Power Company, Limited, on the Quinze river, with 20,000 h.-p. and (5) 3,000 h.-p. on the Mitis river.

Treasury Department. The annual Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Department of the Hon. Jacob Nicol, M.L.A., Provincial Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, showed a total of ordinary Receipts of $21,634,642, and of ordinary Expenditures of $19,930,276, leaving a Surplus for the year of $1,704,366. The extraordinary Expenditure for the year, however, paid out of ordinary revenue, was $260,000, which gave an actual surplus of ordinary revenue over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of $1,444,366. The net balance of Funded Debt on June 30, 1923, was $4,471,029 more than the net balance of Funded Debt on June 30, 1922. This increase was accounted for by the issue of $300,000 of bonds under authority of 6 Geo. V. cap. 2, and $5,000,000 under authority of 10 Geo. V. cap. 6, less the sum of $529,271 invested on account of Sinking Funds. The loan of five million was in connection with the colonization expenditures mentioned on a previous page.

In his Budget speech, after noting the substantial character of the Provincial finances, Mr. Nicol said:—"In the steady march towards normal conditions, the Province of Quebec has played a very substantial part during the year 1923. I am not unmindful of the remarks which have been made in the House by Members of the Opposition since the opening of the Session. The Government has been criticized for the low price of farm products and for the financial difficulties of the farmer and of the colonist. Notwithstanding all that has been said, we remain optimistic and believe that hard work and economy will yet bring its old time prosperity to the farmer of this Province.

No one could foresee what the World War would cost the country. It is now plain that all the nations engaged in it failed utterly in their estimates. The great business men of the country and of the world are revising their figures, but all are agreed that so long as the present uncertain conditions prevail in Europe, it will be necessary for Canada and the Province to exercise the greatest of care in their administration.

The Government of the Province of Quebec is not responsible for the existing conditions and we would not begrudge the price paid for Victory no matter how high it may come. It was worth it. But we must not be downhearted. We must face the situation as it is, be courageous and tell the people of the Province the true state

of affairs and ask them to help by hard work and strict economy, not only in Governmental but in private and municipal expenditures."

In its Report for the year ending Apr. 30, 1923, the Quebec Liquor Commission showed that the increase in sales had reached the sum of $4,485,972. The Commission answered public criticism in regard to prices by the statement that these were due to customs and excise duties, which "show a tendency to increase rather than decrease." The Federal Excise duty and Sales tax alone on Canadian alcohol, of 65 overproof strength, reached $14.85 per imperial gallon, and on imported liquor there was the still higher customs duty. For purchasing purposes the Commission maintained an office at Paris. A large increase in the consumption of wine was reported for the year, and a decrease in the sale of liquor. The balance of revenue and expenditure for the year was $4,314,756.

The First Session of the Legislature in 1923. The first Session of the Sixteenth Legislature was opened on Monday, Dec. 17, 1923, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, who read the following Speech from the Throne:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I bid you welcome on this, the first occasion of your assembling since our Most Gracious Sovereign was pleased to appoint me to my present position. After assuring you of the pleasure I have in meeting you, I am convinced that I shall be expressing your desire and that of all our people by paying homage to my predecessor. He placed at the service of the Province his eminent qualities as a statesman and a jurist. At Spencerwood he dispensed a distinguished and open-handed hospitality. You will, I fell sure, preserve the most sympathetic recollection of his connection with you.

In spite of grave international and economic crisis, the distinctive feature of the now closing year has been the continuous effort of all nations to mend the disastrous conditions brought about by the War.

Our Province has done its part in this universal toil. But though the sense of order and willing disposition to work, common to our people, has kept the Province in the foremost rank, yet, as a member of the Canadian Confederation, it cannot escape the heavy burden which weighs on the whole Dominion. Fortunately some relief may be looked for in a harvest which, on the whole, has proved abundant, a prosperous financial situation, the rapid development of our natural resources, and the vigour and energy of our people.

My Ministers consider that the progress of the Province can best be assured, at the present time, by an increased assistance to Colonization and Agriculture, a prudent and far-sighted exploitation of our forests, the bringing of our water-falls to value, the development of our fisheries, the spread of public education, a vigorous promotion of hygiene and the execution of such road works as are most urgently called for.

The reports of the departments administering these matters will enable you to see the progress already made in each of them.

An important Colonization Congress has just been held in Quebec. Both colonists and holders of timber limits took part in it. The discussion of the thorny problems which colonization and the exploitation of the forest involve, was carried on in the most harmonious vein. Those in attendance joined in expressing certain wishes, which the Government will endeavour to satisfy, particularly such as concern the separation of timber and colonization areas, the protection of the forest against fire, and the return to their native land of our fellow-countrymen who have wandered into foreign parts.

You will be pleased to notice that some recent enterprises of the Government have met with complete success. Special mention may be made of the Liquor *régie*, the Public Charities' Act and the opening of Schools of Fine Arts.

The Commission appointed by the Government to look into the Workmen's Compensation Act, with a view of its affording them relief as far as possible without fettering industries, is actively pursuing its labours. The results will shortly be laid before you.

You will be invited to pass legislation on various subjects of general interest.

Certain circumstances call for a more efficacious control of the finances of municipalities. Whilst leaving them their full autonomy, the Government considers it necessary to set up a system of accounting and audit which will uphold their credit and also enable the Government to co-operate with them in many works for which its help is needed.

The Government is also anxious to protect the savings of the people against such schemes as have made serious inroads upon them in the past. It has not the slightest intention of interfering with regular business nor of setting any hindrance in the way of financial operations, but it considers that they should be so regulated as to re-assure and protect the public.

Our Province has always considered it a point of honour to observe in educational matters a strict impartiality between the two great religious bodies by whom it is divided. As the Superintendent of Public Education is a member of the larger body, it seems fair that there should be an official possessed of wide authority to deal with questions affecting the Protestant minority. Such an official must, of course, be under the Superintendent who has the general control of public education in the Province.

The Government proposes to amend the Succession Duties Act with a view of making it less onerous in certain cases. It also desires to decrease the cost of automobile licenses by means of a new classification.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

A Report on the financial condition of the Province will be presented to you. You will be glad to see that the revenue has considerably exceeded the expenditures, with the consequent high standing of the credit of Quebec in the financial world. Estimates of the supplies required for carrying on the public service will be presented to you.

Honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

Bills for various measures in connection with Colonization, Roads, Agriculture and the Administration of justice will be introduced in the course of the Session. I beg you to give these due and careful consideration. I pray that Providence may bless your labours that so they may promote the advance and welfare of our Province."

As the Session began only on Dec. 17 and adjourned on the 21st until Jan. 8, the Legislation foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne did not follow until the next month, and its history therefore belongs to 1924. The debate on the Speech occupied the few days before the Christmas holidays. The increased fighting forces of the Opposition naturally made the discussion more interesting than usual.

Mr. Sauvé, Leader of the Opposition, opened the criticism from his side. After paying the usual compliments to the Speaker he referred, with hearty approval, to Cardinal Bégin's Pastoral letter and proceeded to discuss the Speech from the Throne. Referring to the increased number on the Opposition benches he said he was glad to see the re-birth of Parliamentary *régime*, and believed that no further attempt would be made to muzzle and intimidate the Opposition. As to the freedom of the Press, he said that the people

had the right to know, and should know, what the Administration was doing. The exodus to the United States he blamed upon the Government, and held that, instead of holding Winter elections, they should have taken energetic means to cause the disappearance of the things which were decimating the country places.

In reply, Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Prime Minister, first referred to the Election results in Montreal. While admitting a check on the Island of Montreal the Premier claimed that the Liberal party had never before enjoyed, to such a marked degree, the confidence of the farmers and the settlers and he was proud to say that there was a large number of farmers who had been elected as good Liberals. "The Leader of the Opposition," said Mr. Taschereau, "proclaimed his great love of the working-class at the time of the last Elections, but none the less he set up professional men and representatives of other classes of society against the workingmen candidates of the Government and, strangely enough, the workers of Montreal had voted against the working class candidates of the Liberal party. I beg the workers of Montreal to believe that we hold no grudge against them, though we deeply regret the loss of our companions and friends. Far from fostering any rancour, we are going to try to win back the confidence of Montreal." "Was Montreal right," asked the Premier, "in turning its back on the Government Party?" and he recalled some of the work that had been accomplished for the city. Its autonomy had been respected in its municipal system and the people had approved of the step by which its development could be assured without increasing its debt. The Premier also dealt with the proposal of Government to ensure proper accounting by the municipalities of the Province. This would not interfere with their autonomy, and the service would be rendered without expense to the municipalities. The proposed system would also result in a uniform system of book-keeping, which was much to be desired.

Hon. Mr. Patenaude followed on the Opposition side. After referring to the exodus he objected to the sale of timber limits and water powers to foreign corporations. It was easy to dispose of the natural resources, because it was an admitted fact that the United States was frankly seeking them. Touching on the attitude of Montreal in the recent elections Mr. Patenaude stated that Labour had voted against the Government not only there but also in Quebec city. If the Government, he contended, had given Montreal the autonomy which it advocated for the Province, it would not have gone down to defeat in the great Metropolis. Three categories of the community were leaving the Province—the settler, the farmer and the workingman, but the capitalist and employer classes were remaining. Why had the Government not tried to face the situation? Quebec's population was not made up of beggars. The French-Canadian was industrious and vigorous. He did not want his daily bread given to him, but demanded the right to earn it. When the farmer realized that he could not live on his farm, the settler, that he could not support his family and the workingman, that he was living a miserable life, they naturally left for other parts.

Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, replied on Dec. 21. He paid a compliment to the courteous language of Hon. Mr. Patenaude, but advised him not to "coddle" his chief too much but to remember the fable of the wolf and the sheep. The coming of the economic readjustment in the world and the difficulties of the farmer were then dealt with by Mr. David, who stated that in the United States ten million farmers had quit the soil and gone to the cities. The exodus of Canadians to the United States was discussed, and he asked what had the Conservative Government done during its *régime* between 1891 and 1897 to bring back the 400,000 people who had gone to the United States in those years. Mr. David held that Mr. Patenaude had not been just when he said that love for the soil was not taught in the schools. The two Committees of the Council of Public Instruction had the subject of agriculture well taught in all the rural schools, and the Catholic schools have increased their term by two years. He said he was much surprised to hear Mr. Patenaude raise the question of embargo against foreign capital. The Province must exploit its natural resources for the benefit of the population. The time had come when the prejudices between town and country should be dropped. He said that the Opposition had claimed in Montreal that that city was supporting the Province, but when they went to the country platforms they denied having said anything of the kind. Regarding Montreal, Mr. David said: "I say to all here in this House, who earn their living on the soil or elsewhere, Montreal is necessary to the Provincè, and we should do all we can to see that Montreal is satisfied. But we do not want to be unjust and give to Montreal while we are not giving to others. Describing what Montreal had received from the Government last year Mr. David said that $3,550,000 had been awarded for building purposes alone, amongst which was $300,000 for the Fine Arts School, $400,000 for the Pedagogy Institute, $200,000 for the Notre Dame Hospital and $200,000 for radium. In addition to this, $290,000 had been awarded for the education of the working class.

Arthur Plante (Beauharnois) said the Government charged the Opposition criticism with not being constructive. Therefore, he suggested that, instead of taking the country by surprise in bad weather, by calling elections, fixed dates should be set for Provincial elections. The Government had acomplished some things to its credit, but there were items of its policy which needed to be trimmed or cut out altogether. Referring to the rural exodus, he suggested that the greatest need of the farmer was flexible credit, which would be furnished by the establishment of agricultural credit and agricultural banks. Auto licenses should be one-half in the country what they were in the eities, as they could be used in the cities all the year round but in the country only half the year. Judicial reform was needed, and the Liquor Act was bad in itself and worse in its administration. Mr. Plante stated that his own county was a happy hunting ground for the boot-leggers.

Hon. Mr. Perrault replied, saying he was far from approving the remarks made by Mr. Plante. As to the Liquor law it was envied by all sections of the continent, and had lately been adopted by British Columbia and Manitoba. As to the Roads policy, Mr. Perrault held that the Opposition had no policy to replace the present one. The Province was at the head of Confederation, with 5,000 miles of completed roads. The exodus problem was not confined to Quebec. It was general, and exercised the minds of economists. The Government had been doing the best possible by giving the people new land to settle upon, and means and facilities of living. During the last four years, $6,200,000 had been spent on Colonization, and this was more than the total spent for the same purpose during the preceding fifty years.

The debate was continued by Hon. E. Moreau, Minister without Portfolio, Camillien Houde (Montreal-Ste. Marie), J. Allan Bray (Montreal-St. Henry), T. D. Bouchard (St. Hyacinthe), J. L. Dufresne (Joliette), Gustave Delisle (Chicoutimi), Alfred Duranleau (Montreal-Laurier), Fabien Bugeaud (Bonaventure) and Jules Langlais (Temiscouata), and, after the Address was carried, the House adjourned.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN 1923

By

J. Plimsoll Edwards

The Armstrong Government: Legislation of Nova Scotia in 1923.

The outstanding event of the year in administrative matters was the retirement of the Premier, Hon. G. H. Murray, K.C., on Jan. 24, and the assumption of his office by Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C., Minister of Public Works and Mines. The Hon. Mr. Murray had been in active political life since 1887 and Premier since 1896, having carried his Government successfully through six General Elections. On the change taking place, the following Cabinet was sworn in by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor McCallum Grant:

Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C.	Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines
Hon. Walter J. O'Hearn, K.C.	Attorney-General
Hon. William Chisholm	Minister of Highways
Hon. D. A. Cameron	Provincial Secretary
Hon. Orlando T. Daniels	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. R. M. MacGregor	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. J. C. Tory	Minister without Portfolio
Hon. J. W. Comeay	Minister without Portfolio

On Feb. 14, J. J. Kinley, M.L.A. for Lunenburg, and J. A. Donald, M.L.A. for Kings, were sworn in as members of the Government without Portfolio. On the same date, Hon. George H. Murray, late Premier, resigned his seat as member for Victoria County, after 26 years' service in that capacity. He was succeeded by Hon. D. A. Cameron who was elected by acclamation on Mch 1st.

On Jan. 3, Hon. Walter J. O'Hearn, K.C., who had recently been called to the Government as Attorney-General to replace Hon. O. T. Daniels, resigned, was selected by the Liberal party as a representative for Halifax to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon. R. E. Finn, M.P. Official nomination took place on Jan. 16, and, being the only candidate, Mr. O'Hearn was duly declared to be elected. On Jan. 2, James Seely, of Kentville, was nominated as Liberal member for King's County, as successor to the late Hon. H. H. Wickwire; Hon. William Chisholm was nominated as representative for Antigonish County on appointment to the Cabinet and, on the 16th, both were elected without opposition. No further changes in representation or in the Government took place during the year.

The 165th Session of the House of Assembly was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the usual formalities, on Feb. 22. The Speech from the Throne was of unusual length and covered a wide range. It dealt with Agriculture, Fisheries, Lumbering, Mining, Education, Unemployment, the Technical College, Hydro-electric development, Topographical survey, Im-

migration, Workmen's Compensation, Public Health, Highways, Tourist Traffic, Freight Rates, Provincial Rights and Representation in the Dominion Parliament and Provincial legislation.

The Address, in reply, was moved by J. B. Douglas, member for Halifax, and seconded by James Seely, member for King's. The Session lasted until Apr. 23, when it was prorogued by Chief Justice Harris, Administrator of the Government during the temporary absence of Lieut.-Governor Grant, due to ill-health. The Session was a busy and fruitful one, 194 Bills being introduced and 158 receiving the Royal Assent. One of the most interesting of these, so far as the general public was concerned, was that changing the Rule of the Road from left to right. This went into effect Apr. 15, thus bringing Nova Scotia into line with practically all North American custom in this respect. Other measures of importance were the Expropriation Act, enabling the Government to take over lands for encouraging farm settlement and for the development of industries within the Province; for expediting certain litigation and lessening cost; for creating a Provincial Exhibition Association; the Power Commission Act; the Public Health Act; the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Public Highways Act and many others.

Following the formal addresses in the reply to the Speech from the Throne, the Leader of the Opposition, D. G. MacKenzie, claimed that the exodus from the Province to the United States was largely due to misgovernment and high taxation. The Premier made a vigorous reply, affirming that Nova Scotia imposed the lowest real and personal property tax of any of the seven Provinces of Canada which carried such a tax; that the cost of administration in Nova Scotia was lower than in any other Province, except Prince Edward Island and that, in general, Provincial affairs were in excellent shape.

On Feb. 26, R. H. Smith, Farmer member for Colchester, pushed the attack on the Government's highway management and on that of the Hydro-Electric Commission. He claimed that they were the two most expensive infants that the Province of Nova Scotia had ever adopted. J. Welsford Macdonald, of Pictou, made a fighting speech in defence of the Government in its general policy and claimed a substantial improvement in local conditions. This was denied by subsequent speakers and, in like manner, the political fight raged for many days. One matter, of more than Provincial importance, was much stressed, that of the threatened reduction of Nova Scotia representation in the House of Commons from sixteen to fourteen, and a united front against this was greatly in evidence.

As time went on, new subjects for debate cropped up, enlivened at times by humourous incidents. The reputed surrender of the rights of the people of Cape Breton to the British Empire Steel Corporation; of those of the citizens of Halifax to the Nova Scotia Power and Tramways Company; the cost and distributing method of the Nova Scotia Vendor's Commission;

the encouragement of tourist travel in the Province were all and fully ventilated. The Budget speech of the Hon. D. A. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, delivered on Mch. 7, showed a Surplus of $23,535.91, after wiping out the previous year's Deficit of $67,-191,and allowing for an increased expenditure, during the current year, of $113,041. Chief increases, which made up the latter item, were in Department of Education, the Department of Public Charities and the Provincial Police. During the year the Provincial debt increased from $22,616,000 to $25,462,000. As already stated one of the chief debates of the Session was that regarding the impending reduced representation from this Province in the Dominion Parliament. R. H. Graham, M.L.A. for Pictou, introduced a Resolution, on Mch. 13, urging the Province to take every possible action to obtain an amendment to the B.N.A. Act providing against such reduction.

On Mch. 29 the Provincial Secretary informed the House that the profit made by the Nova Scotia Board of Vendors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1922, was $396,688. Full details of purchases, premises, salaries of staff, etc., were also furnished.

In bringing down the Estimates, on Apr. 4, for the coming year, the Provincial Secretary looked for a Revenue of $5,217,683 and Expenditures of $5,210,231—a Surplus of $7,451. No new form of taxation was proposed. On Apr. 19, Hon. H. W. Corning (Yarmouth) Leader of the Conservative Opposition, brought down a Resolution calling for a Referendum vote of the electors to ascertain whether or not the people of the Province were in favour of secession from Canada and the setting-up of Nova Scotia as an independent, self-governing British Dominion. The vote was taken on Apr. 22—resulting in 16 to 2. An Amendment moved by Premier Armstrong that the House stand by Confederation and do all possible to obtain reduced freight rates, etc., was carried, 14 to 4, the Premier calling Mr. Corning's Resolution of "wild cat Resolution" and "comic opera performance". The Special Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to confer with the Legislative Council regarding the abolition of the latter body, reported that there was no possibility of the Council agreeing to legislation for that purpose or initiating any measures with that end in view.

Departmental Administration During 1923. The Sixth Annual Report of the Provincial Highway Board, submitted by the Minister of Highways, Hon. William Chisholm, showed, in spite of unusually bad weather conditions, greater progress in Highway matters than in any year since the programme had been initiated, progress being not only in increased mileage, but in improved systems of work, in handling men and in reduction of proportionate cost. Total mileage of main trunk system, at the end of the year, was 1,026, of which 729 miles had been reconstructed, leaving 297 miles to be dealt with in 1924 and subsequent years. The severe storm of Oct. 1st had done

much damage, several large and expensive bridges having been thrown down and the roads badly damaged. Over $40,000 was expended in 1923 for repairs from this cause and it was expected that total cost would be about $150.000. Ferry services at Cape Breton and between that Island and the main land were fully maintained, and substantial progress made in upkeep and extension. Total disbursements were $1,402,497; of this $359,902 was set aside for Interest and Sinking Fund; $786,602 divided amongst municipalities for local roads; $105,290 for maintainance of main trunk highways; $70,180 to the larger bridges; and the balance to the other work of the Department. Of the receipts, $390,011 were from rural municipalities; $118,792 from cities and towns; $377,142 from motor fees; and $456,204 from the Provincial Government. Capital expenditure of $36,-609 was incurred for new machinery which included 58 graders, 9 tractors and engines, pumps, etc.

The Public Utilities branch of the official Government service of the Province covered a large field of activities of special importance to many sections of the community, and was under the direct administration of the Hon. E. H. Armstrong. The Report for 1923, showed that it had dealt with 350 utilities of various sorts, many of which were, of course, comparatively small, and restricted in their operation. Nine applications for incorporation under the Rural Telephone Act were presented, of which eight were approved. In this connection it was pointed out that ten years had elapsed since the first incorporation under the Act, and that, in the natural course of things, many of the pole lines were now approaching the end of their usefulness; that ample reserves for such depreciation should be safeguarded; and that all attempts to use such funds for operating and even for extraordinary expenses should be vigorously checked. The most important work of the Board was an enquiry instituted by them into the extent, condition, and value of the Nova Scotia Tramway and Power Co., Ltd. It occupied much time and involved calling many witnesses. The decision fixed a value of $4,907,600 for all three departments of that Company—Light and Power, Tramways and Gas. Other decisions of importance were those in the matter of the Pictou County Power Board, the Cape Breton Electric Co., Ltd., the Avon River Power Co., the Truro Electric Light Commission and others. Several decisions dealt exhaustively with applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity under the Motor Carrier Act. The total Revenue of the Board was $18,131, made up of fees, $800, and assessments, $17,331. Disbursements were $17,982, of which the salaries and expenses of the Board absorbed $14,231, and contingencies $3,752.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, of which the Premier, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, was Chairman, and R. H. Mackay and F. C. Whitman Commissioners, covered operations during the year ending Sept. 30, in connection

with the St. Margaret's Bay System, the Mushamush system, the Sheet Harbour development and other Hydro-electric work in the Province. From St. Margaret's Bay there was delivered to the Tramway Company in Halifax 19,080,800 kilowatt hours at a maximum rate of 6,250 kilowatts—about six per cent. in excess of contract. Total energy generated was 19,386,500 k. hours, so the loss was small and water was supplied in sufficient quantity to drive 2½ million logs. The Mushamush system (supplying Lunenburg and Riverport) gave 221,089 k. hours with a peak load of 200 h.-p. The Sheet Harbour project involved a supply of eight million k. hours per annum to the Pictou County Power Board, calling for an expenditure of $900,000. Power was to be transmitted over 56 miles of line to the towns of Pictou, New Glasgow, Stellarton, Trenton and Westville, at an estimated cost of 1·38 k. hour. Tenders for the transmission lines were awarded to Thomas M. Rawding of Liverpool, N.S., and W. I. Snook, of Truro; for the storage dams, to the Nova Scotia Road Builders Company of Kentville; for the electric generator, to the Canadian Westinghouse Company of Hamilton, and for the Turbines, to the John Inglis Company of Toronto. The construction and other work was done by the Commission's own forces and excellent progress in all departments was made during the year. The intake dam was to be 540 feet long and 25 feet high at maximum, and connected with the headworks of the generating system by a canal 485 feet long. At the end of the year the total Assets amounted to $3,042,616, of which $2,935,286 represented the value of the plant at the three developments just mentioned. Expenditures during the year were $607,714 on Capital Account, and $250,646 for operating. Revenue from Province, on loan, was $616,313, and from operating and recoveries, $248,823.

The Rural Telephone companies of the Province, with Albert Elliott as Inspector, held an important place in its Public Utilities. There were 200 of these with a pole line mileage of 2,441 miles—a double wire mileage of 2,612 miles—and 3,636 telephones, with an increase, in 1923, of 56 miles pole line wires, 77 miles circuit wires, and 119 telephones. The approximate cost of equipment was $278,000, of which the Government paid $52,715 in subsidies. In 1923, poles on many of the older companies were renewed. During the earlier part of the year several heavy sleet storms necessitated much expense in renewal and repair; the Grand Mira Company's system of circuit wires —about 100 miles in length—had to be practically all rebuilt. Of the 8 companies incorporated during the year, 2 were in Victoria County, and one each in Cape Breton, Richmond, Pictou, Cumberland, Colchester and Kings.

Mining operations, in 1923, showed a marked gain in volume over those of 1922. The number of men employed at the Coal mines was 12,806, giving a total number of 3,330,204 days worked. Coal sales were 5,507,987 long tons—an increase of

The Hon. E. H. Armstrong, m.p.p, ll.d.
Appointed Prime Minister of Nova Scotia in 1923.

1,545,867 tons over the previous year. Of this, 2,058,118 tons were sold in Nova Scotia, 1,604,674 tons shipped *via* St. Lawrence to Upper Canada, and 278,979 tons to the United States. The increase to St. Lawrence markets, 497,796 tons, was especially gratifying. Mineral output for the year was as follows:

Coal	6,179,690 tons	(2240 lbs.)
Coke	356,657 tons	
Tar manufactured from Coal	5,615,344 Imp. gallons	
Benzol Gas manufactured for coal	913,538 Imp. gallons	
Fertilizer from Basic Slag	11,527 tons	
Gypsum	330,472 tons	
Silicate Bricks	1,253,119 tons	

The output of Gold was 535½ ounces, valued at $10,174, and recovered from 2,273 tons crushed, or an average value of $4.04 per ton. This was 330 ounces less than the previous year, due to the destruction of the Goldenville Mill and the temporary closing of the Montague mines; both were again producing before the end of the year. A distinct revival in interest in gold mining was apparent and was expected to show future results. Twenty-two companies were operating in Gold, three in Arsenic, and one each in Iron, Manganese, Silver-lead and Salt, the latter being mined at Malagash, Cumberland County, to the extent of 3,911 tons. The plant was destroyed by fire near the end of July, but had been rebuilt with improved facilities, before the close of the year. There were 17 quarries operating in the Province, yielding: 313,678 tons crude gypsum; 118,193 tons limestone and dolomite; 4,482 tons silica; 2,762 tons building and ornamental stone; 75 grindstones.

There were 681 men and 124 horses employed and the Government core drills in general prospecting work were actively engaged—4,841 feet being bored at a cost of $10,936, of which the Government's share was $4,950. Hiram Donkin, Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines since 1907, resigned, owing to ill-health, and was succeeded by Thomas J. Brown.

Immigrants into the Province were officially stated by W. B. MacCoy, K.C., to have been 4,861, probably only 25 per cent. of these remaining, the rest (chiefly from Newfoundland) going elsewhere. Those who settled in Nova Scotia were estimated to have brought with them over $400,000. King's County was most favoured by those purchasing farms. A large number of boys were brought out from Great Britain and placed with farmers; and two parties of Swiss farmers located in the Province. Arrangements were made for a large and representative showing of Nova Scotian apples at the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. $246,040 was expended throughout the Province in the administration of the Housing Act. making a total expenditure to date of $1,398,420. New premises (at the corner of St. James Square and Charles St.) were acquired in London by John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, as headquarters for emigration and all other matters connected with Nova Scotia which centered in the British Metropolis. At the 1923 Fruit Show, held in Manchester, Nova Scotian apples car-

ried off several prizes, including Goodwin Silver Cup and two gold medals. Promising efforts were in progress to bring out and settle in Nova Scotia a large number of ex-Army officers, recently retired with pensions.

Provincial expenditure for hospitals and institutions of benevolence must not be overlooked. The Victoria General Hospital of Halifax, in its 57th year, was looked after by a Board of Commissioners, of which the Hon. G. E. Faulkner was Chairman and W. W. Kennedy, Secretary, the latter being also Superintendent. Dr. A. C. Jost was Inspector and Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, President of the Surgical and Medical Staff, which was drawn from the leading physicians and surgeons of the Province. During the year there were 3,553 patients treated, with total days treatment of 71,615, and deaths, 193. Ambulance calls numbered 1,086; nurses employed, 81, with Miss G. E. Strum, R.N., as Superintendent; 14,550 specimens were examined in the Pathological Laboratory; 2,596 X-Ray examinations and 874 treatments given; and the new high voltage apparatus for X-Ray treatment for malignant conditions was installed towards the end of the year. A new private pavilion was erected in 1922 and its rooms and beds fully occupied in 1923.

In the Training School for Nurses (in its 31st year) 41 applicants were enrolled; 12 graduated, Miss F. Withrow winning the gold medal for highest marks and the Alumnae prize for practical nursing won by Miss B. King. Total cost of Hospital services for the year was $252,798, against which $147,721 was revenue from patients, leaving balance of $105,077 to be defrayed by the Government.

The Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, (for mental diseases) reported having treated 747 patients during the year, with 495 on the register at the end of 1923; 241 were admitted, 252 discharged, 82 of whom were fully recovered. Of the 41 deaths which occurred, 7 were due to general debility and old age. Expenditure was $273,730, of which $180,056 came from municipalities, towns, private patients and other sources. Amounts due the Hospital from municipalities and towns on Sept. 30, was $87,077. In the Training School for Nurses 7 graduates were recorded and 7 candidates admitted for positions of junior nurse.

In connection with the Nova Scotia Sanitorium, Kentville, the Superintendent, Dr. A. F. Miller, reported 555 patients treated during the year, 235 of whom were ex-Service patients on the strength of the D.S.C.R.; 227 were admitted and 213 discharged. At the end of the year there were, in residence, 112 military, and 93 civilian patients. 15 deaths occurred during the year. The total expenditure was $263,582, which was met by a revenue of $114,052 from ex-military patients; $43,825 from civilian patients; $97,231 from the Provincial Government, and the balance from sundry sources. In August, the Governor-General and Lady Byng visited the Sanatorium during their

tour of Nova Scotia. Other institutions of like nature which deserve mention were: the Grace Maternity Hospital, Halifax, reporting 901 patients, 380 births and 15 deaths; and 15 local or country hospitals scattered throughout the Province, in all 10,184 patients, reporting 567 births and 386 deaths. The total revenue of these 15 institutions was $463,028, of which $43,356 was contributed by the Province, and the balance from patients, subscriptions, endowments, etc., with an Expenditure of $453,273. There were also 23 hospitals and asylums for the insane and poor.

The neglected and delinquent children of the Province were dealt with by organization under Superintendent Ernest H. Blois, who reported on 11 Children's Aid Societies, in addition to much personal work done by himself along similar lines; also 14 homes and orphanages. Two Juvenile Courts were held, respectively at Halifax and New Glasgow; 181 delinquents came before the former, 59 before the latter. Revenue derived from municipalitoes, towns and other contributors was $21,066; from Government, $14,381; from Pension Commission, $3,854. Expenditure was $38,905, of which $23,233 was for maintenance of children, and balance for miscellaneous expenses.

An interesting Report was that of Harry Piers, Curator of the Provincial Museum, Science Library and the Public Records of Nova Scotia. In the Museum 466 specimens were added, bringing the total to 29,058, of which 19,837 were Provincial and 9,221 foreign. Geology claimed the greatest number with 8,672, while Zoology was a close second with 7,218, and Botany 6,475. Very complete records were kept of all details connected with specimens and accessions. Visitors during the year numbered about 5,000 or 8½ per cent. of the population of Halifax, or 1 per cent. of that of the Province. Various conventions and schools visited the Museum during the year. About 329 lots of minerals were examined and reported on, and 648 communications answered. The Curator's Reports on the various minerals, rocks, invertebrates, fishes, birds and mammals, were very instructive. Many interesting historical relics, souvenirs, and portraits—some of great rarity—were secured. The Provincial Science Library received 1,428 accessions during the year, bringing the total of books and pamphlets on its shelves to 68,592. Of these 50,844 belonged to the Institute of Science. As no grant is given by the Government towards the purchase of books for this Library, it is dependent entirely on gifts and exchanges, and its value is consequently depreciating year by year.

The Public Records of Nova Scotia, of which many details were given in a special Report, issued in 1920, had been re-catalogued and had received accessions of important military maps and plans during 1923.

The Workmen's Compensation Board, of which V. J. Paton was Chairman, F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman, and J. T. Joy, Commissioner, reported a large increase over 1922 in the number of accidents, and the consequent compensations; accidents

of all kinds being 6,734 and 5,481, respectively. Those requiring compensation or medical aid were 6,222, and fatal accidents, 73. Compensation cost was $1,315,964—$450,952 in excess of the previous year. Wages paid in 1923 were $52,332,000—10 per cent. over 1922 figures, so the increase of about 50 per cent. in cost of accidents must be put down to carelessness or to more hazardous occupations. Chief increases in compensation were in Mining and Lumbering. The improvements in amount of wages paid during 1923 (indicated above) were mainly in car construction, Hydro Power construction, Iron and Steel Manufacturing and Lumbering; some smaller industries, such as Electric wiring, making of beverages, building and plumbing, etc., showed a decrease. Cost of administration of the Department was $88,773 as compared with $93,019 in 1922. Cost of medical aid for 30 days after date of disability was $61,304. Investments of the Boards, on Dec. 31, were $4,330,957; Pension Reserves were $2,637 347. Amount actually paid workmen and their dependents during the year was $607,930; on Dec. 31, outstanding pensions numbered 1,587. The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, at the Annual Meeting, Apr. 27, elected P. L. Spicer, President, and C. V. Monaghan and A. W. Macdonald, Vice-Presidents.

M. Cumming, LL.D., Secretary of Agriculture, reported to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. D. A. Cameron, a large and satisfactory production for 1923 in spite of a somewhat reduced acreage under cultivation, due, mainly, to a very late Spring. Not since 1913 had the first Spring seeding been so long delayed, while, in certain parts of the Province, the year was a record one for late planting. On the other hand, the Autumn season was one of the warmest and continued so for nearly a month later than usual, enabling the farmers to harvest grain as late as the latter half of November, thus ensuring success to crops planted unusually late. The estimated yield for 1923 was as follows:

	Acres	Yield per Acre	Total Yield
		Bushel.	Bushels
Wheat	12,737	18·50	239,200
Oats	113,015	34·25	3,879,000
Barley	7,130	29·00	207,100
Spring Rye	146	18·37	2,700
Buckwheat	7,952	23·75	188,300
Peas	521	18·50	9,600
Beans	1,993	17·25	34,400
Mixed Grains	3,486	34·25	119,000
Potatoes	27,567	194·25	5,354,833
Turnips & Mangolds	12,382	491·6	6,087,000
		ton	tons
Fodder Corn	1,062	10·00	10,600
Hay	494,547	1·76	890,200
			Barrels.
Apples			1,500,000

A rough census (on an approximate basis of 30 per cent. returns) of Live Stock in 1923, showed:

Horses	50,000
Cattle	271,000
Sheep and Lambs	259,000
Swine	44,000
Poultry	852,000
Sheep and Lambs	259,000

Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein cattle from Nova Scotia, shown in the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, were very successful in the winning of prizes. At the Amherst Winter Fair, the highest record ever made in a three days' public milking test was made by Nova Scotia breeders, Dickie Bros., of Onslow, whose Holstein cow, "Patsy B. Hantog", gave 262·9 lbs. of milk, 11·00 lbs. of butter fat, 22·92 lbs. of solids not fat, and a total score of 343·76. The usual Agricultural associations and societies continued their work, and Exhibitions and Fairs were held as before. There were 15 County and District Exhibitions, 4 Seed Fairs, 6 Poultry Shows, about 240 School Fairs (at which about 500 schools exhibited) and 1 Maritime Winter Fair. Sheep-raising was encouraged and showed marked progress. The total agricultural grant from the Government to the College of Agriculture (Dr. Melville Cumming, Principal) was $61,784. The usual active campaign was waged against moths and other destructive pests. The apple crop compared unfavourably with those of 1922 and 1921, both in quantity and quality, owing mainly to the unusually late Spring and two specially heavy wind storms.

The Winter of 1922-23 was a very severe one, with a much delayed Spring, thus seriously hampering the in-shore work by schooners and boats; and an unusually late open Autumn. There were 81 vessels employed in bank fishing out of Lunenburg, the average catch per vessel being 2,431 quintals. Prices were good, running from $5.65 to $7.20, the greater part bringing $7.00 —market being chiefly in the West Indies. About 1,700 men were employed in deep-sea fishing, with an equal number in-shore fishing. Mackerel were not over-abundant, and transportation charges to markets were said to be excessive. Lobsters were plentiful, their value exceeding that of all other varieties. The total value of all fishery products for the year was roughly $8,000,000, of which about 40 per cent. was of the deep sea product (cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, etc.) and the remainder from in-shore work, such as lobsters, salmon, herring, etc. The scallop catch showed a great increase, and a marked improvement was made during the year in systematic prospecting for this valuable fish. The Nova Scotia Sea Fisheries Association met at Yarmouth in June, and elected A. W. Eakins, President, and Fraser Grey, E. J. Murphy, W. A. Hodge, A. E. Nickerson, D. B. Whitman and H. B. Short, Vice-Presidents.

The Provincial Secretary reported incorporation of 138 companies during the year; a change of name in 6 companies; and an increase of capital stock in 4. Annual registration fees were paid by 1,279 corporations, making a total of 1,370 registered limited liability companies doing business in the Province. A total of 20 Farmers' Co-operative societies and 93 Farmers' Fruit, Produce and Warehouse Associations were in operation, also 39 stations of the Fisherman's Union of Nova Scotia. There were 10 companies organized for prosecution of the Fishing

industry, and Rural Telephone companies were incorporated. Certificates of authority as Insurance Agents were issued to 1,142 persons. Revenue from corporations, banks, etc., was $549,090. Amount collected under the Fire Prevention Act was $6,281. During the 9 months, ending Sept. 30, permits were issued for 17,969 motor vehicles, 16,006 of which were for passenger cars and 1,963 commercial—an increase of 2,005 and 301, respectively, over the previous year. This represented one car to every 28 persons in the Province. 129 motor cycles were registered, 1,453 chauffeurs and 122 dealers. Total revenue from motor vehicles was $472,866 and $7,190 from chauffeurs. Under the Motor Carrier Act of 1923, certificates were issued to 23 busses, for public convenience, 5 of which ran between Halifax and Bedford. Total revenue of the Department from all sources was $1,243,985, an increase of $51,692 over 1922, and of $1,129,683 over 1914.

Dr. A. C. Jost, C.M., Provincial Health Officer of Nova Scotia, reported to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. D. A. Cameron, 11,856 births, being at the rate of 22·63 per thousand, based on last Census figures; deaths, 6,900, or 13·17 per thousand. In treatment of Tuberculosis, a lessening of the ravages of this disease was apparent, the death rate (all forms) being 124·2 per 100,000, of which the pulmonary form was 106·5; while Scarlet Fever, and other forms of illness considered as the aftermath of the Influenza epidemic, had developed to a somewhat marked extent. Several cases of Infantile Paralysis (from which the Province had been immune for some years) made their appearance in widely-separated parts of the Province. Deaths from Cancer were 486 in number (92·7 per 100,000) slightly greater than in the previous year; and from Diphtheria only 25, the lowest on record. The infantile mortality rate was 96·6. In the Public Health Laboratory 7,345 specimens were received and reported upon. The Report of the Public Health and School Nurses indicated great activity in that Department throughout the year.

The Department of Crown Lands reported total Receipts, for 1923, of $20,511 and Expenditure of $8,314, with 9 grants issued covering 845 acres; 18 leases, 1,619 acres; 65 renewals, 24,963 acres; 798,468 acres ungranted and unreleased throughout the Province were also reported.

There were 3,217 marriages in the Province during the year and a Property Assessment Report of 1923 for 2 cities, 42 towns and 24 municipalities was:

	Cities	Towns	Municipalities.
Ratepayers	30,026	43,292	88,977
Net Assessment	$71,526,767	$60,051,637	$48,373,022
Receipts	3,940,680	4,887,837	2,252,482
Expenditure	3,669,854	4,807,873	2,131,794
Assets	17,084,548	14,273,074	3,041,508
Liabilities	13,764,774	11,095,135	1,836,474

Incidents in Nova Scotia During 1923. The Nova Scotia branch of the Employment Service of Canada maintained four

offices, viz.: at Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow and Sydney. There were 56,081 applications for work and 11,519 placements with total cost of $17,243 and an average of $1.50 per placement Much assistance was given by this Department to the orchardists and fruit shippers in the Annapolis Valley, in furnishing help to assist in gathering and marketing the crop; 241 men were sent for this purpose. A handicap section was formed on Jan. 1st and proved very useful to men suffering under certain disability. 95 per cent . o fthe registrations were ex-Service cases; 489 placements were effected, 35 of which were permanent.

Enforcement of the Temperance Act was, on the whole, well maintained in the Province during the year. J. A. Knight, Inspector-in-Chief, reported that, with the exception of a certain amount of illicit trade by boot-leggers and smugglers, conditions were fairly satisfactory. The sale of liquor had been under much better control since the organization of the Board of Vendor Commissioners. In Cape Breton, owing to its proximity to St. Pierre, more difficulty of enforcement was apparent than in the Western parts of the Province; and in March Inspector Thibault of Sydney Mines was shot while raiding a place where liquor was sold. In this case nearly 2,000 citizens of the town took the law into their own hands, ignored the Town Council, and instituted drastic measures to punish and expel the chief offenders. In June, an Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Government bringing the County of Guysboro' into line with the rest of the Province by its exclusion from the operations of the Canada Temperance Act, and consequent inclusion in the field covered by the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. In this connection it may be mentioned that many Nova Scotian vessels, withdrawn temporarily from their usual avocation of fishing, were engaged during the year in supplying, with more or less success, thirsty souls in the United States with liquor. The "Mother Ships," so called, well laden with cargoes from England, France, St. Pierre and other ports, rode at anchor off the American coast, just outside the 12-mile limit, where the smaller vessels ran the risk of of dodging the patrol fleet of the U. S. Government and working into the shore to dispose of their cargoes.

The Nova Scotia Tourist Association was organized in May, and held its first meeting on June 1st. J. F. O'Connell was appointed Chairman, and A. J. Campbell, Secretary. An active campaign was at once begun, the Province being divided into 5 zones and representatives named from each. Advertising in leading American and Canadian papers was done, booklets, maps, and other publications were issued and distributed—all efforts resulting in an estimated entry with the Province of at least 65,000 summer visitors, an increase of 15,000 over 1922. It was estimated that over $6,000,000 was distributed in the Province from this source. 3,380 tourist motor cars entered Nova Scotia; County organizations were formed and did excellent work, and

extra efforts were made to improve hotel and boarding-house service.

The Hector Celebration at Pictou, Nova Scotia was a noteworthy event of the year, held in honour of the 150th Anniversary of the arrival of the Scottish Pioneers at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on the Ship *Hector*, which marked the beginning of Scottish immigration into Canada. This band of pioneers numbered about 220 souls. The Celebration was a most interesting one, and began with a military church parade on Sunday, July 15; open air services were conducted under the historic elm, where the Rev. Dr. MacGregor preached his first sermon in 1786, and also at other places of historic interest. A duplicate *Hector* was built and brought to the harbor entrance on the 16th, and beacon fires were kept burning throughout the night on all prominent hills and mountains in the vicinity. On the 17th, His Excellency the Governor-General arrived, the *Hector* landed her passengers and the commemorative monument was unveiled by Lord Byng. Speeches were made by prominent men, followed by another public meeting with addresses in Gaelic. On the 18th, a long programme of public sports was enacted; a review participated in by two regiments of Highland militia and detachments from the British, French and American warships took place with many other events of great interest, in addition. The Celebration continued for some days and was a decided success in every way.

Naval matters, in Halifax and the Province generally, were on a reduced scale, but good work had been done in a comparatively small way. In May, Commander Brabant, R.N., was appointed Senior Naval Officer, succeeding Commander Jermaine, R.N., who retired. On May 1st, two mine sweepers, the *Ypres* and the *Festubert*, were put in commission. H.M.C.S. *Patriot* (Lieutenant Reid, R.C.N., in command) spent the greater part of the Summer cruising to Montreal, Quebec, Pictou, Lunenburg and other points. Training of Naval Militia units was a prominent feature in the Dockyard during the year, and the system worked well. The R.C.N.V.R. branch, with company headquarters at various inland centres, from which detachments were sent to Halifax for training, was successfully organized and recruited, 930 men and 70 officers. Of these, 256 men and 12 officers went to Halifax and received fourteen days' training in the Dockyard there and at sea. The other branch, the R.C.N.R., composed entirely of seamen or men used to a seafaring life, gave 70 men and 6 officers to a forty-two day course at the Dockyard, out of a recruited strength of about 500.

Military matters in Nova Scotia during 1923 were very quiet and uneventful. In the Permanent Force, stationed at Halifax, Major General H. C. Thacker, C.B., continued to command the District, with Colonel W. B. Anderson, C.M.G., as General Staff Officer, and Lieut.-Colonel A. H. H. Powell as Assistant Adjutant Quarter-Master General. The Garrison

consisted of "A" Company, R.C.R., under Major Seeley-Smith, Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, R.C.A., under Lieut.-Colonel Elkins, and detachments of the R.C.E. and other units. This small force was in marked contrast to what had been stationed at Halifax in the old days, although the duties of fatigue and sentry-go were almost as onerous. The Militia force throughout the Province was in an attenuated condition and a mere skeleton organization. Owing to the reduced establishment, little or no effort was made to increase the strength, so attendance was small and very little interest was shown. On the other hand the Cadet companies connected with the various schools were, as a rule in fairly good shape. There were 46 companies in all, with a total nominal roll of 2,755. First place for general efficiency was taken by King's College School, Windsor, with Halifax Industrial School in second place.

Labour troubles in Cape Breton assumed a serious phase on June 28, when 2,700 men, employed at the Sydney Steel plant of the British Empire Steel Corporation, struck for an increase in wages and for the "check off" (for collection of Union dues through pay-roll). The police and strikers clashed at an early stage of the proceedings, and there was much stone-throwing and rioting. Magistrate Hill was badly hurt. On the evening of the 29th, 1,000 rioters forced their way into the Steel plant, did a certain amount of damage, chased out men working there, and then raided the coke ovens. The military were now ordered out and 600 men of the Permanent Force were at once sent to Sydney. Much disorder ensued pending their arrival and for a short time afterwards; on July 3rd, 8,000 coal miners in Glace Bay and vicinity stopped worked in sympathy with the Sydney strikers; on the 6th, McLachlan and Livingstone, strike leaders, were arrested, and sent to Halifax for trial; and a few days later 500 military and police were sent to Glace Bay to protect the mines. President Lewis revoked the charter of U.M.W., District No. 26, on July 17. The strike was now rapidly weakening and, on the 21st, the miners returned to work, followed on Aug. 1st by employees of the Steel plant. The strike was estimated to have involved 10,000 men, and had resulted in a loss of product to the extent of 300,000 tons and, in wages, to a loss of $1,000,000.

Amongst the miscellaneous events of the year may be noted the visits of Sir Henry Newbolt and Sir Michael Sadler, who gave several noteworthy addresses, at various points in the Province, under the auspices of the National Educational Bureau, attended by very large and appreciative audiences. On Apr. 23, Daniel Duncan MacKenzie, K.C., ex-Solicitor-General of the Dominion was sworn into office as a member of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. The building of a monument at Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, to commemorate British Naval losses during the recent War, was begun and was to be officially unveiled and dedicated in the Summer of 1924. The usual annual Inter-Collegiate debates were held during the year and evoked

special interest from the visit of a team of debaters from Oxford University, Messrs. Bagnall, Scaffe, and Gardiner. An Act was passed by the Assembly granting Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, an allowance of $2,500 per annum upon his retirement from that office.

The International Schooner Race between Canada, represented by the *Bluenose*, Captain Walters—and the United States, whose champion was the *Columbia*, Captain Pine—was sailed on Oct. 29 and Nov. 1st, and resulted in a fiasco, *Bluenose* won both races but, on a protest from her opponent, was disqualified on the second for passing a buoy on the wrong side. Her skipper and crew claimed the victory, and declined to race again, and returned to Lunenburg the next day. The *Columbia* was allowed $2,500 for expenses, and the event officially stated to be "no race", the cup remaining "in trust" in the custody of the Race Committee. A party of curlers from Scotland arrived in Halifax on Jan. 1st, and played a number of games with local clubs; proceeded to Truro and New Glasgow; thence to St. John, N. B., and other points west, meeting with enthusiastic welcomes everywhere. Civic matters in the city of Halifax were minutely investigated during the Summer, resulting in the discovery of serious irregularities and the embezzlement of a large sum of money. The two offending officials were arrested, tried and punished.

Steamship Business. The following will show the increase in business at the port of Halifax for the season of 1923-24 compared with 1922-23. The time given is during the closing of the St. Lawrence, which is from Nov. 22 to Apr. 22.

	1922-23		1923-24	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ships	Tonnage
Nov. 22nd to 30th	16	69,550	23	120,924
December	73	389,421	83	464,938
January	72	373,722	91	534,689
February	67	331,422	81	535,138
March	67	380,981	67	485,748
April to 22nd	51	324,115	65	462,854
	346	1,869,211	410	2,604,287

Number of passengers landed:

	1922-23	1923-24
October	429	2,622
November	325	1,233
December	1,701	2,340
January	937	2,203
February	1,305	3,997
March	3,133	7,296
April	3,412	8,897
	11,242	28,588

Quantity of freight in tons:

	1922-23	1923-24
Imports	14,371 tons	18,627 tons
Export	102,423 tons	124,038 tons
	116,794 tons	142,665 tons

Educational Conditions in Nova Scotia. Substantial progress in this important feature was recorded for the school year

ending July 31, 1923, as embodied in the Annual Report of A. H. MacKay, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Provincial Superintendent of Education. It showed that there were 1,765 school sections in the Province, of which 1,509 were rural, 212 village and 44 urban. 3,037 schools were in operation—an increase of 23 over the previous year—1,445 rural, 531 village and 1,061 urban. The total number of teachers was 3,237, as against 3,208 in 1922; of these 1,547 were rural, 559 village, 1,131 urban. The total attendance in all schools was 118,962, an increase of 484 over the previous year. In August, a census of all children from 4 to 17 years of age was taken by the school trustees, showing 48,332 rural, 24,805 village, and 61,-036 urban—a total of 134,173. Grand total days attendance of pupils for the year (203 days) was 15,388,433. Comparison with the figures of a century before may be of interest. In 1824 there were, in Nova Scotia, 217 teachers and 5,514 pupils, an increase of 2,803 teachers and 112,964 scholars.

The total cost of public Education in the Province for 1923 was $3,487,943, with average cost per pupil of $41.79. These figures compared favourably with those of 1922, which were respectively, $3,646,570 and $45.92. Of the total cost, in 1923, $2,313,460 represented School Section Assessment, $525,114 Municipal Assessment, and $649,363 Provincial grants. Of this, $491,567 was for general Educational purposes, $147,409 for Technical education and $10,388 for Rural Science. Receipts of all sorts were $75,171 and the amount disbursed by the Government was $574,193.

The value of School libraries in 1923 was $55,994, an increase of $14,774 over 1922. 1,098 pupils were enrolled in Cadet corps, against 1,030 in 1922. In Technical schools there were 4,504, an increase of 255; in the General school grades 19,088, an increase of 1,049; in the Common school grades, 102,370, a decrease of 820. The proportion of male teachers was 1 to 10 (the same as in 1913) as against 1 to 15 in 1922.

Rural Science work (elementary agriculture) was carried on as usual, under the supervision of the Director, L. A. De Wolf, M.Sc. About 240 school exhibitions were held, representing approximately 500 schools. A Summer Session was held in Truro, with attendance of 376 students; the number was about equally divided between the Rural Science division proper and the Normal Training School. This combination was a new departure and very successful in every way. Work was steady and hours long, 7.30 A.M. to 10 P.M., each student taking the most convenient portion of that period. 98 diplomas or certificates were granted, while 212 students took the Normal course only. Student bonuses to the extent of $1,525 were paid.

L. A. D'Entremont, Bi-lingual Inspector, reported 99 sections of Acadian Bi-lingual schools distributed throughout the different counties of the Province. There were 21 in Richmond, 15 in North Inverness, 1 in Cape Breton, 4 in Antigonish, 5 in Guysboro, 31 in Digby and 22 in Yarmouth, with 152 teachers

in classrooms. The Normal College, under Principal David Soloan, B.A., LL.D., had a satisfactory year, with a total enrolment of 372 students, of which 224 represented Grades XI and XII and University graduates. All required subjects were fully covered, including physical training, health instruction, school sanitation, biology, and other special lines of study. Tuition fees, amounting to $823.30, were paid in by graduates commuting their obligation to serve three years in the schools of Nova Scotia. Of this sum, $461,71 was expended in books and library supplies, and the balance remitted to the Superintendent of Education to be placed to the credit of the Library Fund. The Nova Scotia College of Agriculture under Dr. Melville Cumming, B.A., B.SC., had an enrolment of 33 in the regular course, a decrease of 11 from previous years' figures. Several short courses were held, with satisfactory attendance; 70 being enrolled in the January course for farmers and farmers' sons; 30 in the March course for poultry, and an average of about 200 at the extramural courses, of from 2 to 5 days' duration, conducted at 18 centres, throughout the Province, during the year.

The Technical College at Halifax, under the general supervision of Dr. F. H. Sexton, occupied a prominent place in the educational activities of Nova Scotia. The number of students, 51 regular and 7 special, showed a large increase over the registrations for year 1921-22. The graduating class was the largest in the history of the College, and consisted of 9 graduates in Civil Engineering, 10 in Mechanical Engineering, 11 in Electrical Engineering, and 4 in Mining Engineering. Fifteen country scholarships of $75.00 each were awarded. In addition to the regular work, short term courses were given in Advanced Automobile Repair, Electrical Machinery, Machine Design, Architectural Drafting, Technical Chemistry, Metallurgy of Steel, and Land Surveying. Affiliated with the Technical College were the Halifax Navigation School (Captain H. Marshall O'Hara, Director) which passed out 23 men with certificates of qualification in seamanship and the Victoria School of Art and Design (Miss Elizabeth S. Nutt, F.S.A.M., Principal), in which were enrolled 146 students, 67 of whom presented themselves for examination for scholarships. Provincial expenditure on vocational education during year ended Mch. 31, 1923, was $66,332. 221 teachers were employed, and instruction given to 4,111 pupils. Amongst the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia ranked fifth in expenditure, third in the number of students, and first in the number of correspondence study pupils.

Secondary Technical Schools were conducted on a large scale. These were: (A) Coal Mining and Engineering Schools; (B) Evening Technical Schools. Both were located at important centres, throughout the Province, and instruction given by a large and competent staff of teachers. Total expense of this branch was $16,191, and total net cost of all branches of Technical education was $85,008. The School Book Bureau expended

$115,219 in the purchase and distribution of books, and received $116,675 from sale of books. Expenditure of the city of Halifax for operation of schools was $473,524, and for construction $141,498. Total enrolment for the year ended June 30, 1923, was 11,685 pupils, a slight increase over the preceding year. In ten years the increase in pupils taking the High School course was from 684 to 1,082, or 58 per cent., as against an increase in school population of 39 per cent. 247 teachers were employed in the city of Halifax schools, 205 of whom held a Normal College diploma and 42 a University degree. The School for the Deaf (George Bateman, Principal) reported a total enrolment of 137, and the School for the Blind, 145 pupils, of whom 66 were boys, 72 girls, and 7 adults. Sir Frederick Fraser, who had been Superintendent for 50 years, retired in June, and was succeeded by E. C. Allen, who had been Assistant Superintendent for the past 4 years.

Higher Education in Nova Scotia. The chief event during year was the question of the Federation of King's and Dalhousie Universities which, after many years of discussion, became an established fact in the Summer of 1923*. King's began work in September, having rented the Dalhousie men's residence (formerly known as "Birchdale") for headquarters in Halifax, under Dr. T. Stannage Boyle as Principal and Rev. Archdeacon Vroom as head of the Divinity School. Approximately 100 students were in attendance. At the 134th annual Convocation, held on May 3rd, 24 degrees were conferred on 16 graduates of the College, and 8 on those from the affiliated Law School in St. John, N. B. Appointments were as follows:

In Classics	Associate Prof. A. Kent Griffin, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto, B.A. Oxford, (Rhodes Scholar).
In English	Prof. W. D. MacFarlane, M.A., Ph.D. (King's and Gottingen); Associate Prof. C. L. Bennet, B.A., (University of New Zealand) B.A., (Cantab.)
In Modern Languages	Associate Prof. R. Walker Scott, M.A., (Washington and Jefferson) M.A. (Princeton).
In Mathematics	Ass't. Prof. F. H. Murray, M.A., (University of Illinois), Ph.D. (Harvard).
In History	Prof. A. Stanley Walker, B.A. (Leeds), M.A., Litt. D. (Birmingham)
In Economics	Lecturer, Russell Maxwell, M.A., (Dalhousie) M.A. (Harvard).
In Philospohy	Associate Prof. N. J. Symons, M.A., (Oxford)
Divinity Dogmatics	Rev. T. H. Perry, M.A.
Pastoral Theology	Rev. W. J. Armitage, D.D., Ph.D.

King's College School (Rev. W. W. Judd, M.S., Principal) and Edgehill, the Church School for girls (Miss Mildred Roechling, M.A., Principal), two schools at Windsor associated with the University, reported active progress; King's College School, having an enrolment of 98 boys, and Edgehill, 76 girls.

Dalhousie University reported a registration of 752 students, of whom 172 were women. This was an increase of 40 over 1922, and more than double the registration of 4 years before. 117 degrees were conferred at Convocation on May 10. The eight professors, already mentioned as added to King's University teaching staff in Arts, were also, under the Federation system, incorporated in the Dalhousie instructional body. Shireff Hall—the new residence for women—was opened and completely filled at once with 84 of the women students. In the Medical Faculty the following new departments were opened: Histology and Embryology; Biochemistry; Hygiene and Public Health. The new Medical Science

*NOTE.—See Pages 400-1 of this volume.

Laboratory for Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Hygiene, was opened and put into active use.

There was also erected a Public Health Clinic and a Power House. These buildings cost approximately $500,000 which was provided for in the generous gifts of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. W. H. Hattie was appointed Professor of Hygiene and Public Health; Dr. Douglas MacIntosh was appointed to the Chair of Research Work in Chemistry, under Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie, President of the University, and a strong Board of Governors.

Acadia University and its associate educational institutions at Wolfville, N. S., reported a successful year. In the College 292 students were enrolled; in the Academy (boys), 198; in the Ladies' Seminary, 351; making a total of 841. Following the retirement of Dr. George B. Cutten in 1922, Dr. F. E. Wheelock, Chairman of the Faculty, controlled the affairs of the University until Feb. 15, 1923, when Dr. F. W. Patterson, formerly of Winnipeg, was duly installed as Principal. 44 degrees were conferred at the graduation exercises on May 23. Changes in the Chairs of Mathematics and Geology took place, Dr. W. A. Coit resigning the former (after 15 years' service) in favour of R. L. Jeffrey, M.A., and Prof. William M. Ran, the latter in favour of Merle F. Bancroft, M.A. C. B. Russell, Physical Director, and Miss E. M. White, Dean of Women, also resigned; the former being succeeded by W. T. Osborne, M.A. Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., F.R.G.S., was appointed Professor of Church History and Biblical English.

A Denominational Convention was held in Moncton, on Apr. 11, at which it was decided not to participate in the Federation of Colleges, as proposed by the Carnegie Foundation, but to carry on the institutions at Wolfville as before. New buildings were decided on to replace those destroyed by fire in 1921, and a financial campaign with an objective of from one million to one and a half million dollars was inaugurated. Dr. Atwood Cohoon, a member of the University Board for 40 years, and its Treasurer for 28 years, died on Aug. 11.

St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S., under Rev. H. P. MacPherson, D.D., President, conferred twenty-seven degrees at the "Commencement" Exercises held on May 15. 210 students were enrolled during the year and substantial progress made in all departments.

The Veniot Government in New Brunswick: Politics, Legislation and General Conditions.

The year opened with the Hon. William Pugsley, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C., as Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon. Walter E. Foster as Premier, the Liberal party being in power with a good working majority. On Jan. 25, Mr. Foster announced his decision to retire from the leadership of the Government, the duties of that office demanding more time than he could devote to them. Every effort was made to induce him to continue but without success, whereupon the leadership of the Party was unanimously tendered to Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, who accepted. The retiring Premier had led the Party through six Sessions, the first in Opposition, the other five in office, the Liberals having carried the Election of February, 1917. Hon. Mr. Veniot was of Acadian descent, born in Richibucto in 1863, but educated at Pictou, N.S. Academy. He resided at Bathurst N.B., and represented Gloucester County in the Assembly. On Jan. 31, Mr. Foster sent his official resignation to the Lieut.-Governor, advising His Honour to call on Mr. Veniot to form a Government, which was done, and the following were sworn in to the duties of office:

Hon. Peter J. Veniot	Premier and Minister of Public Works
Hon. Fred Magee	President of the Executive Council
Hon. C. W. Robinson	Minister of Lands and Mines
Hon. J. Hetherington	Provincial Secretary-Treasurer
Hon. D. W. Mersereau	Minister of Agriculture
Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D.	Minister of Health
Hon. James P. Byrne	Attorney-General
Hon. J. E. Michaud	Minister without Portfolio

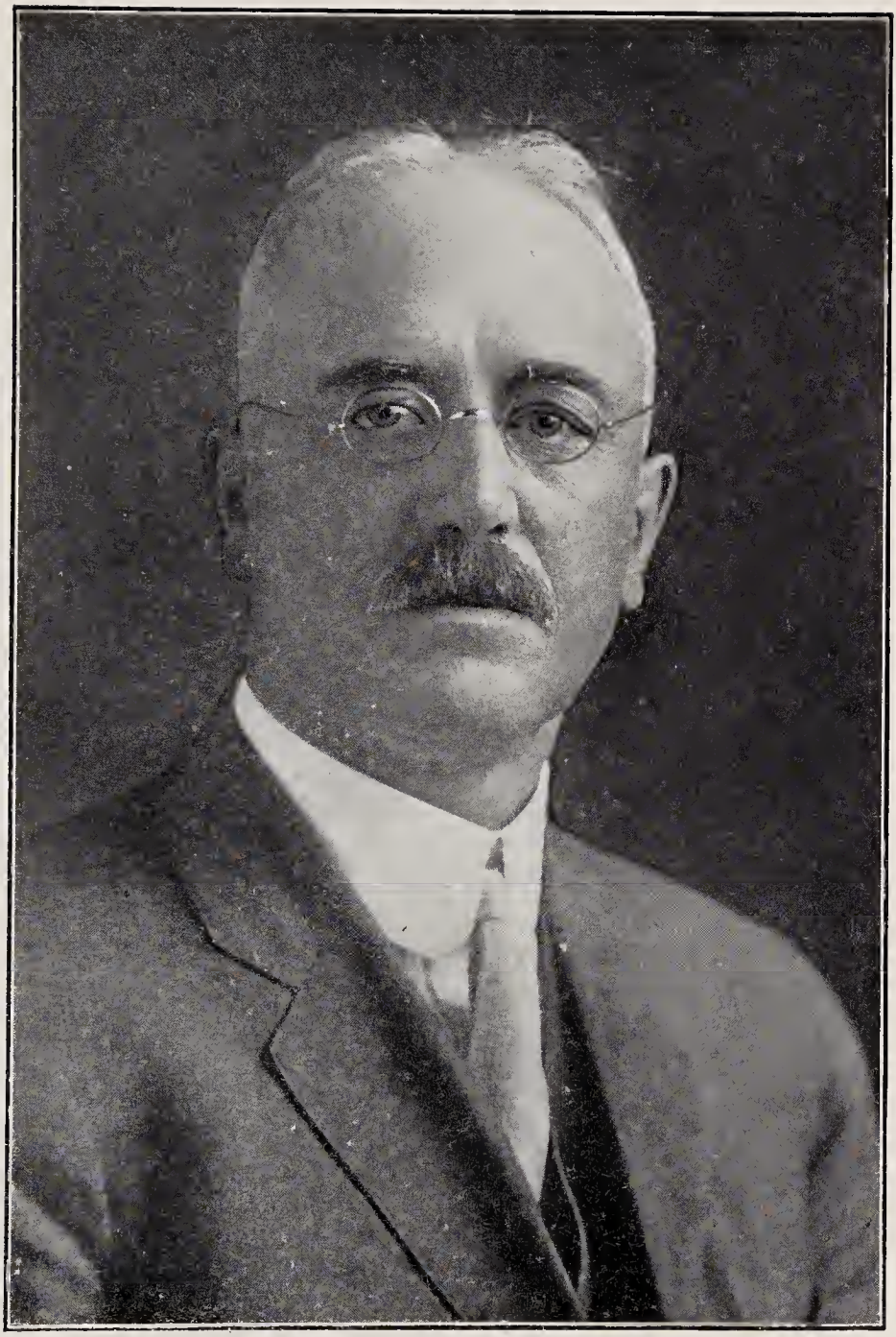
A farewell message from the retiring Premier to his supporters, and a Manifesto from his successor, briefly outlining his policy, were issued. The new Cabinet met at once and decided that the Legislature be called together for business on Mch. 8. On Feb. 8, J. A. Doucet of Paquetville was elected member of the Legislature for Gloucester County, in succession to J. G. Robichaud, M.P. (Dominion) for the same riding. This was the fourth bye-election since the last Session, all having been carried by the Government, two of the four being gains. Early in February, His Honour, William Pugsley, resigned as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, asking that his resignation take effect at the end of that month. This was accepted by the Dominion Government and William F. Todd of St. Stephen, was appointed. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, born in 1850 at Sussex, N.B., was of Loyalist descent; had graduated with high honours from the University of New Brunswick in 1858; had been in both Provincial and Dominion political life since 1885, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in November 1918. His successor, born in 1854 at St. Stephen, was a prominent merchant in that town and he, also, had been in both Dominion and Provincial politics for many years. He was officially sworn in at Fredericton, on Feb. 28, by Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen in the presence of a large number of spectators. The new Lieutenant-Governor then administered the oath of office to the members of the Executive Council.

The question of Prohibition and kindred matters were, as usual, much in evidence in Provincial life during the year, and vigorous action was taken by a large portion of the community to enforce the law and reduce the consumption of liquor. On Mch. 21, a delegation of 119 men and women from the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance, representing 36 localities in the Province, waited upon the Legislature to urge the abolition of the wholesale warehouses of export liquor companies and the appointment of a new Chief Inspector for Prohibition Act work. The President, Donald Fraser, led the delegation, and the principal speakers were Dr. Richardson (Lord Bishop of Fredericton) and Dr. J. W. Palmer of Sackville. Premier Veniot gave very favourable replies to the claims of the Alliance, but without committing himself and his Government to any set action in the matter. The subject came up at intervals again during the year, and the Premier was stated to have expressed himself to the effect that he believed the system employed in Quebec would eventually be adopted in New Brunswick and that he favoured this solution of the matter. This report was denied *in toto* by the Premier in a statement made public by him the day following its publication.

The Legislative Session in 1923. The Legislature met, as arranged, on Mch. 8, but under exceptional conditions—a great many of the members being absent owing to the very heavy snow storm which had tied up all railway traffic for two days throughout the Province, being extremely violent all along the North Atlantic Coast. Three of the four members who had been elected since the previous Session, J. D. McKenna for Kings, A. F. Bentley for St. John County, and Dr. L. J. Violette for Madawaska, were sworn in. The Speech from the Throne referred to the Crops, the Lumber industry, Highway reconstruction and care, the patrol system on main trunk roads, development of Hydro-electric power, College Federation, the Normal School, vocational and other education, Railway freight rates, Public Health, Immigration and Colonization, Provincial finances, the question of arranging with the Canadian National Railway System to take over and operate the St. John and Quebec Railway, the recognition of the claims of New Brunswick in connection with the transfer of Canada's natural resources to the Western Provinces, and other important matters.

The Address in reply to His Honour's Speech was moved by J. D. McKenna (King's) and seconded by Dr. L. J. Violette (Madawaska). Mr. McKenna, in the course of his eloquent speech, made complimentary references to both the retiring and incoming Premiers and, also, to the new Lieutenant-Governor. He drew special attention to the fact that the Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, the First Minister of the world's greatest Empire, was a native of New Brunswick. He emphasized the point, that as agriculture must always be the cornerstone of the commercial life of the Province, attention to its wants and stimulation of its activities must be paramount; dealt at length with other features of the Speech; and closed, with special reference to the possibilities of great development and use of the water powers of the Province and the widespread financial benefit resulting from this hitherto little-used storehouse of wealth. The seconder, Dr. Violette, was equally generous in his complimentary reference to the Lieutenant-Governor, the Premier and the ex-Premier and fully endorsed and, on some points amplified, the statements, hopes and recommendations of the previous speaker. He drew special attention to the matter of Public Health, and the development of hydro-electric energy at Grand Falls.

On Mch. 9, C. D. Richards, Leader of the (Conservative) Opposition, and A. C. Fawcett, spokesman for the Progressive or Farmer's Party, expressed their views on the subjects mentioned in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech. The former, on behalf of the Opposition, congratulated the mover and seconder of the Address, and also Hon. Mr. Veniot on his new honours, and expressed his warm personal appreciation of the many merits of the retiring Premier. He criticised the Government programme, in which he considered the reference to agricultural problems vague and meaningless, and thought more careful consideration should be given to expenditure on roads, and also to hydro-electric matters. He



The Hon. P. J. Veniot, m.l.a.
Appointed Prime Minister of New Brunswick in 1923.

referred, at length, to the financial condition of the Province, railway freight matters, and other subjects of importance. He was followed by Mr. Fawcett, who spoke on somewhat similar lines, both as regards congratulation and criticism, but whose remarks naturally dealt to a large extent with rural problems and rural troubles. As the champion of the agricultural and country interests, he voiced, in no uncertain tones, his belief that marked discrimination in favour of urban rather than rural interests had predominated in the Government's policy, and urged immediate measures to remedy these conditions. The exodus of the young men and women from the farms to the United States was brought very prominently to the attention of the Government. On the 13th, he continued his speech, maintaining, throughout, a strong note of criticism of conditions, past and present, in the class he represented. He dealt with the Temperance question, complaining of the liquor warehouses which he claimed "had resulted in a gigantic system of boot-legging."

Premier Veniot followed, in his first speech as Leader of the Government, and replied vigorously to the attacks of the previous speakers on the policy and actions of the late Administration and the political programme embodied in the Speech from the Throne. After courteous references to his precursor in office, his opponents, the Press and others, and to the fact that he was the first Acadian to be honoured by appointment to the Premiership, he vehemently defended his Party and Cabinet both for past actions and future promises. After dealing with what he considered the unfair and inaccurate criticisms of the Opposition, he devoted special attention to Mr. Fawcett and made a scorching attack on that gentleman and his statements. Amongst many matters covered by the Premier's speech, he announced that the Grand Falls lease would not be renewed, and also that the Prohibitory Act would be given a fair trial, adding that "I never pretended to be a prohibitionist and I do not pretend to be an apostle of prohibition to-day." His speech occupied 4 hours, and was delivered with marked force. On the following day, J. L. Peck (Cons.) of Albert and S. Burlock (Prog.) of Carleton spoke in opposition to the Government's policy, and were followed by A. F. Bentley, newly elected member from St. John, in defence of the present *régime.*

On Mch. 15, the Address to His Honour was presented, and elicited the usual brief reply of thanks and appreciation. The Attorney-General brought in an important Bill regarding land titles, which was discussed at considerable length. On the same day the Committee on Agriculture reported that, after full discussion regarding immigration, it was the general opinion that the same should not be encouraged, but that the stimulation of native industries to retain its young people in the Province was urgently needed. Charges made by the Rev. A. H. Goodwin, alleging that the Provincial Government was in control of the liquor interests, that the Premier desired a liquor law in New Brunswick similar to that in British Columbia and that the illegal sale of liquor by vendors was

encouraged by the Commission in order to provide needed revenue for the Province, were vigorously denied by the Premier in the Legislature and also, through the Press, by the members of the Commission.

On the 17th, the Premier stated that the expenditure, to Jan. 31, on Hydro had been $2,505,357, of which the Musquash development had absorbed $1,689,172, the Musquash-St. John transmission line, $292,827, and the St. John-Moncton line, $357,393. The outstanding feature of the Session held on the 21st was the introduction of a Government measure called the "Farmers Relief Act" to enable rural municipalities to grant loans to farmers at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such loans to be applied solely to agricultural development. By its provisions a farmer could borrow from municipalities an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the valuation of all real estate owned by him in such municipality, to be secured by first mortgage and to be repaid with interest in instalments during a period not in excess of 30 years. This Bill received the Royal Assent and became law on Apr. 13.

On Mch. 23, the Estimates for the year were brought down and showed an expected Revenue of $3,203,826 and Expenditure of $3,195,261, exclusive of the St. John and Quebec Railway. The chief items of Revenue were $666,766, Dominion subsidy; $990,100, Lands and Mines, $677,700, Corporation and other taxes; $390,000 from Motor Vehicles; and $250,000 from the Liquor Commission. Of Expenditure, $837,733 was allotted to interest on Public Debt, and $143,536 to Sinking Fund; $554,914 to Public Works; $398,915 to Education; $278,558 to Motor Vehicle laws and permanent roads; $200,920 to Lands and Mines; and $209,781 to Hospital and Sanatorium. The Debate on the Budget followed, and Opposition members criticised alleged Government extravagance, stating that the Provincial debt had grown to such an extent that the interest absorbed one-third of the annual Revenue. Objections were also voiced to the outlay on the Musquash Hydro development; to the purchase of the Queen Hotel; to the large revenue derived from the sale of liquor, and to other items now submitted for approval. The Premier and others replied in defence of the Budget.

The House adjourned over the Easter holidays and met on Apr. 3. Evening Sessions followed and the Debate on the Budget was continued. On Apr. 5, Mr. Fawcett, seconded by Mr. Pickett, moved a Resolution to the effect that in view of the need for increased economy in Provincial matters the salary of members of the Executive and indemnity to members of the Assembly be reduced at least 20 per cent. This Resolution was lost. The same members also moved that no further permits for import and export of liquor be issued, all permits now in force cancelled, and all export warehouses closed. The Speaker ruled this out of order, so it was withdrawn. On the following day the Debate ended and the Estimates were passed.

On Apr. 12, a Resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Dominion Government to take over and operate the Kent

Northern Railway. On the 13th, a Motion by Premier Veniot was passed, drawing attention to the high freight rates between the Maritime Provinces and the rest of Canada and the disastrous effect of the same on Eastern trade, and calling for the appointment of a Committee of three representatives from each Maritime Province to take vigorous measures to protect and stress Maritime rights. Another Resolution carried, requesting extension of Members' Railway passes to include all Railway lines in Canada. On the same day the Session was prorogued by His Honour, Lieut-Governor Todd, who, in his closing speech, drew special attention to the Acts to consolidate the Provincial Hospital Act, respecting Loans to Farmers, to regulate the Sale of Securities, in re Quieting of Titles, Amending the Motor Vehicle Law and respecting Memorials and Executions.

Legislation regulating the sale of securities on a fairly comprehensive scale was carried through the Session by the Legislature in an Act entitled "The Sale of Securities Act 1923." Its object was to protect the interests of investors in new offerings of securities more thoroughly than was possible under existing legislation. It compelled firms offering new securities to submit new details to the Provincial Board of Public Utility Commissioners, whose approval was necessary before sale of the stock was legal. An annual financial statement was required from the company as well as any other information which the Board might think desirable; failure to comply with this within thirty days resulted in forfeiture of its right to continue business. The Board was granted wide powers of intervention if it felt the business was not being properly conducted. There were other stipulations of importance, all calculated to protect the investor. This law was the first of the sort to be passed in any Province east of the Great Lakes and was warmly approved by the commercial Press generally. It was freely stated that this legislation was the outcome of the failure of the L. R. Steel Service Corporation, which had offices in New Brunswick, where thousands of people (mostly of the farming class) were victimized.

Government Departments and Their Work in 1923. Hon. D. W. Mersereau, Minister of Agriculture, submitted interesting reports from his Deputy, Harvey Mitchell, and a large staff of trained officials. Results of the year's work were satisfactory; the yield per acre averaging well over 1922, although the totals could not well be compared, owing to the omission, in 1923, of statistics from all farms under 50 acres. Yields per acre were, respectively:

Crop	1922 Bush.	1923 Bush.	Crop	1922 Bush.	1923 Bush.
Spring Wheat	18·5	20·75	Buckwheat	25·50	26·25
Oats	32·75	33·00	Mixed Grains	33·75	31·75
Barley	29·50	28·50	Potatoes	98·50 cwt.	135·00 cwt.
Rye	12·25	17·50	Turnips	198·65 cwt.	206·75 cwt.
Peas	15·75	18·50	Hay and Clover	1·50 tons	1·16 tons
Beans	18·00	17·25	Fodder Corn	7·50 tons	10·00 tons

In 1923, on 25,920 farms, all 50 acres or over, there were 50,644 horses, 212,901 cattle, 157,808 sheep, 66,182 swine and 817,835 poultry. One Clydesdale stallion, seven boars and four rams, all of

high grade, were imported during the year, also 254 pure-bred cockerels. Dairy production was normal, 19 cheese factories reported a receipt of 8,696,801 lbs. of milk and the manufacture of 819,580 lbs. cheese, valued at $162,262. In 1922, production was nearly 100,000 lbs. greater, but $17,000 less valuable. 13 creameries turned out 1,119,295 lbs. butter, valued at $412,023, and 63,225 gals. cream, valued at $67,730.

An agricultural school was established at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, and courses of instruction begun. Elementary agricultural education was stressed, and an endeavour was made to awaken an interest amongst teachers in this work. Seven teachers' institutes were held, a course in nature study and agriculture for grades VI, VII and VIII was given, and a successful session of the Rural Science School for teachers was held at Sussex from July 15 to Aug. 14. The issue of a monthly magazine devoted to rural education, school gardens, the cultivation of home plots, poultry project work in schools, and School fairs (of which there were held 31, embracing 79 schools), all assisted in interesting the pupils of the Public schools, and young people generally, in the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, chicken-raising and other practical work.

In Horticulture, the weather was held responsible for a large decrease (about 60 per cent.) in the crop of apples. On the other hand strawberries gave a record crop of about 1,200,000 boxes. Apple-marketing experience indicated that the Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh and Bethel varieties were commercially best suited for the Province. The yield per acre on 3 average orchards in Albert, Sunbury and York Counties showed (for 1923 only) respectively, yield and profit per acre as follows: Albert, 65·6 bbls. and $104.66; Sunbury, 39·0 bbls. and $34.75; York, 57·3 bbls. and $102.52.

During the year, 387 advisory visits were made to 191 different farmers and fruit growers, by A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist. His Report stated that the practical nature of profitable apple-growing in New Brunswick was firmly established and commercial success in this line in certain sections of the Province, was becoming increasingly evident. As yet, however, the acreage devoted to apples, while steadily growing, was small. The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association (organized in 1905) did excellent work, and had a membership of 232 and distributed stock to the value of $16,394. The Annual Meeting was at Fredericton, on Mch. 20, when W. B. Gilman was elected President and A. R. Gorham, Vice-President. Bee culture showed progress, and it was estimated that 75 tons of honey was produced during the year. The Annual Meeting of the Beekeepers' Association was held on Mch. 8, with G. L. Pugh elected as President. 138 members were on the roll. The Deputy Minister reported that New Brunswick honey was one of the outstanding features of the exhibits of that nature at the Amherst, N.S. Winter Fair—a result largely due to the efforts of H. G. Miller, Provincial Apiarist.

At the Annual Meeting of the N.B. Farmers' and Dairymen's Association the following officers were elected: President, C. E.

Pickett; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Atkinson and N. Godin; Secretaries, A. J. Doucett, and A. J. Gaudet. For general agricultural instruction a number of short courses were held at various points throughout the Province. Five inter-Provincial Exhibitions, 7 County Fairs, 5 Seed Fairs and several District Fairs were held. Grants were issued to 154 Agricultural Societies. A Sheep Fair was held at Melrose, on Oct. 4 and 650 sheep exhibited. There were four pig clubs in the Province with nearly 200 pigs, either pure bred or grade Yorkshires.

The Public Accounts of the Province, submitted by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. J. E. Hetherington, for year ending Oct. 31, showed a total Revenue of $3,445,878 and an Expenditure of $3,970,490, the latter including $975,505 paid on the Public Debt, and $261,518 in connection with the St. John and Quebec Railway account. The net outlay on Education was $434,478; on the Provincial Hospital, $93,187; on the Jordan Memorial Sanitorium, $19,781; and on other branches of Public Health, $59,755. Turning to the Revenue, the heaviest item was $1,069,295 from the Lands and Mines Department, stumpage giving $740,227 of this. Subsidies, etc., from the Dominion Government amounted to $666,-766 and taxes on incorporated Companies of all sorts yielded $248,800. Sale of liquor netted $415,237 from which, however, might be deducted $14,892, cost of Prohibition enforcement. Taxes from Liquor exporters brought in $135,940. Motor Vehicle fees netted $350,691, of which $105,320 was appropriated to Sinking Fund and $151,630 to Bond Interest. Succession duties amounted to $134,370.

The Public Works of the Province received the usual attention during the year from the officials of that Department, under the supervision of the Minister, Hon. P. J. Veniot (Premier) and his Deputy, E. J. Cormier. Total ordinary expenditure was $959,864, distributed as follows: Wharves, $16,349; Bridges, ordinary, $202,-122 and flood damage, $145,290; Roads, patrol, $141,764, ordinary expense $155,735, and flood damage $171,414; Ferries and Steam Navigation, $39,177. In addition to above, there was Capital expenditure on Permanent bridges, $527,036; Permanent and Federally-aided Roads, $381,332; Auto fund, $396,874; Memorial Building, University of New Brunswick, $50,000; Provincial Hospital, $25,737; N.B. Electric Power Commission, $1,050,000, making a total of $2,430,979.

Regarding Roads, as the 5-year Agreement with the Federal Government was due to expire on Mch. 31, 1924, a special effort was made to take full advantage of the Agreement and complete the programme; this accounted for the heavy expenditure. The exceptional flood conditions, which occurred at the end of April and the beginning of May, caused great damage and entailed very heavy expense in repair work; in many cases roads were washed out to a depth of from 4 to 8 feet for long distances. During this year a patrol system was organized for the main trunk Highways, and gave good results. The patrol crew consisted of 2 men and a team, and took care of a section from 6 to 10 miles in length. The permanent

roads were spread fairly well over the Province. Of the expenditure on Permanent Bridges, Northumberland County benefitted most ($137,543), with Madawaska second ($54,958) Queens requiring only $1,185. In Ferry maintenance the largest item of expense was the total of fares of residents of Kingston Peninsula at Milledgeville Ferry for the year, $3,213. In Steam Navigation, the same Ferry Service and expenses in connection with the Steamer *Maggie Miller* was accountable for $4,150, and the subsidy to steamer *Grand Manan*, $4,000.

Under the Department of Lands and Mines, with Hon. C. W. Robinson as Minister, of the 17,390,000 acres which comprised the area of New Brunswick, 7,500,000 acres were in Crown land forests and 4,500,000 in private land forests. Revenue in 1923, from Crown Lands, was over 13 per cent. in excess of the estimate submitted to the Legislature in the previous Budget. This was wholly due to increase in stumpage collections ($766,232). Bonus payments on renewal licenses on Crown Timber lands brought in $233,148, which was credited to Crown Land Sinking fund. Total cut of lumber was 221,870,358 feet, including a small proportion damaged by bud-worms, bark beetles and wood borers. The price realized from stumpage, including all damaged logs etc., was $3·454 per 1,000 feet. Forest fires also seriously diminished both quantity and quality of cut and of the 350 million feet estimated as cut for 1924, over 50 per cent. would probably be classed as fire or bud-worm killed.

The extensive fire, which devasted the valuable forests in the northern counties, in June, was the most destructive since the great Miramichi Fire of 1825, and every precaution was being taken to avoid a recurrence of this catastrophe. About 640 square miles of territory were burnt over, effecting a loss estimated at $110,000 annual revenue for 80 years. Buildings valued at $100,000 were also destroyed. The fire-fighting organization worked remarkably well and over 200 incipient fires were successfully controlled and extinguished before assuming large proportions. The Deputy Minister, Colonel T. G. Loggie, pointed out that money spent on efficient fire prevention to protect the great forest resources was sound insurance, and urged the erection of more lookout towers (there were 11 then in use); of confining, as much as possible, tourist parties to permanent and properly constructed camps; and of impressing on the school children the importance of the forests and the need of their taking all possible precautions to avoid fires.

In August, delegates attending the British Empire Forestry Conference visited New Brunswick and were taken through the Province to see the timber lands, camps, saw-mills and other features of the lumbering industry. A Provincial Forest Nursery was established at Fredericton and the Forest survey was continued through the year and a Report on over 120,000 acres submitted. The total cost of the Forest service alone was $211,264 as against $115,595 in 1922—cost of fighting forest fires being responsible for $67,338 of the increase. 114 grants of land, covering 10,185 acres,

were issued—the lowest in 45 years. Timber Licenses embracing 9,777 miles were renewed for a consideration of $78,216. New applications involving 328½ miles were granted for $16,276. Fishing leases and angling licenses gave a revenue of $32,436; land sales—2,685 acres—$7,048; and land leases, $1,185.

In Mining, 1923 was a record year, Coal, to the extent of 251,091 long tons, having been shipped from Minto; average prices obtained at mines being $4.42 for run-of-nine, $5.42 for screened and $2.80 for slack; with a total value about $1,100,000 and approximately 480 men employed. Production in 1922 was 238,878 tons with an average, for the last 10 years, of 165,316 tons. In Gypsum, 112,844 tons were shipped, all from the Hillsborough district, also a small quantity of Bog Manganese. 267,519 gallons of Crude Oil, and Gas to the value of $134,797 were produced.

Educational Conditions in New Brunswick. The Report of W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, for the school year ending June 30, showed very satisfactory results. The shortage of teachers during previous years was, in 1922-23, reduced to a minimum, 2,298 being employed. There were 78,753 pupils in attendance during the year, with an actual enrolment of 71,549—the greatest in the history of the Province. The percentage of attendance was 67·82. Enrolment in the City of St. John was 9,040; Moncton, 3,496; and Fredericton, 1,758. About 5 per cent of the total enrolled received instruction in High School work, grades IX to XII inclusive. Of the teachers, 194 were males and 2,104 females; average salaries varied from $2,104 for Grammar School class, to $562 for Third class (female); 36,961 pupils were enrolled in graded schools and 34,588, in ungraded. Grants from Provincial funds to teachers totalled $265,275.

The Normal School (Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, Principal) had 459 students in attendance (an increase of 100 over 1922) under 19 teachers, with remuneration for the latter, $26,948. At the closing examinations, in June, 24 students passed in Grammar School work, 89 in Class I and 128 in Class II. At the Entrance examinations, in July, 43 passed in Class I and 47 in Class II. In the Strathcona Trust competition, 24 teachers won prizes for physical training. 23 Cadet corps were reported upon by Colonel A. B. Snow, District Cadet officer, as qualified for prizes. The Fredericton High School Corps, under Instructor J. E. Page ranked first; second, Boys' Industrial Home; third, Aberdeen High School, Moncton. The I.O.D.E. greatly aided educational work along patriotic lines by giving a large number of valuable prizes, including 24 sets of War Memorial pictures, valued at $135,00 each set. A new High School course in Literature was decided on for 1924.

The usual County Institutes of Teachers were held at various points and were well attended. Questions under special consideration were: crowded courses of instruction; fewer pupils in each room; semi-yearly promotion; abolition of home study; intelligence tests instead of examinations; four years' High School course instead of

three; junior High Schools and two years' Normal training. The District County and Government expenditure was $2,657,046 as against $1,009,334 in 1912-13. The City of St. John spent $539,-232 on schools, an average of $2,700 per day, and its bonded indebtedness for this purpose was $1,103,500. Provincial outlay for Vocational training was $36,589, one-half of which was reimbursed by the Dominion Government.

In the field of higher education, the University of New Brunswick received $30,550 from Provincial funds and reported a total enrolment of 137 students, 31 of whom were women, with an incoming Freshman class (for 1923-24) of over 60. Encaenia was held on May 17, when 40 degrees were conferred, 29 being in Science. During the four days immediately preceding Encaenia, a general re-union of U. N. B. graduates and students was held, embracing Church service, athletic sports, a garden party and other functions. The Encaenia proceedings were of a brilliant and impressive nature, the chief speakers being Premier Veniot, Professor A. F. Baird, and Dr. W. Bliss Carman, the well-known poet and author. Degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon Lieutenant-Governor W. T. Todd, who presided, and Hon. P. J. Veniot. Amongst the many distinguished guests were Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster and Dr. E. M. Kierstead, both of whom had graduated from U. N. B. a half-century before or more—the former in 1868 and the latter in 1873.

The removal of King's College to Halifax having resulted in the discontinuance of its Law School in St. John, the U.N.B. decided to take up the work by the establishment of a Law Faculty of the University in St. John. Hon. Chief Justice McKeown, D.C.L. was appointed Dean of the Faculty and a strong staff of assistants secured from the legal men of the city. A new Memorial Building was erected during the year at a cost of approximately $150,000, contributed in part ($50,000) by the Local Government, the City of Fredericton ($25,000) and the balance from legacies and contributions from graduates and friends. The corner stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor-General on July 3. There was a very large attendance at this ceremony. The Chancellor (Dr. C. C. Jones) and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crockett delivered the introductory speeches, the latter referring in eloquent terms to Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province a century before, who selected the site, laid the foundation stone of the existing University Building in 1826, and secured its Royal Charger as "King's College." His Excellency was then presented for the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred with the usual ceremonies, after which he addressed the assemblage at some length on the "Ideals of Education."

The 1922-23 Session of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. terminated on May 26 with the usual ceremonies and with an average number of graduates. Reginald MacDougall was appointed Rhodes Scholar, and the Birks' gold medal to the Honour graduate with highest record in all subjects was won by R. Harris Chapman.

256 students registered during the year. Rev. B. C. Borden, D.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., who had filled the office of President from 1911, resigned, and was succeeded by George J. Trueman, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. Borden remaining as Chairman of the Board of Regents. The 1923-24 Session opened on Oct. 18 without any changes in the teaching staff, and with a fair registration of students—230 in all—of whom 143 were in residence. Dr. Trueman, the new President, was inaugurated with all due ceremony, before an audience which taxed the capacity of Fawcett Memorial Hall. He was introduced by Senator F. B.Black, welcomed by representative College Presidents, and formally presented with the Charter of the University by the retiring President. Honorary degrees were conferred on six prominent men of letters by the new President, who then delivered an eloquent inaugural address on educational topics. In the evening a banquet was held in honour of the occasion, at which were present about 150 guests, including the Secretary of State, the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, presidents of sister universities and other prominent men, many of whom responded to the various toasts. 19 universities and colleges were represented at this brilliant event.

The 59th Annual Commencement of Saint Joseph's College, Memramcook, New Brunswick, was held on June 14 and 15, a feature of the proceedings being a bi-lingual debate, in which each speaker had to use the English language for 9 minutes and French for the remaining 6 minutes. Two graduates received their M.A. degree; nine B.A.; and five, that of Bachelor of Commercial Science. A large number of diplomas and prizes were presented to sucesssful students. The registration for the year showed 63 students in the University course. 174 in the Academic course, and 112 in the Grammar School. Rev. L. Guertin, C.S.C., D.D. was President of the Board of Governors.

The names of the 5 students who had been awarded the Beaverbrook scholarships for 1923 were announced at St. John as follows: Mary Cox of Fredericton; Margaret Steeves, St. John; Charles Atherton, Sussex; Cyril Byron Steeves, Bridgedale, Westmorland County; and Charles H. Henderson, St. Stephen. The scholarships, which were the gifts of Lord Beaverbrook, a native of the Province, were for $325 a year for four years, for each student, and were to enable them to take a course of study at a Canadian University.

Hydro-Electric Development in New Brunswick. During the year under review the Fredericton Board of Trade united with the Boards of Trade of Grand Falls and Edmundston in the adoption of a Resolution opposed to any further extension of the Grand Falls power rights on the St. John River to the present holders —the Grand Falls Company—and, in addition, recommended the return of these rights to the Province. Public opinion was strongly expressed in favour of very extensive development of the Grand Falls power, so long retarded by private ownership, and, on Mch. 28,

the Government authorized the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission to continue soundings and survey work at that point. Influential delegations from various towns and municipalities in the northern part of the Province were active in stressing the importance of prompt action, and leaders of the three parties in the Legislature were practically unanimous in agreeing to action with least possible delay. On Apr. 9, the *Daily Telegraph* of St. John stated that, if there were to be a Provincial General Election next year, the chief plank in the Veniot Administration's policy would likely be "power at cost for the people in every municipality," and that the country would never consent to handing Grand Falls over to any private company.

In the City of St. John much controversy developed between the New Brunswick Power Company (or the Federal Light and Traction Company) and a large portion of the community regarding alleged monoply on the part of the former and, on Apr. 3, the city authorities voted unanimously to reject an offer from the Company to take off the city's hands its contract for 10,000,000 K.W.H. of Musquash current. The *Telegraph* was very outspoken in opposition to the Company's offer and warmly endorsed the Civic action. On Apr. 16 the matter was publicly debated at the City Hall and the request of the Power Company, to obtain control of the distribution of the Hydro energy at Musquash, was met by the declaration of a large body of citizens who stated that they were unalterably opposed to any arrangement whereby the control of Musquash would pass from the City. On the 17th, the proposals of the Company were rejected by the City, without a dissenting voice, and, on the 19th, contracts were signed by the City Council for all necessary work in connection with independent development of Hydro.

The resignation of C. O. Foss as Chief Engineer and a member of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was accepted by the Government and, early in November, it was announced that the Provincial Government had secured the services of H. G. Acres, chief hydraulic Consulting Engineer of the Ontario Hydro Commission, to consider the feasability of the development of Grand Falls.

Fisheries of New Brunswick: Other Industrial Notes. Value of this branch of industry for 1923—comprising fish marketed for consumption, fresh, canned, cured, or otherwise prepared—amounted to $4,547,498—being $138,162 (about 3 per cent.) less than in 1922. Over one-half of the total was the result of lobsters, (both canned and marketed in shell) value $1,339,155, and sardines, $1,016,655. These figures showed an increase over 1922 of 6 per cent. in value of lobsters, but a large decrease in sardines. Other catches were:

Cod	286,751 cwt.	Decrease 8%
Herring	251,100 "	Decrease 31%
Mackerel	13,455 "	Decrease 43%
Smelts	43,210 "	Decrease 31%
Salmon	20,327 "	Increase 21%
Clams	22,645 "	Increase 6%

A proposal that the Provincial Government ask the Dominion Government to impose an export duty of $10.00 a hogshead on all sardines sold for less than $10.00 a hogshead at the weirs in Charlotte and St. John counties was debated in the Legislature, on Mch. 20, and had many warm supporters, the members for the Counties just mentioned being respectively the mover and seconder of the Resolution. It was stated by J. W. Scovil, M.L.A., (Charlotte) that the 1922 price of sardines, viz. $6.00 per hogshead, was insufficient to keep the fishermen and their families from destitution; but with such a duty, as proposed, the result would make $10.00 the minimum price, at which figure the fishermen could operate profitably. Under the existing conditions a great many people had removed from Deer Island to the United States. From 75 to 90 per cent. of the American pack was caught in Canadian waters and, of the Canadian catch 10 per cent. was canned in Canada, the balance going to the United States. The matter elicited some opposition and was not pressed to a vote.

On Jan. 19, the United States put into force a tariff duty of $1.00 per 1,000 feet of pulpwood imported into that country when cut from Crown Lands in New Brunswick. This was a measure of retaliation for the so-called restriction of export, due to Provincial legislation prescribing that all pulpwood cut from Crown Lands should be manufactured in Canada. Large additions to the facilities for manufacturing newsprint paper in the Province were made during the year. At Bathurst, mills were completed involving an expenditure of nearly two million dollars. These included a groundwood pulp mill approximately 200 by 100 feet, containing four magazine grinders with daily capacity of 80 tons—a machine room 300 by 90 feet and a finishing room 211 by 90 feet. Prospects for other large plants at Grand Falls and at St. Stephen were very promising.

At the opening of the Pulpwood Commission, in October, the officials of the Bathurst Company and other parties expressed themselves as strongly opposed to anything in the form of an embargo, as being calculated to seriously diminish their chances of maintaining a profitable business with the United States. While speaking of the Bathurst Company, it may be mentioned that it figured as the winner in a suit against the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board in which the amount involved was $62,000. Grounds of the action taken by the Company, in objection to the claim, were that the Board was extravagantly conducted, its revenue largely absorbed in its running expenses, its principles of compensation faulty and unfair and, as the Company had its own system of compensation, that it should be exempt from the demands of the Board. Previous legal decisions had been against the Company, but the New Brunswick Supreme Court reversed these rulings.

At the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, held Feb. 15, the Report showed an increase of 257 in the number of telephones and a gain of $37,000 in exchange service, but a decrease of $18,000 in toll earnings; $62,573 was spent on renewal and replacement of plant; net revenue was $209,295, and

assets were placed at $3,564,489 after payment of dividends, interest on bonds, etc. Hon. F. B. Black of Sackville was elected President and R. O'Leary and Senator I. R. Todd, Vice-Presidents.

The value of Imports and Exports for 12 months ended Mch. 31, 1923, were as follows: Imports for consumption, $27,574,668; Exports of Canadian Produce, $75,924,379. These figures included shipments from Western points through New Brunswick ports.

In January, a flotation of $1,650,000, 5 per cent., 20-year bonds, was made by the Province, and was taken by a syndicate including C. H. Burgess and Co., MacNeill Graham and Co., and the Dominion Bank, at 97·043. The price was considered a very favourable one from the Provincial standpoint. Twelve tenders were received.

With the statement that St. John brick was superior to any which might be procured in the United States, J. J. Levin, senior member of the firm of Levin and Lewis, of New York, placed a contract with the Stephen Brick Company for one million bricks and an option on a further supply of four million. There being considerable areas of clay suitable for brick-making in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, further development were expected.

At the end of 1923 there were, approximately, 17,200 motor cars and trucks in the Province, at an estimated value of $19,000,000; outlay for gasoline, repairs, etc. was figured at $6,000,000 per annum; and depreciation not less than $5,000,000 yearly.

Incidents of Provincial Importance in 1923. Amongst miscellaneous items of interest may be mentioned the re-election of Mayor Edgett at Moncton on Jan. 22. On Jan. 26, Dr. W. C. Keirstead of Fredericton dealt, in a lecture, with the growing strain on the Provincial Treasury for capital expenditure of various sorts, all of which were in the form of public needs directly or indirectly. He discussed the three sources of revenue—Federal subsidy, territorial revenue and taxation—and pointed out that the Federal subsidy in 1890 was 75 per cent. of the revenue and, in 1922, it had fallen to 22 per cent. This source of revenue had apparently reached its maximum. He thought that New Brunswick had a right to demand that the Federal Government take over the Valley Railway, which was being operated at a heavy loss. Provincial taxation might be expanded to a limited extent, but he expressed the view that a direct tax on the people—on income or otherwise—through Provincial channels, was the most promising remedy for future deficits.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held in March and the following officers were elected: Angus McLean (President of the Bathurst Company) President; H. E. Beady (General Manager of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co.) Vice-President, and R. W. McLellan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Between April and May, a vast amount of damage was caused by the floods from excessive rain devastating the country on both sides of a long stretch of the St. John River. The greatest loss fell to the Canadian Pacific Railway whose track was washed away in many places. The lumber companies were also heavy losers through escaping logs caused by the breaking of booms, and at Milltown, on the St. Croix River, the cotton mill suffered damage to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars. The New Brunswick Southern Railway was put out of business for a time. All land and houses in the vicinity of the river were deeply submerged; fences were carried away and livestock and hay and other grains destroyed. Several bridges were swept away and, in fact, the whole country in the immediate vicinity of the river suffered heavily, all industries being temporarily paralyzed. At St. George, the water in the Magaguadavic River was eight feet higher than ever known and broke through the pulp mill. The total damage to the country ran into several millions, and the flood was probably the worst on record in the history of the Province.

On Apr. 4, the Fredericton Council of the Knights of Columbus tendered a Banquet to the Hon. P. J. Veniot, a member of the Order. All congratulated him on his elevation to the high office of Premier of the Province.

At Montreal, on Apr. 23, the two Maritime Premiers and influential delegations from the Maritime Boards of Trade interviewed Sir Henry Thornton, urging the extension of the western boundary of the Atlantic Division of the Canadian National Railways from Rivière du Loup to Montreal, and took up the question of other apparent inequalities or injustices experienced by the Maritime Provinces. They received assurances that the very fullest consideration would be given their statements and claims, and that every possible effort would be made to remedy the matters discussed.

On May 3, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden was the chief speaker at an influential meeting held in St. John for the purpose of organizing a branch of the League of Nations Society, which was duly effected. Colonel Alexander MacMillan being appointed President and Mrs. Douglas White, Secretary *pro temps.* Sir J. Douglas Hazen presided. Sir Robert had a very hearty reception and delivered an eloquent address on the organization, possibilities and achievements of the League of Nations, and of its being the best instrument against the idea of war that ever has been conceived by the brain of man; he emphasized the fact that Canada was vitally concerned in its success, and that the people of this country should give it their fullest support and influence towards insuring the success of its mission.

In June, a large party of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association visited the Province and were given a very hearty welcome and informal receptions at various points. Certain existing features, which were detrimental to the success of the Maritimes, were fully discussed and the views of the people of those Provinces were impressed with forcible arguments on the visiting scribes.

Owing to forest fires, an order was issued in June by the Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, prohibiting forest travel throughout New Brunswick for the time being.

On Sept. 1st, the Annual Exhibition of the City of St. John, formally opened by His Honour, Lieut.-Governor Pugsley, was marked by a large and enthusiastic attendance. The numerous exhibits were of a high order and aroused great interest. Amongst the many features of the Fair was the publication and distribution of a daily newspaper on the grounds of the Exhibition. At the opening, Premier Veniot made a brilliant and optimistic speech, laying stress on the many natural resources of the Province and the great future which undoubtedly lay before it. At the Meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade at Halifax on Sept. 11, W. F. Burditt, R. E. Armstrong and W. S. Fisher were appointed to represent St. John.

At the Annual Meeting of the stock-holders of the New Brunswick Power Company, six local business men were elected to the Board of Directors: W. C. Allison, W. S. Fisher, L. C. Gerry, W. E. Golding, J. L. MacAvity, A. P. Patterson, in addition to E. N. Sanderson, M. A. Pooler and R. Sullivan. Mr. Sanderson was elected President and Mr. Poole, Vice-President and General Manager.

On Nov. 1st the corner-stone of the New Brunswick Protestant Orphange Home in St. John was formally laid by Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen. It was announced in November that Insulin, the cure for Diabetes—discovered by Dr. Banting of Toronto—was to be provided free by the Province of New Brunswick for those of its citizens who were unable to pay for this treatment, and also that one of Dr. Banting's assistants was to conduct classes of instruction to the doctors of the Province in the correct methods of using this remedy.

On Nov. 29, dinner was tendered to Hon. P. J. Veniot, Premier in St. John, by his friends and political supporters—with over 200 persons present. Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts was Chairman and, amongst other guests, were Hon. A. B. Copp, Secretary of State, and Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works. Senator Turgeon and the members of the Provincial Government were also present. The Premier made a notable speech, announcing an extensive Government programme covering measures apparently of great value to the Province.

On Dec. 5, E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in St. John, accompanied by a party of distinguished officials and others, including C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Beatty had the freedom of the City conferred on him by the City Council, and was also the host at a luncheon on board the C.P.R. steamer *Montclare*, at which the Premier and many of the leading citizens of St. John were present.

At a meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association, held at St. John, Dec. 28, Premier Veniot was one of the principal speakers. He vigorously denied any decadence or even lack of progress on the part of his Province and called his hearers attenti on to

the fact that: "There are 1,400 manufacturing companies in our Province now, with a vested capital of $104,000,000; our natural resources still are undeveloped; we have 300,000 horse-power available for development from hydro; we have coal and oil fields rich in resources and our agricultural wealth stands at $147,000,000."

Events and Conditions in Prince Edward Island During 1923.

This favoured land, known as "The Island" to all Maritime Province men, had a prosperous year, in 1923. Its farms, fisheries and foxes all having yielded fairly successful returns. As 80 per cent. of the population lived from the soil, it was encouraging to know that Agricultural conditions were good. Mixed farming is the main industry, there being no large forests, coal or other minerals to induce manufacturing to any great extent.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Myers, gave the following estimates of the area, yield and value of field crops during the year:

Crops	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Average Price	Total Value
Wheat	30,756	15·25	574,500	$ 1.14	$ 654,800
Oats	167,891	35·00	5,881,100	.44	2,564,700
Barley	7,464	27·50	205,000	.74	152,500
Peas	199	24·00	4,800	2.50	12,000
Buckwheat	2,852	28·75	82,300	.90	74,400
Mixed Grains	17,859	41·25	737,900	.57	420,500
Potatoes	31,400	143·50	4,529,700	.45	2,028,400
Turnips	8,628	500·00	4,314,000	.15	647,000
Corn and Fodder	549	5·65	3,100	5.00	16,000
Hay and Clover	240,381	1·35	321,300	12.00	3,856,000

These figures showed a slight drop from those of 1922. On the other hand, the attention given to seed potatoes gave very good results, there being a most satisfactory output per acre in all parts of the Province, being about 80 per cent. over 1922. A substantial Export trade was developed, large shipments having been made to the United States and Cuba. Live Stock inventory at the end of the year was as follows:

Horses, all sorts	32,314
Cattle, all sorts	130,578
Sheep and Lambs	83,933
Swine	42,011
Fowls, all sorts	827,450

Co-operative Creameries and Cheese factories were numerous and results satisfactory, the total Cheese produced being 1,811,535 pounds with net value of $278,097 and 1,515,301 pounds of Butter, with a net value of $469,792. Approximately, 3,500,000 dozen eggs represented the output of the year, being largely marketed by means of egg circles of which there were about seventy throughout the Province. 32,000 pounds of wool was marketed during the year. A large Export business in hay was done, heavy shipments having been made to Cuba, Newfoundland and other markets. The Agricultural yield of the Island—farms, buildings, stock, crops, etc., was estimated at $75,000,000 with

an annual gross revenue of from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. of that sum.

The Fisheries gave a production valued at $1,754,866—an increase of about 9 per cent over 1922. Lobsters constituted a very large proportion of this yield, their value being $1,405,906, of which the lobster pack was worth $1,278,945, those marketed in shell $125,647 and Tomalley $1,314. The pack consisted of 43,831 cases, average value being $29. per case. Next to Lobsters in importance was the Smelt fishery, the estimated value of which was $121,233. Value of Herring was $76,975, of Oysters $66,186, and of Cod and Haddock $63,516. Capital employed in the fisheries (value of vessels, nets, traps, wharves etc.) was $923,223, an increase of $143,407 over previous year; 2,503 men were employed, as against 2,201 in 1922. There were 195 lobster canneries, 3 clam canneries and one fish-curing establishment in operation in 1923, employing capital of $355,258 and 2,083 persons.

Fox-breeding was one of the great industries of the Island; although established only in 1883, and then in a very small way, it had developed so that the cash returns to the Province for foxes and furs, of 1923 production, might be estimated well over $2,000,000. There were approximately 400 farms, having from three to one hundred pairs of foxes, the total of the latter being about 22,000; over 3,000 were exported for breeding purposes in 1923 to other parts of Canada, the United States and Europe. Average price of all grades of skins (including culls and damaged furs) was about $150.00 each in the year 1922. A carload, numbering 150 animals of the finest quality and valued at $125,000, was sent to the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in November. Other exhibitions at which Prince Edward Island foxes gained prizes and praise were held in Milwaukee and Boston in December. Prospects for the large development of this industry were very encouraging.

Value of Imports and Exports for 12 months ending Mch. 31 (at Charlottetown and Summerside) were: Imports, $954,549 and Exports, (Canadian Produce) $415,870.

Amongst the incidents of the year might be mentioned that, on Jan. 22, a Plebiscite in regard to Prohibition was held throughout the Province, resulting in a very heavy majority in favour of the continuance of that measure. In April, lower freight rates on farm products were put into force, a subject about which there had been much agitation. A new Protestant Orphanage at Mount Herbert was opened on Aug. 1st. In September, the Prince Edward Island Telephone Company completed the installation of a copper metallic circuit through all parts of the Island. On Oct. 1st, an exceptionally severe gale struck the Eastern shores of the Maritime Provinces and was especially violent in Prince Edward Island. Many buildings were unroofed, live stock destroyed, grain crops seriously hurt and a large number of trees blown down; as stated elsewhere, many bridges

and roads were rendered useless. On Oct. 3, an Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa, naming a Commission composed of B. W. Tanton of Summerside and A. R. Bruce of Alberton to investigate charges of political partisanship in the Province. On Oct. 12 and 13, 1,100 gallons of contraband rum and 14 cases of whiskey were seized by the authorities at Rustico.

As 1923 was the 50th Anniversary of the entrance of Prince Edward Island into Confederation, an elaborate Celebration was staged from June 28 to July 2, and a very fine special number of the Summerside *Journal* was issued in commemoration of the event.

Government and Legislation of the Year. On Mch. 14, the Hon. Chief Justice J. A. Mathieson was appointed Administrator of the Government during the absence of His Honour, Lieutenant Governor M. MacKinnon, through illness. The General Assembly met on Mch. 20 and was prorogued on May 20. The Speech from the Throne alluded to the progress made in road-building under the Canada Highway Act; the good work being done by the Agricultural and Technical School; the promotion of agricultural activities; the extension of franchise to women, who voted at a Provincial General Election in 1923 for the first time; and the result of the Prohibition plebiscite on the question of importation. It was also announced that the expenditure for 1923 was within the revenue. Six Acts of general Provincial nature and 9 private or local in scope were passed, the former relating to Prohibition, Roads, Magistrates and Supply. The political roll-call of members of the House of Assembly showed 24 Liberals, 5 Conservatives and 1 Independent; but the House was dissolved and a General Election was held July 26, the candidates being 30 Liberals, 30 Conservatives and 7 Independents. Results were almost a clean sweep for the Conservatives, who emerged with 25, only 5 Liberals being returned. The Premier, Hon. J. H. Bell resigned, and Hon. James D. Stewart was summoned by the Lieut.-Governor to form a Cabinet, which he did, as follows:

Hon. J. D. Stewart.....Premier and Attorney-General
Hon. John H. Myers.....Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture
Hon. John A. Macdonald.....Commissioner of Public Works

Without Portfolio

Hon. James A. McNeill	Hon. Albert B. Prowse	Hon. A. F. Arsenault
Hon. Murdoch Kennedy	Hon. Leonard Wood	Hon. W. J. P. McMillan

At the bye-election, held Sept. 28, three members of the new Cabinet, Hon. J. D. Stewart, Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Hon. J. H. Myers, were returned by acclamation.

Departmental Administration in 1923. Under Public Works of the Province, H. H. Shaw, Provincial Engineer, reported the erection of 8 steel bridges, totalling 1,001 feet in length, in various parts of the Island and the reconstruction or heavy repair to 15 more which had been destroyed or seriously damaged by the great storm of Oct 1st. Many other small structures

and culverts were, at that time, washed away; wharves and ferries also suffering greatly. This storm cost the Province at least $50,000 for rebuilding and repair. The Provincial Building as Charlottetown also underwent many changes and improvements, 8 new Road machines were bought and put into use and 11 new roads were opened or improved. As approximately $350,000 of the Dominion Government Highway grant remained for expenditure this year, a very extensive highway programme was undertaken, of which 582 miles, costing in all $1,011,133, were put in hand in 1923. Cost of labour and materials was about 50 per cent. greater than in 1913, but 30 per cent. less than in 1920. Ordinary expenditures of the Department for the year were $294,499.

The Finances of the Province, according to the Report of the Provincial Auditor, John Anderson, showed that the conditions of the Province, for the calendar year 1923, were as follows:

Receipts

Ordinary	$601,600
Special for Highway improvement	200,624
Interest on Sinking Fund investments	14,162
	$816,386

Expenditures:

Ordinary	$785,629
Capital	2,861
Highway Improvement	195,748
Sinking Funds	29,507
	$1,013,745

The net Deficit was $197,359. The main source of income was the Dominion Subsidy $372,182, approximately 60 per cent. of the entire (ordinary) Revenue. The only other item of importance was that $148,152, being amount of internal taxes (on personal property, real estate, income and poll tax). The chief items of ordinary expenditure were $297,947 on Education, $148,702 on Public Works, $128,481 on the Falconwood Hospital and Infirmary and $64,050 for Interest. Outstanding debentures amounted to $1,225,268, less Sinking Funds accrued $312,133, leaving the net liability of $913,136. Outstanding loans due banks were $801,778, showing total Provincial indebtedness to be $1,714,914.

A record of the Provincial Hospital was contained in the 43rd Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent (Dr. V. L. Goodwill) of the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary (for mental diseases) which stated that, on Jan. 1st, there were 309 patients, 72 being admitted during 1923, and 66 discharged, leaving 315 at the end of the year. Of the admissions, 66 were natives of the Province, 51 of those admitted were entries for the first time and 21 having been previously treated in the Hospital, their period of absence averaging 4½ years out. Deaths taking place during the year numbered 23. No serious accidents or suicides occurred, and the general health of the inmates was good. A large farm was maintained in connection with the institution, which gave excellent results, the profit being $1,980. The cost of maintenance and repairs of the Hospi-

tal and the Infirmary were $128,481 against which must be credited revenue of $9,168 from fees and other sources.

Educational matters, as reported on by Reginald H. Rogers, M.A., Chief Superintendent of Education, were satisfactory, although the severity of previous Winter reduced the attendance of pupils. Enrolment was 17,742; average daily attendance, 11,763; percentage of attendance, 66·3. There were 131 male and 482 female teachers employed; their average salaries showing a decrease from 1922 figures. Total expenditure of the Department was $504,550, of which $207,715 was spent by the Districts and $296,835 by the Provincial Government. Of the total outlay, $498,345 was on the Public Schools. St. Dunstan's College (the only University in the Province) reported 205 students and a teaching staff of 13. Prince of Wales College and Provincial Normal School (S. N. Robertson, M.A., Principal) reported 341 students enrolled 1922-23 and 347 in 1923-24, about 70 per cent. being young women. There were also many denominational, private and commercial schools doing good work; a noteworthy institution is a School of Navigation controlled by the P.E.I. Branch of the Navy League of Canada.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES IN 1923

By

J. Alex. Aikin

General Conditions and Inter-Provincial Questions in 1923.

The beginning of 1923 found Governments established in Manitoba, as well as in Alberta, which were the result of the organized farmers having gone into politics. In the central Prairie Province a Liberal Government was in office. The hostility of the organized farmers in Saskatchewan to the Dunning Administration grew in strength at the time of the Federal Bye-election in Moose Jaw early in July, in which Ministers in that Government and Government members of the Legislature took active part against the Progressive candidate; but by the time of the Provincial Bye-election in Milestone, late in October, that hostility had become greatly tempered.

The Bracken Government in Manitoba, the newest of the Farmers' Governments, emerged from a difficult situation in 1923, and the Greenfield Government in Alberta, striving manfully to bear up under the financial burdens it had inherited, on taking office, likewise came through the year creditably. The problems it had to face were heavier, perhaps, than those of any other Government in Canada, because of a succession of dry years. But the crop of 1923 in Alberta was a record-breaker; never before was a greater yield of wheat harvested over such an area anywhere in the world—50 bushels to the acre was not at all an uncommon yield and 60, 70 and even 80 bushels to the acre were recorded. On the other hand, prices for wheat and other produce were lower than for years, and so financial returns were disappointing; nevertheless the abundance of the crop brought in new money, revived trade and strengthened confidence in the future. In Manitoba the vicissitudes of the weather made the yield of grain a poor one in many sections; but feed for the livestock was abundant. Saskatchewan had, on the whole, a bumper crop. A notable feature of the year was that, in Manitoba, a cattle loan company did a large business in furnishing to the farmers loans to buy cattle for feeding; and in many sections of the three Provinces the Boards of Trade did likewise.

The year came to its close with a distinct feeling of optimism throughout the West; the remarkably warm Autumn and open Winter, while retarding seasonal trade in certain lines of merchandise and of industry, benefitted the country in enabling the railways to move the grain more economically and in larger volume than had been done formerly and, thereby, large sums of money were brought into the country at an earlier date than usual. As a result, many farmers were in a position to meet their obligations and millions of dollars were sent into circulation throughout the Prairie

Provinces. Premier Bracken, in a statement made at the end of the year, said that grain-growing would continue to be the main Prairie industry and would continue, year after year, to create an immense amount of wealth, but that the developments in the diversification of agriculture, which were placing the agricultural industry of the West on a sounder basis, were going forward rapidly.

During 1923, realization that the greatest need of the Prairie Provinces was that of more people on the land, spread throughout those Provinces, and it was felt by all classes to be a need which called for immediate action. This was most apparent in the Farmers' organizations and, while there were still some manifestations of the feeling that the betterment of economic and social conditions for the men and women engaged in agricultural industry was more important than the bringing in of new people, the prevailing view was that every possible effort should be devoted to both the betterment of conditions and the securing of as many new settlers as possible, who would make good Canadian citizens and help to carry the burden of the cost of the governmental, municipal and other expenditures which had been piled up during the boom years of railway construction, inflowing immigration and land speculation.

The total immigration into the Prairie Provinces, in 1923, was 41,392. The official figures from the Department of Immigration and Colonization, showed the numbers for each Province and their origins, as follows: Manitoba—British, 12,653, U.S.A., 1,309, other countries, 5,479; Saskatchewan—British, 2,847, U.S.A., 3,172, other countries, 6,141; Alberta— British, 3,194, U.S.A., 1,883, other countries, 2,839.

Centralized Wheat Marketing Plans in the West. The developments, during 1922, of the movements amongst the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces towards some form of centralized marketing system for selling their wheat were indicative of further developments in 1923. Speaking in Brandon at the annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, Jan. 9-12, Premier Bracken announced he would recommend to the group in the Manitoba Legislature supporting his Government that, in view of the legislation already passed at Ottawa, at Regina and at Edmonton, with a view to the establishment of a Wheat Board, there should be like legislation passed at Winnipeg. He said he was speaking only as one member of the Bracken Government, and not for the Government, and made it clear that his recommendation of Wheat Board legislation would be with the definite provision that it should be for one year only and on the distinct condition that the Grain Growers' organizations and the Governments of the three Provinces should first state their intention of developing a co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory marketing system for the wheat crop of 1924. The Farmers of Manitoba, on the average, stood to gain less from a Wheat Board and would run the risk of losing more than the Farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, because the earlier harvests in Manitoba and the shorter rail haul enabled them to get the higher

prices when the first wheat of a new crop began to be marketed. "I am not prepared to take the responsibility of sacrificing Manitoba's interests for more than one year," he said.

The Convention at Brandon formally accepted, by Resolution, the conditions laid down by Premier Bracken and adopted also a Resolution declaring that a Wheat Board, in the opinion of the Convention, could be only a temporary expedient and instructing the Provincial Board of the organization, in conjunction with the Farmers' commercial companies and the Farmers' organizations of Saskatchewan and Alberta, if possible, to "make a thorough study of the whole grain trade and endeavour to work out a co-operative system of marketing our grain, at the earliest possible date." Hon. T. A. Crerar, addressing the Convention by invitation, said he had no faith in Government boards for the marketing of wheat. He recalled the efforts he had made in co-operation with others in the Farmers' association for the establishment of Government elevators in Manitoba; said that nothing could be done by Government boards that could not be achieved by co-operation; that the Wheat Board would be compulsory; and that such a proposal was in violation of one of the principles of the Farmers' associations.

A Resolution to come before the Convention was one calling for regulation of Lake Freight Rates. Was that consistent? Would it not give opportunity to their opponents to say that the Farmers were seeking selfish ends? He was convinced that a Wheat Board would, in the long run, prove to be an illusory hope. The proposal was one which, violating the principle of liberty which was solemnly affirmed by the Association, would tend to alienate support in other parts of the Dominion for needed economic reforms. Western farmers, acting alone, could never secure reduction of the Tariff, extension of markets, improvements in banking facilities, reduced freight rates and better transportation arrangements. Mr. Crerar concluded with a tribute to Robert Forke, his successor as the Leader of the Progressive party in Parliament. The Convention, by Resolution, expressed the hope that Mr. Crerar would continue in Parliament.

The Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, Jan. 16-19, held in Calgary, after taking a strong stand in voicing the demand for a compulsory Wheat Board, declared that in the event of the project of a Wheat Board by joint action of the Federal Government and the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta failing to be realized, there should be a Wheat Board established in Alberta. Premier Greenfield, in his Address to the Convention, said that while he and his Colleagues, as a Government, recognized the need of some system of collective marketing, he, personally, did not believe that a Wheat Board on a compulsory basis would solve the wheat-marketing problem. "If the Board is established this year," he added, "it will be as a temporary expedient to meet a pressing necessity but, for a permanent solution, you must look for some co-operative plan on a voluntary basis, controlled and operated by the Farmers

themselves, through their present commercial companies, or otherwise."

At the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Jan. 26-30, in Saskatoon, which, "like the conventions of the sister Provinces," said *The Grain Growers' Guide* (Feb. 7), "reflected the economic condition of agriculture in a smaller attendance of delegates," Premier Dunning declared, "I do not believe, the Government does not believe, that the principle of compulsion can be permanently applied in the business of grain trading." With regard to Premier Bracken's proposals, the Saskatchewan Government was prepared to co-operate in the endeavour to work out a plan, but it was supremely necessary to go cautiously. After listening to Premier Dunning's speech, the Convention decided in favour of a compulsory Wheat Board.

Premier Bracken, in a letter (Jan. 23) to the heads of the organized Farmers in the three Provinces, informing them that the supporters of his Government in the Manitoba Legislature had approved of the conditions he had laid down at the Brandon Convention, stated those conditions as follows:

1. That reasonable assurance that suitable men could be secured to take charge of the Board.
2. That the Orders-in-Council be passed by the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Federal Cabinets, in order to make their legislation effective for another year.
3. That the different Governments of the Prairie Provinces and the provincial Farmer organizations of each of the Prairie Provinces express their desire to co-operate in an endeavour to develop a purely co-operative, non-profit, non-compulsory organization to handle subsequent crops.

"As soon as we receive intimation from the other Governments and the Farmer organizations concerned that our suggestions meet with their approval," wrote Premier Bracken in his letter, "we are prepared to proceed with the legislation." Prompt replies were sent by the executives of the three Provincial Farmers' organizations, expressing their readiness to undertake, in joint conference, the endeavour to carry Premier Bracken's suggestion into actual operation.

In his speech on the second reading of the Wheat Board Bill in the Legislature (Apr. 13) Premier Bracken inclined to the opinion that the advantages of the plan would outweigh its disadvantages. He expressed the belief that the Wheat Board, if it were established, would pave the way for a voluntary co-operative centralized selling agency. He announced that, following the course taken by the Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments the year before, the Government would bring no pressure to bear on its supporters to make them vote for the Bill, and would not regard rejection of the Bill as a vote of censure. After a fortnight of debating, the Bill was rejected by a vote of 24 to 21. Six members on the Government side of the House voted against the Bill, three of them being Ministers in the Cabinet, and three members on the Opposition side voted for the Bill—one Independent and two of the Labour members. The members for the city of Winnipeg, Progressive, Liberal, Conserva-

tive and Labour, who voted, opposed the Bill. One Labour member who was present did not vote.

Protracted negotiations ensued between the Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments and advisers from the farmers' companies, the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which ended in the issuing of an announcement (June 22) signed by Premier Greenfield and Premier Dunning:

The decision of the Legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan, authorizing the respective Governments to form a compulsory Wheat Board was based upon the idea then commonly held that the Province of Manitoba would also become a party to the plan, under the conditions laid down by Premier Bracken. The Governments and Legislatures of both our Provinces were confident that the inclusion of Manitoba would make possible the formation of a Wheat Board.

With the wheat of all three Provinces under a Board, there could be no market for wheat "futures" at Winnipeg, which would probably have settled the question for the grain trade generally and would undoubtedly have affected the viewpoint of men whose services are necessary in an expert capacity on a Wheat Board.

When the Manitoba Legislature decided not to co-operate with us in forming a Wheat Board we were placed in a similar position to that of one year ago.

It was certain that trading in wheat on the exchange would continue, and men, who with a Board operating in three Provinces might have been available, preferred to continue their ordinary grain trading activities. After making every possible effort by negotiation with individuals without success we concluded there could be no Board unless the two great Farmers' grain companies were able to assist by assuming a large share of responsibility for its operation. We, therefore, requested a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers.

The result of this meeting was that representatives of both Companies were appointed to assist us in securing the necessary expert *personnel* and also to act as members of a Wheat Board when formed.

The nominees of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company were: Hon. J. A. Maharg, President Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; J. B. Musselman, Managing Director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; H. C. Fleming Director of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and Executive Member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association;—together with F. W. Riddell, General Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

The nominees of the United Grain Growers, Limited, were: H. W. Wood, President, United Farmers of Alberta; John F. Reid, Director, United Grain Growers, Limited; J. J. MacLellan, Director, United Grain Growers, Limited.

Each of the companies assured us that any practical experts on their respective staffs would be free to accept positions as officers of the Wheat Board, but that the Wheat Board would have to approach such men as individuals.

Since the appointment of the representatives of the farmers' companies we have endeavoured in consultation with them to secure the services of men to fill the positions of greatest responsibility on the proposed Board, but without success.

Furthermore, a proposal that the Board sell the wheat through an agency arrangement was fully canvassed. This plan failed to secure complete support and had to be abandoned.

We regret, therefore, to state, on behalf of ourselves and the representative men co-operating with us, that we have found it impossible to secure a Board combining all necessary elements of experience, ability and public confidence.

H. GREENFIELD, Premier of Alberta.
CHAS. A. DUNNING, Premier of Saskatchewan.

The Grain Growers' Guide, in its comment on the foregoing announcement, said (June 27) that Premiers Greenfield and Dunning had "exhausted every effort in a sincere desire to carry out the wishes of the Farmers of their Provinces," that it was "well known that they urged James Stewart, Chairman of the last Wheat Board, to accept the Chairmanship again but, owing to his extensive business interests, he found himself unable to do so," and that "other outstanding men in the grain trade, notably James A. Richardson, for various reasons declined the responsibility." Said the *Guide* further:

In view of the efforts of the past two years to secure a Wheat Board and the complete failure that has been the result of these efforts, it may reasonably be assumed now that the Wheat Board idea is dead. There seems no likelihood of any conditions arising more favourable to the establishment of a Wheat Board than have prevailed during the past two years.

The Toronto *Globe* said (June 25):

Even if the services of men of the necessary ability and experience could have been procured, the compulsory plan, limited to two Provinces, would have been greatly handicapped in working alongside the free market of Manitoba. In these circumstances no leaders of the grain trade could be persuaded to handle the experiment.

Under a dual system Manitoba farmers would sell their Wheat in the open market, getting the world price while their brethren in Alberta and Saskatchewan would be obliged to take the provisional price set by the Wheat Board and wait until the following year for the remainder after the Board had cleared up the season's business.

Early in July, Farmers' meetings, all over the Prairie Provinces, for the discussion of the project of a voluntary centralized co-operative wheat selling system, became frequent. The executives of the Farmers' organizations took action with that purpose in view. Aaron Sapiro, the California legal expert in co-operative marketing, who, it was announced, had been instrumental in organizing some sixty commodity marketing organizations in the United States, was invited to address public meetings. *The Grain Growers' Guide* said (July 18) that "the pooling system in tobacco and cotton in the southern States, organized by Aaron Sapiro, was based upon 80 per cent. of the growers being under iron-clad contract to deliver all their product for a period of five years." If the same system were to be applied in Western Canada, it would require the securing of contract signatures from 200,000 farmers over an immense area, an undertaking which "will take time, energy, sacrifice and money, and it will be worth what it costs. . . . It is to be hoped one selling agency will be established for the three Provinces, otherwise the benefits can never reach the maximum. . . . To organize a successful Wheat Pool will put to the extreme test the co-operative spirit of the farmers."

In the last week of July, a statement was issued by Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., setting forth, on behalf of that Company, suggestions for bringing about an improvement in marketing conditions, regulating the flow of grain to the market and reducing marketing expenses. The suggestions were for co-operative selling through the two Farmers' companies, namely, the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, of which the former had seventeen years' experience in the grain trade and the latter twelve years' experience, the two Companies together, having 58,000 farmer shareholders. They were as follows:

That a selling organization should be created under the direction of what might be termed a Wheat Pool Board;

That the Western section of the Council of Agriculture should take the initiative in creating it;

That the two companies should advance the money required for initial expenditures, later to be returned by the Pool as part of its first year's expenses;

That the first directorate should be named by the Western section of the Council of Agriculture, or, if preferred, by the individual organizations comprising this section of the Council;

That the Pool should operate only on contracts secured from farmers who wish to participate in it, and that such contracts should be perpetual contracts, with the provision that any farmer could contract himself out of the Pool on giving a fair notice that he wished to withdraw;

That the Pool make its own arrangements for financing through the banks and, if necessary—which we think unlikely—the Provincial Governments might be asked to lend their assistance in establishing credit through guarantee on a sound business basis that would protect the Governments from loss;

That the Pool management have entire control of the sale of grain going through it, give the provisional advance, make the arrangements for having it handled through elevators, keep the accounts and make the distribution at the end of the year.

The plans for co-operative wheat-selling went forward on different lines, however, with both the Farmers' companies giving practical assistance.

At a Conference held in Regina (July 23) at which H. W. Wood, W. J. Jackman and S. Lunn represented the U.F.A.; J. A. Maharg, George F. Edwards and A. J. McPhail the S. G. G. A.; and C. H. Burnell, D. G. McKenzie and Peter Wright, the U.F.M., it was decided to establish a voluntary contract Pool organized on a Provincial basis, with one central agency. A Committee was appointed to draw up the form of contract. The work of organization went on vigorously and it was stimulated by the speeches of Aaron Sapiro, who began his tour with addresses to four public meetings in Calgary and three in Edmonton (Aug. 2 and 3), going next to Saskatoon and, so on, throughout the West. Mr. Sapiro laid great emphasis on the necessity of a five-year contract, as against a one-year contract or a pooling system without an iron-clad contract. It was best to make a beginning with a Wheat Pool because wheat was the most valuable crop; oats and barley could be added in succeeding years. He announced that if the financial arrangements necessary in connection with the organization of a

Western Canadian pool could not be made in Western Canada, there was between one and two million dollars available in New York for the purpose. Repeated tribute was paid to Mr. Sapiro in *The Grain Growers' Guide* for his success in promoting unity and enthusiasm—in smoothing out differences in the Farmers' organizations and in enlisting the support of all classes for the Wheat Pool movement.

At the Saskatoon meeting, Dr. R. Magill, Secretary, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, spoke effectively on behalf of the existing system operating under the Canada Grain Act. At this meeting, Mr. Sapiro, in self-protection, was manœuvred into advocating a world Wheat Pool, which proved utopian in argument and incapable of defence. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the Wheat Pool organization was incorporated. Each farmer who signed the contract became a shareholder, paying one dollar for his share; no shareholder being allowed to hold more than one share, and paying two dollars for organization purposes. In Saskatchewan the contract called for 50 per cent. of the total wheat acreage, or approximately 6,000,000 acres, failing which, the contract was not binding on the signers. In Alberta the contract set 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage as the desired objective; if that objective were not attained, signers could cancel their contracts, but if all contracts were not cancelled by Sept. 22, the trustees of the Pool could go ahead and establish a market system for the remaining shareholders. In Manitoba the Wheat Pool Committee announced, on Aug. 30, that there would be no Manitoba Wheat Pool for 1923, but that work would go on in the organization of a Pool for 1924. The statement making that announcement explained that the end of October was the earliest date at which the actual selling of wheat through a pool could be expected to be possible, and that the Manitoba crop was reduced so materially through damage by rust or heat and was already reaching the market in such considerable volume that it was plain the bulk of the Manitoba wheat would be out of the farmers' hands by the end of October.

In Alberta, Sept. 12 was fixed as the date for the closing of the campaign to secure contract signatures and, in Saskatchewan, Sept. 5. In neither Province, however, was the expected acreage secured on the date fixed. In Saskatchewan, where the acreage signed up was 1,500,000 short of the 6,000,000 required, the campaign was continued, and an effort to secure waivers of the date condition from those who had signed was made. In Alberta the securing of more signed contracts was likewise undertaken. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, held in Regina on Nov. 30, it was decided that, owing to the late date at which the Pool could be brought into operation after securing the contracts for the required acreage, it was not advisable to handle any of the 1923 crop in that way. In Alberta, on the other hand, the Trustees of the Pool had announced on Oct. 18 that, on Oct. 29, they would begin operations in handling the wheat of the shareholders of the Pool. At the meeting of the delegates from all the

Pool districts in Alberta, held in Calgary (Nov. 13 and 14), at which the Board of Trustees was elected, it was announced that there were 25,719 shareholders in the Pool, with the wheat grown upon nearly 3000,000 acres; in the following few weeks several hundred of farmers who had withdrawn were re-instated as shareholders in the Pool, and several hundred new contracts increased the membership further. The Trustees announced also that, at their request, the United Grain Growers, Ltd., had released for the service of the Pool two of its Calgary managers and its export manager in Winnipeg, and that the Canadian Bankers' Association had agreed to furnish $15,000,000 at 6½ per cent. To safeguard the margin of 15 per cent. which, the Association felt, should be at all times maintained between the current price and the initial payment made to the shareholders on their deliveries of wheat, the Alberta Government gave a guarantee up to $250,000. The Trustees of the Pool expressed "their appreciation of the spirit of willingness to co-operate which has been shown towards the Pool movement by business interests of all kinds in the Province, especially including the Alberta elevator operators." The initial payment made to the shareholders in the Pool on delivery of their wheat was 75 cents per bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern, f.o.b. Fort William, with the prospect of the second payment being made early in 1924.

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission. A Royal Commission to enquire into and report upon the grain trade, in accordance with the Resolution passed in the House of Commons (Feb. 15) on motion of John Millar (Prog.) members for Qu'Appelle, was appointed (Apr. 30), Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, formerly Attorney-General of that Province, being Chairman; W. J. Rutherford, B.S.A., Dean of the Faculty, of Agriculture in the University of Saskatchewan, Duncan A. McGibbon, M.D., PH.D., Professor of Economics in the University of Alberta, and James G. Scott, of Quebec, a retired business man, with experience in railway operation, its other members. The *Manitoba Free Press* said (June 22) that "the *personnel* is one in which all parties can have confidence, consisting as it does of a distinguished jurist, two well-known college authorities, and a traffic expert." The Commission held its first sitting (June 25) at Edmonton, and proceeded throughout the three Prairie Provinces, holding sittings at many points and taking the evidence of farmers, of representatives of the organization of grain buyers, of elevator companies, of milling companies and of many others with information in regard to the marketing of grain, or with complaints in regard to any matter within the scope of the Commission's Enquiry. Sittings were held at the Coast, at Fort William, at Toronto and at Montreal and the Commission also went to the United States and studied grain trade methods in Chicago and other important grain trade centres. Said the *Manitoba Free Press* on Nov. 23:

> The Western farmers have been taking full advantage of the opportunity to voice their complaints against the present grain marketing system, and from the reports of the evidence it seems clear that there is a good

deal of room for improvement. The farmer should have an assurance that he is getting all that is coming to him for his grain and that neither in the way in which it is purchased nor in the grading, the disposition of the screenings, nor in any other respect is he unfairly deprived of a portion of the value. . . . While it is very desirable that the Western farmer should not depend solely on grain growing, the country is so suited to the production of wheat of the highest quality that it is bound to continue the mainstay of western agriculture. No effort should be spared, therefore, to improve the marketing system and leave no room for just complaint.

The Royal Commission which is conducting the enquiry is wisely and necessarily making a close study of every side of the grain marketing system, from the delivery of the grain by the farmers at the elevator or loading platform to its arrival at the Atlantic seaboard. It is essential that the grain companies should have a fair hearing for their side of the case, because the right is never entirely on one side. . . . Apart altogether from the question of a Wheat Pool, the present enquiry should go a long way to removing grievances and assuring the grain grower that he is receiving a fair deal so far as the existing system is concerned.

At the sitting of the Commission in Brandon, on Dec. 2, a memorandum was submitted by D. G. McKenzie, Secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, containing suggestions for the better handling of grain, including Government analysis each year of samples of wheat drawn from different districts, "to determine the milling and baking qualities of each grade, the results of such tests to be used, as far as possible, in determining the spreads in prices between grades." The Commission adjourned at Winnipeg on Dec. 12, to resume again in January.*

At the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange (Sept. 12) the retiring President, John B. Craig, in the course of his Address reviewing the year, said:

A wave of sentiment, fostered by post-War unrest and financial difficulty, swept over our agricultural communities, which brought about further attempts to organize a system of grain marketing through government controlled wheat boards. The Provincial Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, unable to resist the popular clamour, passed the necessary enabling legislation, but in the older Province of Manitoba the good sense of the legislators prevailed and the Manitoba Wheat Board Bill was defeated in the legislature, resulting in the collapse of the whole scheme.

Following this, another plan to destroy our marketing system was evolved, namely, the Contract Pool plan. Again a strong appeal to the prejudice of the producer was made, alien demagogues were imported to help the agitation, and the campaign was helped along also by that portion of the Western Canada Press whose aims and aspirations are at variance with and whose object seems to be the undermining of those principles of right and justice which are the very foundation stones of the structure of British democracy. At the present time it seems probable that some sort of an emasculated Pool will operate in the Province of Alberta this year, while the indications are that the scheme will not be endorsed by the producers of Saskatchewan, and in Manitoba the idea of operating a pool has been definitely abandoned.

Mr. Craig, after remarking, "I trust that we have all learned a lesson from these happenings," added: "I am seized with the idea

*NOTE.—It may be noted here that the appeal of the Saskatchewan Government, with which the Alberta Government associated itself, to the Dominion Government to declare *ultra vires* the legislation passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1923 imposing a tax upon trading in grain futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, on the ground that taxation would, thereby, be imposed on Saskatchewan and Alberta grain-growers, was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, and at the end of the year had not yet come before that Court.

that this Association is, in a sense, a public utility, and its management, in its highest conception, a public trust. I believe that unless we have a proper realization of our responsibilities this institution cannot survive, but if we are awake to those responsibilities we may rest assured that our Exchange will maintain its proud preeminence as the greatest wheat market in the world."

The Bracken Government; Political and Other Incidents in Manitoba During 1923.

There was keen interest in Manitoba as to how the Bracken Government would come through the ordeal of the first Session of the Legislature. This Government had come into office as the result of the United Farmers of Manitoba candidates having been elected to one-half the seats in the General Election of the preceding July. The public question which came to the front earliest in the year was that of the Hudson Bay route. The *Manitoba Free Press* published (Jan. 8) a long communication from T. R. Deacon, one-time Mayor of Winnipeg, setting forth that, in his opinion, little, if any, benefit would result from the completion of the Railway to the Bay. He estimated that the opening up of the Hudson Bay route (including elevators, aids to navigation and all else necessary) would cost about $60,000,000 all told. The *Free Press*, in the same issue, vigorously and at length controverted Mr. Deacon's attack on the project and, in editorials in succeeding issues, continued its advocacy of the completion of the Railway. Mrs. R. E. Rogers, one of the Winnipeg Members in the Legislature, in announcing her acceptance of the appointment as the representative of the Bracken Government on the Unemployment Relief organizations, made it clear that as a member of the Liberal group, she reserved her freedom of action in the Legislature.

In the first week of January, the Bracken Government announced that, as one of the measures of economy necessary, the group insurance on all Government employees, which had been established by the preceding Government at a cost of $30,000, would be discontinued. A further saving of $50,000 by the dismissal of employees whose services could be dispensed with was also announced, and further economies were promised. The Provincial Treasurer, Hon. F. M. Black, attended the Conference at Ottawa on Immigration policies, at which he proposed a scheme for bringing out one hundred young men from Great Britain yearly, giving them a three years' course in the Manitoba Agricultural College after which they could go on farms. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, made his first visit to Winnipeg (Jan. 10) on his first tour in behalf of that System. Premier Bracken announced (Jan. 12) that the Government would take into consideration the question of surveying the Winnipeg-Kenora section of the proposed trans-Canada highway, but would make no definite statement in regard to construction. On Jan. 19, the Conservative group in the new Legislature met under the leadership of Major F. G. Taylor, K.C., member for Portage la Prairie, and de-

cided to oppose at the approaching Session any recent taxation introduced by the new Government, unless it was counterbalanced by a decrease in existing taxation. The Government appointed (Jan. 20) J. G. Sullivan, Donald A. Ross and E. P. Featherstonhaugh (the two former engineers of extended experience, and the latter Dean of the Engineering department of the University of Manitoba), to report on the Hydro-Electric system of the Province and make a valuation of it.

A Deputation of representatives of the suburban municipalities surrounding Winnipeg urged upon the Provincial Treasurer (Jan. 24) a Provincial Income tax for school purposes. A Committee of the higher officials of the Provincial civil service proposed (Jan. 26) a card system instead of the voters' lists, by which they claimed that of the $150,000 cost of the Provincial General Election in July, 1922, $100,000 of it could have been saved. Towards the end of January there were proposals of a City Income tax in Winnipeg, against which Travers Sweatman, K.C., President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, protested and, in an address to the Real Estate Association, advocated a campaign for smaller civic expenditures. On Feb. 21 the Provincial Treasurer announced that no part of the Income tax which the Government proposed to levy would be distributed to municipalities, rural or urban, for educational or other purposes; against this the Suburban Municipalities Association protested strongly.

Winnipeg Trades and Labour discussed (Mch. 7) the announcement of the Mothers' Allowance Commission that no more cases for relief in Winnipeg could be considered and urged that the Government, instead of seeking to effect economies in that expenditure, should increase it. On Mch. 14, the Provincial Government took over the work of radio broadcasting for the Province, which was carried on thereafter from the apparatus of the Manitoba Telephone System; the two Winnipeg newspapers, the *Free Press* and the *Tribune*, discontinued broadcasting. At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Liberal Association held in Winnipeg, (Mch. 17) A. E. Hill, Brandon, was re-elected President and D. R. C. McLean, Secretary; Miss Jean Robson and F. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Dr. J. P. Molloy, Emerson, and Frank E. Simpson, Dauphin, Vice-Presidents; J. W. Wilton and Horace Chevrier, Winnipeg, G. R. Porter, Portage la Prairie, George McDonald, Boissevain, and S. E. Clement, Brandon, representatives on the National Committee of the Liberal party, with Mr. Clement as the Vice-President for Manitoba.

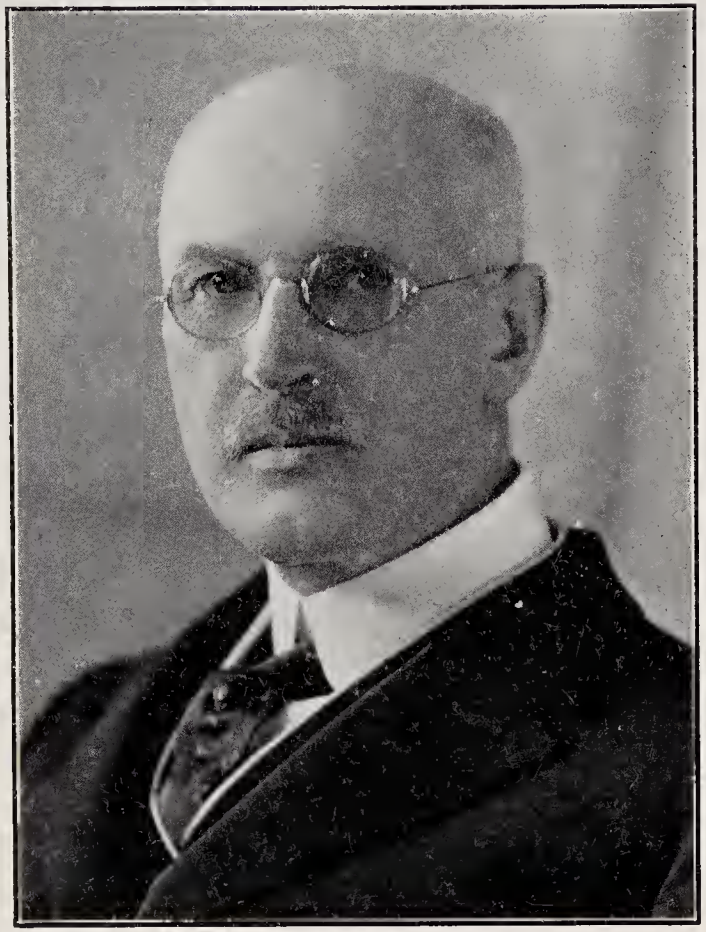
On Mch. 22, a large meeting of representatives of women's organizations in Winnipeg was held in Grace church and passed a Resolution of protest against curtailment of the expenditure of Mothers' Allowances. In April the Conservative Club of Winnipeg inaugurated a series of meetings, at the first of which addresses were made by H. H. Stevens, M.P., Vancouver, and Hon. Robert Rogers, Winnipeg, with Charles Birkett as Chairman, and with him on the platform W. J. Tupper, K.C., Dr. M. R. Blake,

ex-M.P. for North Winnipeg, O. I. Grain, Nathaniel Boyd, Major C. W. Lane and J. Q. Turnbull. In a statement in the *Tribune* of Apr. 23, Hon. Mr. Rogers analyzed at length the question of the Railway Rates which had been secured by the contract made by the Roblin Government in February, 1901, and said it was within the power of the Manitoba Government to secure the enforcement of that contract and thereby obtain the advantage of those rates for the people. In the last week in May, Premier Bracken went to The Pas, a town in the constituency represented by him in the Legislature, and travelled through the neighbouring region of northern Manitoba.

The Manitoba Court of Appeal, by the unanimous finding of all five judges, declared (May 23) that the Statute passed at the Session of the Legislature which closed May 5, permitting the running of trains to the Lake Winnipeg beaches and other resorts on Sundays, was legal. As the consequence of another Statute, passed at the same Session, the Grand Jury sworn in (June 5) at the opening of the Summer term of the Assize Court in Winnipeg by Mr. Justice Curran, was, as he remarked, the last Grand Jury in Manitoba. On Sunday, June 10, the first Sunday excursion trains ran from Winnipeg to the beach resorts; there was a largely attended picnic at Grand Beach under the auspices of the Women's Labour League of Winnipeg. By a decision given (June 19) by Police Magistrate Sir Hugh John Macdonald in the Winnipeg police court, it was declared that the only restrictive legislation applicable to Sunday activities in the Province was contained in a Statute of the reign of Charles I and therefore, it was not illegal to conduct, in Winnipeg, on a Sunday, a concert to which an admission fee was charged. J. S. Watson, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, said that the ruling of the Police Magistrate was "simply an incident in connection with the whole question," and that, in view of the far-reaching decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal on Sunday trains, the Alliance was anxious that the matter be taken to a higher tribunal. On July 3, the leader of the Labour group in the Legislature, Fred J. Dixon, who had been in the Legislature since 1914, resigned his seat on account of the pressure of his private business. The Labour group elected John Queen to succeed him.

On July 13, Premier Bracken announced that the Province had lost $381,778 on elevators, since the purchase and operation of elevators was begun by the Roblin Government in 1910. The Government investment in elevators up to Aug. 31, 1922, amounted to $1,315,384, and the valuation of the elevators made by the Canadian Appraisal Company was $933,606; the remaining 124 elevators (the number in 1916 was 158, but several had been destroyed by fire and torn down to be rebuilt elsewhere) were leased to the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in 1918, under a six years' agreement, for an annual rental of $74,399.

During June, there had been newspaper reports of differences between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government in respect of the investment of certain of the funds of the Provincial Savings Office. An incident on the closing day (July 27) of the special



The Hon. F. M. Black, m.l.a.
Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba.

The Hon. R. W. Craig, b.a., ll.b., k.c., m.l.a.
Attorney-General of Manitoba

Session of the Legislature, held to enact the Government Control and Sale of Liquors Act, was the reply made by Premier Bracken to a question asked by Sanford Evans (Con.) in that regard. Mr. Bracken said that the only difference there had been was about the investment of funds in the City of Winnipeg bonds by the Board of Trustees, after consultation with the Provincial Treasurer, but before the passing of the Order-in-Council. The Premier said that the correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and himself would not be laid on the table of the House, as it was confidential.

On Aug. 11, Hon. Neil Cameron, Minister of Agriculture, announced that, until financial conditions improved, no further loans would be made by the Government under "the Winkler cow scheme," (introduced in 1916 by the late Hon. Valentine Winkler, when Minister of Agriculture in the Norris Government), and that Samuel Sims, the administrator of that branch, and also of the Stockers and Feeders Act and of the Conservation of Heifers Act, had been told that his services would not be further needed. More than $360,000 was owed to the Province, Mr. Sims stated, under the three schemes, of which sum $264,447 was owed under the "cow scheme" by 820 families having 6,500 head of stock, an average of $322 per family; many of these families were on the verge of bankruptcy, on account of the fall in live stock prices since the war.

On Aug. 23, Joseph Rochetti, Provincial Hydro-Electric Commissioner, at a joint meeting of the Brandon city Council and the Power Committee of the Brandon Board of Trade, discussed the project of the extension of the Commission's service to that city.

On Aug. 25, Premier Bracken told a deputation from the Great War Veterans' Association of Winnipeg that the Government did not consider itself under the responsibility of taking care of the stranded British harvesters, but agreed to give the Association a small grant to aid in the work of looking after the needy men. On Aug. 28, he and Premier Greenfield had a conversation over the newly completed lines between Winnipeg and Edmonton, 900 miles, the first link in a projected all-Canadian trans-continental line. Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, announced on Sept. 7 that the Manitoba Government would give no more financial aid to the experimental briquetting enterprise of the Lignite Board of Canada at Bienfait, Sask.; on the same day the Premier announced that the Joint Council of Industry would cease to exist as a permanent, paid body. The Joint Council was created by the Norris Government in 1920, with Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, as Chairman; when it was disbanded the other members were H. B. Lyall, representing the employers, and Ald. W. B. Simpson, of the Winnipeg city council, representing labour interests. Premier Bracken pointed out that the disbanding of the Council meant a saving of $10,000 a year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Moderation League in Winnipeg, Oct. 9, the President, F. W. Russell, attacked the Government for not having consulted the League in appointing the Commissioners to administer the Liquor Sale system. He singled out Premier

Bracken, Attorney-General Craig and Provincial Treasurer Black for special attack; claimed the Commissioners' salaries were too large; and that "the main object of the League, that of exterminating the bootlegger, was being defeated by the high prices charged.

At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities Hon. Mr. Clubb, Minister of Public Works announced (Nov. 7) that a policy of Government control of main trunk Highways had been decided upon. Cabinet changes were announced by Premier Bracken on Nov. 24, Mr. Cameron resigning the portfolio of Agriculture, but remaining in the Government without portfolio, and the Premier taking that Department and turning over the Department of Education to a new Minister, Charles Cannon, member for Mountain; Albert Prefontaine, member for Carillon, and former leader of the Conservative party in the Legislature, entering the Government as Provincial Secretary, and D. L. McLeod, who had been Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner as well, remaining Muncipal Commissioner and becoming also Commissioner of Railways and Commissioner of Lands, both of which offices had been held by the Premier. The two bye-elections, consequent, on the entry of the two new Ministers were briskly contested, resulting (Dec. 24) in the election of Hon. Mr. Cannon, for whom 1,630 votes were polled, against 837 for his opponent, G. M. Fraser (Con.) and the election of Hon. A. Prefontaine, whose vote was 1,177, his opponent, Maurice Duprey (Ind.) having 494.

On Nov. 30, in connection with a number of dismissals in the Civil Service of the Province, it was announced by the Provincial Treasurer that the Government would make the most of every possible method of effecting economies. On Dec. 3, at a Dinner at the Fort Garry Hotel which had been arranged by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the Provincial Treasurer delivered an address on the Provincial finances, to which Travers Sweatman, K.C., President of the Board, replied, criticising Mr. Black's statement that it was impossible to balance the Budget without more taxation; and declaring there was need of more courageous reduction of expenditures, especially the expenditures for higher education, than the Bracken Government had given signs of being willing to make. Dr. Robert Magill, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, followed in the same strain. J. B. Coyne, K.C., suggested that a committee of business men be appointed to co-operate with the Government in cutting down expenses. There were present at the meeting representatives of all the leading organizations of business men in Winnipeg and of the Boards of Trade of St. Boniface, Brandon, Selkirk and Dauphin. Premier Bracken was looking for constructive suggestions. Several other Ministers were present. The assemblage decided that a Committee should be formed, with a view to planning reductions of expenditure which would make it possible to reduce existing Provincial taxation and do away with any question of a Provincial Income tax.

A full Report of the proceedings was published in the *Tribune* next day. The Provincial Treasurer thereupon stated that he and

the other Ministers had attended with the understanding that the affair was to be confidential, and that "a certain frankness of statement had been adopted by myself which might not have been adopted in other circumstances." On Dec. 7, Premier Bracken made public the following message which he had telegraphed to the Montreal *Star* that morning:

> A special despatch from Montreal published in the Winnipeg *Tribune* of last evening, stated that in an editorial in the *Star* under the heading 'Bracken Throws Up His Hands,' the Premier is said to have appealed to the business men of Winnipeg to extricate the Province from its difficulties. "This is an absolute fabrication and distortion of facts. I did nothing of the kind, nor have I sought to shift any responsibility, as your editorial is reported to have stated. I did nothing more than state my willingness to consider constructive suggestions from any source. The financial condition of this Province does not require any such course as that suggested by your editorial."

The "secret meeting" as it came to be named was a subject of controversy for some time; a good deal was heard of it in the Bye-election campaigns in Mountain and Carillon—but nothing came of it

On Dec. 9, representative Winnipeg business men and Manitoba farmers appeared before the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and protested against the increased rates asked by the Express companies. Attorney-General Craig argued at length in support of that protest. On Dec. 13 the Executive of the Moderation League expressed satisfaction with "the effect of the operation of our Act in the improved conditions which exist today," and suggested that the Commission should take action to have beer sold at lower prices.

Utterances by Hon. F. B. Carvell, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, in regard to the project of the Hudson Bay route, which he said, "could never become of real service, because no part of a current year's grain could be shipped by it," were resented; the resentment found emphatic expression in the *Manitoba Free Press*. Immediately after the bye-elections Premier Bracken left for Ottawa to attend the Conference called by the Dominion Government in regard to the Natural Resources question. The policy of Highway betterment and extension had been persistently followed in Manitoba for years. Expenditures since inception of the Good Roads Act 1914 were:

Classification	Expended By Municipalities	Government Aid Given
Market Roads	$5,885,481.09	$2,682,039.85
Provincial Highways	1,918,760.20	1,307,510.05
Pavements	988,954.98	326,835.00
Bridges	1,317,591.38	626,685.63
	$10,110,787.65	$4,943,070.53

222.33 miles of road were gravelled and 299.17 miles improved as earth roads during 1923.

The development of Hydro-Electric power in Manitoba promised to ensure the industrial future of the Province. The extent to which power construction work had developed was indicated by the Federal Report issued showing that with a normal

80 per cent. flow the Province had 18.255,316 h.-p. capacity, the actual construction amounted to 170,000 h.-p. During 1923 the Manitoba Power Company completed two of the 28,000 h.-p. units from the Great Falls plant on the Winnipeg River and put them into operation. This amount was largely anticipated and plans prepared for installing the third unit. This Company retailed its power to consumers through the Winnipeg Electric Railway company, which has 35,000 h.-p. of its own generated at Pinawa.

The Winnipeg City Hydro Company added to its capacity during the year, with another unit of 6,900 h.-p. This brought the total power in use up to 67,100 for this Company. The peak load registered in 1923 was 53,500 h.-p.

The cheap power available in large and small quantities had steadily added to the industrial interests and tended to increase the manufacturing output of the City year by year. Federal returns issued in 1923 showed the output of manufactures in Manitoba for 1920 to have been valued at $153,020,109, of which Winnipeg, the 4th city in manufactures in Canada, was credited with $133,-124,442. Other Western cities showed a growth of industry. Calgary was credited by the same authority with output in 1920 of $37,-124,562; Edmonton with $31,939,693; and Regina with $20,880,332.

Rural Credits and Farm Loans. The Commission of Enquiry into the administration of Rural Credit Societies in Manitoba reported to the Government, registering serious critical conclusions. The Commission consisted of Professor W. T. Jackman of the University of Toronto and F. J. Collyer, a livestock man of this Province. In this connection *The Grain Growers' Guide* (Feb. 21), declared the principle of Rural Credits had been submitted to extreme violence in the house of its friends; the Report was termed "one of the saddest documents we have read in many a day." Of the 3,542 borrowers, *The Guide* stated 259 were local Directors who passed upon the loans, the average loan being $846, the average loan to Directors being $1,643. "It will require years to straighten out the blunders made in the operation of the Rural Credit Societies, and the losses to the Province will be heavy." Proceeding, *The Guide* added: "The principle, however, is sound and should not be condemned because of the errors in administration."

The Commissioners declared "the real problem of Rural Credits is to devise some system whereby sufficient maturity can be furnished for productive agricultural purposes on the primary basis of safety, and continue. Your Commission believes that the Credit problem of the farmer can best be met by the development of existing agencies to Agricultural purposes rather than by establishing independent machinery." Farther on the Report read: "If, as a matter of policy, the chartered banks are opposed to the progressive extension of their facilities along the lines which experience and investigation have found to be necessary, we cannot escape the conclusion that independent credit machinery sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs of agriculture, should be perfected. . . . In that event we would recommend the consolidation of the three

financial departments of the Government---the Provincial Savings office, the Manitoba Farm Loans' Association and the Rural Credits Department—on an independent basis, under a single non-political board, one of whose members should be thoroughly informed on approved banking practise."

The 6th Annual Report of the Manitoba Farm Loan Board, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1923, stated that the year had not been one of great activity in loaning, as the policy of the Board in most instances had been to restrict lending to borrowers desirous of improving their farms but not for the purpose of transferring other obligations or acquiring more land. During the year 1,156 applications for loans had been received, of which 819 were inspected and passed upon; 597 for $1,339,250 being accepted and 222 for $632,000 being declined. The sum of $722,900 was paid out in 367 loans, an average of $1,970 per loan, as compared with 691 loans for $1,901,-850 for the previous nine months, an average of $2,750 during 1923. 28 loans were paid off in full, or partially discharged. The Balance Sheet showed a net Profit of $47,242 as compared with $40,553 for the previous nine months. The statement showed investments as follows:

Bearing 6% Interest	$4,783,492.72
Bearing 7% Interest	3,709,371.33
	$8,492,864.05

Provincial Incidents during 1923. The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Bar Association was held at the Fort Garry Hotel Feb. 6, 1923, and was largely attended. The chief speaker at the annual dinner was Hon. Mr. Justice Mackenzie of the Court of Kings Bench for Saskatchewan, who gave a masterly address on 'Cross Examining." Sir James Aikins, the first President, also spoke. The President, T. A. Hunt, K.C., presided at all Sessions, and was re-elected unanimously. The Council consisted of representatives elected from the various Judicial Districts. The following constituted the Council for the ensuing year: Honorary President: Hon. Chief Justice Perdue; Past Presidents: His Honour Sir James Aikins, K.C., Isaac Campbell, K.C., and E. Anderson, K.C., Winnipeg; President: T. A. Hunt, K.C., Winnipeg, and the following members: H. A. Robson, K.C., Edwin Loftus, K.C., R. F. McWilliams, K.C., H. P. Grundy, J. K. Sparling, S. J. Rothwell, K.C., H. J. Riley, E. T. Leech, C. H. Locke, R. D. Guy, P. J. Montague, Travers Sweatman, K.C., J. T. Thorson, R. B. Graham, K.C., A. C. Ferguson, H. A. Bergman, K.C., of Winnipeg; H. E. Robinson, Carman; H. E. Henderson, K.C., A. G. Buckingham, Brandon; George T. Armstrong, K.C., Manitou; J. H. Black, Morden; F. G. Taylor, K.C., E. G. Porter, Portage la Prairie; C. L. St. John, R. Harrison, Minnedosa; J. L. Bowman, E. N. McGirr, Dauphin.

At the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange (Sept. 12) James A. Richardson, President of the James Richardson and Sons, Kingston, Ont., was elected President; the other officers elected for the ensuing year were: Vice-Presidents, C. C. Fields, J. C. Gage; Council, F. J. Anderson, W. R. Bawlf, J. E. Botterell, N. J. Breen,

R. T. Evans, A. K. Godfrey, C. H. Leaman, D. C. MacLachlan, W. A. Murphy, A. Thomson, C. Tilt, and A. P. White; Committee of Arbitration, F. J. Anderson, R. T. Evans, J. C. Gage, A. K. Godfrey, J. R. Murray, T. C. Thompson, C. Tilt; Committee of Appeals, S. P. Clark, A. Kelly, David Horn, F. O. Fowler, John Fleming, G. V. Hastings, W. H. McWilliams.

Hon. E. J. McMurray, M.P. for North Winnipeg, having been taken into the Dominion Government as Solicitor-General, was re-elected at the ensuing bye-election (Oct. 24) by a plurality of 2,806, the vote being: McMurray, 5,649; Heaps (Ind.-Lab.) 2,843; Gigejczuk, 201; Martin, 39. On Oct. 24 a world's record for handling grain was made at Winnipeg when 1,776 loaded cars went forward in 24 hours. The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was the Chief Speaker at a Dinner given at the Fort Garry Hotel on Nov. 5, at which the Hon. E. J. McMurray was the guest of honour. Ex-Premier Norris also spoke. S. J. Farmer was re-elected Mayor of Winnipeg on Nov. 24 by a vote of 20,189 against his opponent, Hon. Robert Jacob. Border raids and bandit activity led to the reorganization of the Provincial Police and Harry J. Martin was appointed Commissioner for the Province.

The Annual Meeting of the United Grain Growers, Limited, showed net profits for the year, of $532,171, which amounted to a little over 12¾ per cent. on the paid-up Capital and surplus of the Company, that the operations of both branches of their export business resulted in a loss in each for the year; and that the farm machinery department of the Company's business was discontinued. There was a slight loss on the publication of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, but the profits of the Public Press met this deficit. The Capital Assets of the Company were placed at $5,416,000, against which depreciation of $1,450,000 or in excess of 25 per cent. was put. The Capital Liabilities were reported at $1,674,140 and paid-up Capital Stock $2,821,305. The sum of $209,729 was carried forward to Profit and Loss. The prospects for 1923-24 being favourable, the Report went on to state: "If the Company's business proves reasonably successful in the year we are now in, we should be able, in addition to paying our dividend, to place a substantial amount to the credit of our general reserve." This account stood at $1,200,834 Aug. 31, 1922. The Report recounted how the Directors had given support to the Alberta Wheat Pool in its early stages when help was needed.

Financial Conditions; Budget of Hon. F. M. Black. When the Provincial Treasurer presented his Budget to the House he showed an inherited Deficit amounting to $1,911,651, to be taken care of by a funded loan. An estimated Deficit on the current year of $1,151,090; new taxes and increased taxation estimated to give a revenue of $524,500; and an Income tax for next year on this year's Income, estimated to yield $1,000,000 were the outstanding features of Hon. F. M. Black's first Budget speech. Expenditure for the coming year was estimated at $11,224,134 and Revenue at $10,073,043. The Provincial Treasurer dealt with

the period of prosperity based on borrowing preceding the War and with that arising out of War expenditure and inflation. The period of disillusionment had now arrived, he said, and the country had to settle down and pay. Agriculture in Manitoba had had a good year in 1922, the value of the Crop so far disposed, amounting in the aggregate, to $104,830,000 and was expected to reach $125,000,000 as against $133,989,900 for 1920 and $72,135,500 last year. "The fundamental difficulty which has existed all through the past year," he said, "is the disparity between the price of farm products and all raw materials, on the one hand, and the price of manufactured goods on the other. In other words, the prices of what the farmer must buy have not fallen to correspond with the prices of what he has to sell." Dealing with the public utilities of the Province, Mr. Black stated that the Telephone system showed a Surplus of $32,273 in operation, as against a deficit in the previous year of $538,438. The Farms Loans' Association showed an accumulated Surplus of $126,702, after repayment of the organization loan of $10,000 to the Government. The amount of arrears of interest and principal, at Aug. 31, 1922, was $469,133, "but this, it is expected, will be substantially reduced as later returns from the Crop become available." Loans through Rural Credit Societies, at Nov. 30, amounted to $2,557,000. Liquidation of loans through this organization, he said, "has not been altogether satisfactory" owing to prevailing economic conditions. Amendment to the existing Act to "enable the societies to function in the most helpful and efficient manner," would be introduced. The Provincial Savings Office had had a successful year Mr. Black stated, which "far exceeded expectations." At Aug. 31, its deposits amounted to $3,334,013, an increase during the year of $988,614 and the net profits of the Bank for the period were $18,742. The Manitoba Power Commission showed an operating loss, at Nov. 30, of $43,547, and the total operating deficit amounted to $223,942. The total Debenture Debt of the Province, as at Aug. 31, 1922, was $66,331,121 of which $32,789,234 was revenue-bearing. Capital Assets of the Province totalled $84,953,347 and the Liabilities, $68,671,121 leaving a surplus of Capital Assets over Liabilities of $16,282,226. Debentures issued since Nov. 30, 1921, amounted to $6,879,000 and of these $2,445,000 were for refunding purposes. $1,500,000 for the Farm Loans Association, and $2,934,000 for Good Roads, Telephones and other Capital purposes.

Coming to Revenue and Expenditure Mr. Black stated that the Expenditure for the nine months previous, which was estimated at $8,948,119 was, in fact, $8,494,322, or $453,797 less, and the Revenue, which was estimated at $8,733,131, was actually $7,148,140, a Deficit of $1,584,991. The actual Deficit for the period was $1,346,182 to which has to be added the existing Deficit at Nov. 30, 1921, of $565,468 making a total Deficit at the close of the last fiscal period of $1,911,650. The Treasurer submitted a statement showing the Deficits and Surpluses from the years 1915-1922, and gave as the reason for increasing Deficits: interest on increasing

Capital Expenditures, grants for various helpful purposes, Hospitals, Education, Mothers' Allowance, failure of revenue to keep up with expenditure and lack of new taxation.

The Expenditure in the Department of Education, he stated, had increased 65·78 per cent. over that of 1917; in the Department of Public Works, 70·54 per cent.; and in the Department of Agriculture, 56 per cent. Debenture interest had increased 135 per cent. In the same period revenue from all sources increased 37·46 per cent. "Much has been said," continued Mr. Black, "and a considerable amount written about the burden of taxation now pressing upon the people of the Province of Manitoba. Investigation, however, shows that the responsibility for this condition of affairs rests upon the taxpayers in cities, towns, villages and municipalities, rather than upon the Provincial Government." The total amount paid in taxes to the Provincial Government, in 1921, was $4,664,123 and, in the nine months ending Aug. 31, 1922, $3,147,334 and, for every dollar so contributed to the Treasury in 1921, $1.30 was returned to the people in expenditures and, in 1922 for every dollar received $1.50 was returned. In 1921 the Municipal taxation per head of the population was $19.82 and, in 1922 it was $33.67. In ten years the taxes increased 116 per cent. and the debentures indebtedness, 83 per cent. In the last eight years pupils in schools increased 46 per cent. and the taxation for Education 199 per cent. while Government grants increased 171 per cent. In 1922, taxation for school purposes was 43 per cent. of the tax levy. "There is urgent need," continued Mr. Black, "for each municipality in Manitoba to give good heed to its methods. The future can only be faced with confidence if drastic measures of economy are applied." The Government, Mr. Black said, had assumed office with definite views on the pressing need for economy. It had earnestly striven to reduce expenditures without diminishing efficiency, and this policy would be faithfully pursued. Nevertheless, in the operation of the Government there was a point beyond which reduction in expenditure could not be made without detriment to efficiency.

For the coming year, Mr. Black said, the Government faced a Deficit of $1,151,090, and consequently "the Government regrets that it cannot, at this Session, introduce any legislation to reduce existing taxation. What it may be able to do at the next Session will depend on the study which will be devoted to the whole question during the approaching months and also upon the outcome of the expected taxation conference at Ottawa." An Income Tax Bill would be introduced to apply to incomes earned during 1923, the tax to be payable in 1924. The new and increased taxes would, it was estimated, give an annual Revenue of $1,000,000, a moderate Income tax, approximately, $1,000,000, and the revenues thus augmented, with economies to be effected, would, it was hoped, provide for the extinction of the Deficit of $1,151,090 and permit of continued balancing of Revenue and Expenditure. Necessary Capital Expenditure for the year was estimated at $1,500,000 made up as follows: Selkirk Hospital, $424,000; Brandon Hospital, $534,000;

Schools for the Deaf, $92,000; Provincial Buildings, $50,000; Parliament Buildings $50,000; Good Roads $350,000. These were undertakings under way when the Government took office and the amounts were required to complete them.

The Winnipeg *Tribune* said (Feb. 20), in commenting on the Budget, that "it was profoundly disappointing," and that "Mr. Black, like Mr. Brown, attempts to solve the financial problems of the Province with an expedient rather than a policy; taxes and more taxes—that is his formula, as it was the formula of his predecessor." *The Tribune* said further:

> Mr. Black has contrived super-taxes which will produce for the next fiscal year some $2,000,000. Of that sum a little more than one half will be employed to meet the estimated Deficit, leaving from half a million to a million dollars a year for the Government to play with. . . . This Surplus, we are told, is to be partly used in providing a sinking fund for the Government's debenture debt. Where the balance is to go we can only surmise from Mr. Black's disquieting intimation that new demands are being made upon the public Treasury. A sinking fund is an essential condition of sound borrowing. Manitoba, however, has never provided a sinking fund and why, in the name of reason, should a beginning be made when the Province is at the low water mark of its financial strength?

Another comment, coming from the Winnipeg *Free Press* said (Feb. 21):

> The Provincial Treasurer is to be commended for his courage and his frankness. There are things about the statement which, judged by the old standards, are not politic; but, in their present mood, the people want to know the facts. The Government is doubtless aware that the Budget puts up a large target for Opposition attack. The Liberals will say that it justifies Mr. Brown's taxation scheme of last year, which was the occasion of the defeat of the Norris Government; the Conservatives may be counted upon to denounce the Bracken Government as a mere imitator of the preceding Government in the matter of spending money and imposing taxation.

The First Session of the Manitoba Legislature in 1923.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening (Jan. 18) of the first Session of the Seventeenth Legislature, which was destined to last 107 days and so to go on record as the longest Session in the history of Manitoba, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Aikins, referred to this, the first visit of Lord Byng of Vimy to Manitoba since becoming Governor-General; mentioned the depressed prices of the products of Agricultural industry and the high costs of production which burdened that industry; noted the severe necessity which compelled rigorous retrenchment and economy in public expenditures; touched on unemployment, foreshadowed Wheat Board legislation; and noticed Resolutions in favour of completing the Hudson Bay Railway, without delay, and a Resolution in regard to Lake Freight Rates. The claim of the Province to the control of the natural resources within the Provincial boundaries was given due mention and a Commission to investigate and report upon the whole public Educational system of the Province was promised. Hon. P. A. Talbot, member for La Verandrye, was unanimously chosen Speaker. Of the total of 55 mem-

bers, 27 were new to the Legislature, including all the Ministers, except Hon. W. R. Clubb, the Minister of Public Works, who had been a private member in the preceding Legislature. "The Government's position," said the Winnipeg *Free Press* (Jan. 22), "with a following numbering only half the House, is by no means an enviable one. . . . There need be no doubt as to the reason for the existence of the Government; it represents the public demand for economy, for an attempt to bring expenditure somewhere near income without heavy increases in taxation. A public demand for economy is usually a demand at large; for any specific application of economy, involving the cutting down of services and withdrawal of expenditures there is likely to be more criticism than approval. The Government is, therefore, in danger of being damned if it does and also of being damned if it doesn't."

With the ex-Premier, Hon. T. C. Norris, as leader of the Liberal group of 7, Major Fawcett G. Taylor, K.C., as leader of the Conservative group of 6, F. J. Dixon as leader of the Labour group of 6, including 2 Labour-Socialists and 1 Socialist, and with 8 Independents, the balance of debating ability as of experience in active politics and in the Legislature was decidedly against the Government and its supporters. The Session, as noted already, turned out to be not only the longest in Manitoba's history but it went on record also for the longest continuous sitting of any Manitoba Legislature. On Mch. 22, a prolonged debate took place over a Resolution, proposed by W. H. Spinks (Ind.), that the membership of the House should be reduced to 40, to which several amendments were proposed. The Speaker ruled that there could be no debate on Attorney-General Craig's motion,—that the question be put— and all the amendments (one of which moved by John Queen (Lab.) and supported by the Labour group was for a redistribution of the Provincial constituencies, on the basis of representation, according to population), and the Spinks Resolution were then voted down; whereupon C. A. Tanner (Lab.) moved the adjournment "for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to a matter of importance—the matter of freedom of speech." A "filibuster" by the Labour members ensued, which beginning in the afternoon, continued until the following forenoon, when John Queen (Lab.) who was in possession of the floor, yielded place to Mr. Dixon, who had risen to a question of privilege in regard to an error in a newspaper. When Mr. Dixon ended, Mr. Queen attempted to continue speaking, but the Speaker ruled that he had ended his speech in the debate and could not speak again, and so the "filibuster" ended.

The Wheat Board Bill having been announced in the Speech from the Throne, the Speaker ruled (Apr. 5) that Mr. Tanner's motion for leave to introduce a Wheat Board Bill was inadmissible—a private member could not bring in such a measure. A week later Premier Bracken introduced the Wheat Board Bill, which met with intense opposition and criticism which came not only from the Opposition but, also, from the Government side of the House.

In the division (Apr. 27) by which the Wheat Board Bill was thrown out by a vote of 24 to 21, two of the Ministers, namely, Premier Bracken and the Provincial Secretary (Hon. D. S. McLeod), voted for the Bill, three voted against it, namely, the Attorney-General, the Provincial Treasurer (Hon. F. M. Black), the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Neil Cameron), and the Minister of Public Works (Hon. W. R. Clubb) was paired against it. Three supporters of the Government (Messrs. Griffiths, Short and McKinnell) voted against the Bill. On the Opposition side of the House three members Messrs. Hamelin, (Ind.) and Tanner and Bayley (Lab.) voted for it. Messrs. Dixon and Ivens, of the Labour group, were not recorded in the division. The Liberals and the Conservatives and all the Independents except Mr. Hamelin, voted against it. The Winnipeg *Free Press* said on the following morning (Apr. 28) that "the vote probably reflects public opinion throughout the Province." *The Grain Growers' Guide* said (May 2): "There was considerable feeling amongst the farmer members after the taking of the vote, and it is beyond doubt that they felt keenly the rejection of the measure." The Winnipeg *Tribune* said (May 5):

> Mr. Bracken is charged with many political crimes. The Edmonton *Journal* accuses him of breaking faith with the Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Saskatoon *Star* accuses him of discrediting the Progressive party and the Farmers' Movement generally. The Regina *Leader* accuses the farmers of political insincerity. The Edmonton *Bulletin* charges that the Bracken Government played its supporters false. The truth is that Mr. Bracken was forced into an invidious position by politicians more experienced and skilful than himself. . . . No one comes out of the Wheat Board mess with much credit, but Mr. Bracken has, more than most of the politicians, mixed in it.

Before the close of the Session the Conservative Leader, Mr. Taylor, moved an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, which, after quoting the paragraph about the Wheat Board Bill in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, set forth the fact that Mr. Tanner, on Apr. 5, had endeavoured to introduce the Bill but had been ruled out as a private member, and set forth further that, on the division on the Bill introduced later by Premier Bracken, three of the Ministers had voted against it. The House rejected Mr. Taylor's motion by a vote of 31 to 7.

During the Session no less than 191 Bills were introduced, of which 112 public Bills and 16 private Bills became Statutes and 63 were withdrawn, given the six months' hoist, or otherwise came to nothing. A great deal of time was obsorbed in debating Resolutions, of which 34 were introduced, including Government Resolutions in regard to negotiations with the Federal Government with a view to securing for the Province the natural resources within the Provincial boundaries; in regard to the importance of the Hudson Bay Railway as soon as possible; for the discontinuance of the Grand Jury system in Manitoba; for the reduction of the Sessional indemnities of the members of the Legislature from $1,800 to $1,500; and asking the Dominion Government at the present Session of Parliament to take power to suspend the Dominion coast-

ing regulations and "to take all further necessary steps to secure fair and equitable Lake Freight rates." These Resolutions were all adopted.

On presenting the Budget the Hon. F. M. Black disclosed a Deficit of $1,346,182 for the nine months ending Aug. 31, 1922, the Fiscal year covered by the Budget being one of only nine months on account of the change which had been made by the previous Government, in order to have the Province's Fiscal year end on Aug. 31, instead of Dec. 31st. "To that figure," said Mr. Black "has to be added the existing Deficit at Nov. 30, 1921 of $565,468, making a total Deficit at the close of the last Fiscal period of $1,911,650.

The debating strength on the Opposition side of the House was much in evidence in the prolonged debating over the Budget. John T. Haig (Con.) in a speech set forth ways and means of cutting down the Budget total of proposed Expenditures, amounting to $11,200,000, by $1,300,000, and converting the estimated Deficit into a Surplus. Amongst the savings he suggested were: $15,000 by the elimination of the Members' mileage; a cut of $100,000 on the $450,000 for Mothers' Allowances; a saving of $100,000 on the costs of Higher Education; the closing of the new School for the Deaf by which $50,000 would be saved; and the amalgamation of the University and the Agricultural College, which would effect a saving of $300,000; a saving of $135,000 in the expenditure for Provincial police, which had reached $225,000 a year; and of $150,000 in the cost of the Administration of justice; the abolition of the Civil Service Commissioner's office, and many other items. Mr. Haig's Resolution expressing regret that the proposals of the Provincial Treasurer indicated increase and not reduction of general taxation and did not provide for the repeal of the Municipal Levy for the purposes of Government revenue, was rejected by a vote of 34 to 8.

Sanford Evans (Con.) took a leading part as an Opposition financial critic during the Session; the Conservative group was under the able leadership of Major F. G. Taylor, showed itself vigorous in its debating power, and was increased from 6 to 7 by the announcement, halfway through the Session, of J. Bernier that he had ceased to be an Independent and was now a Conservative again. The Liberal group was seriously handicapped by the illness of its leader, ex-Premier Norris, which kept him out of the Legislature from the third week in February until the closing day (May 5) when he was in his place again. The Labour group (which included S. J. Farmer, Mayor of Winnipeg) was believed by many, at the beginning of the Session, to be likely to come to a working agreement with the Party in power; its members moved rather in the opposite direction as the Session wore on, week after week and month after month; proving that their group was by no means that least gifted with debating strength. The Government and its supporters, numbering 27 members in all, faced 27 members to the left of Mr. Speaker but, though the House was thus evenly divided, the Government was never in danger. The Opposition groups and the Independents did not form a combination against the Government;

as no one in the Legislature desired an election in the near future. The private members behind the Ministers supported the Government solidly on every occasion when matters of policy were at all in question. Some criticism of the Government was heard on its throwing a question open for the House to deal with it as it pleased when the former judged that it was not essential that a firm Government stand should be taken, a vote against which would be a vote of want of confidence in the Government; it was said that this was subversive of the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility. At any rate, the Government at the end of the Session was unquestionably as strong as at the beginning. The Ministers had had to shoulder almost all the work of carrying on in the House; they had remarkably little help from their supporters, who, to make up for their lack of debating power, were the most assiduous of all the groups in their attendance.

Legislation of the First Session. Amongst the notable legislation of the Session was an amendment to the Municipal Act, giving municipalities the power to hold persons owning property responsible for tax arrears after selling said property. The Moratorium Act, which was placed on the Statute Book at the beginning of the War, being regarded as holding back many property deals, was amended by a Bill introduced by the Attorney-General enabling creditors to collect interest and 10 per cent. of the principal at the end of 1923, 15 per cent. the following year, 25 per cent. in 1925, and the remainder in 1926. Private members' resolutions and bills principally took up the time of the House; the Government legislation consisted largely of bills made necessary by the policies laid down in the Budget speech. Much time was given to debating the many questions which were raised in connection with the petition of the Moderation League for a referendum on the proposed Bill to provide for Government Control and Sale of Liquors and the petition of the Beer and Wine League for a referendum on the proposed Beer and Wine Bill. It was decided, finally, that the referendum petitioned for by the Moderation League should be on June 22, and the referendum petitioned for by the Beer and Wine League should be on July 11, and that, if the results required a special Session of the Legislature for the enactment of either of the measures petitioned for, or both, a special session should be held after the results were declared.

A Bill introduced by Sanford Evans for the repeal of the Initiative and Referendum Act, which had been placed on the Statute Book during the time of the Norris Government and still stood there, though it had been declared *ultra vires* by the Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, was given the six months' hoist on motion of W. Ivens (Lab.) The Norris Government had announced that, though the Act was unconstitutional, and therefore not mandatory, they would nevertheless hold themselves bound by it as a matter of policy. Before the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Ivens, Attorney-General Craig announced that during the recess the Act would be re-drafted,

with a view to making it constitutional and the re-drafted measure introduced at the succeeding session.

A Resolution moved by S. J. Farmer (Lab.) setting forth the fact that there was distress in Manitoba through the amount of unemployment, which was greater than that existing in normal conditions, and that many returned soldiers were amongst the unemployed, and proposing that the Federal Government be asked to assume a portion of the cost of providing the necessary relief, on a basis similar to that arranged last Winter, was passed unanimously. Hon. Mr. Craig, speaking for the Government, said that whatever the Federal Government did, the Provincial administration would do its full share. Two Bills introduced by J. Queen (Lab.), one to make peaceful picketing lawful in strikes and the other to increase the garnishment exemptions, were thrown out in the division on which the former was rejected the vote was 32 to 19, four of the Ministers, Messrs. Bracken, Craig, Black and McLeod voting for the Bill and two, Messrs. Clubb and Cameron, voting against it. In reply to a question, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Clubb, stated that the Government had not decided upon its policy in regard to the Provincial Hydro-Electric system, whether to dispose of it or continue it as a Government undertaking.

Of the many question debated at great length, one taking up a notable length of time was the question of Sunday trains from Winnipeg to the beach resorts. Mr. Queen's Bill, illegalizing the running of such trains, was passed; the Attorney-General announced that the question of its being *ultra vires* of the Legislature to enact it would be referred to the courts. Despite strong demands by the Labour members that the provision for Mothers' Allowances should be at least $490,000, the figure proposed by the Government, $450,000, was decided upon. The Provincial Treasurer stated that in only one State to the South, namely Massachusetts, known as a wealthy commonwealth, was as much public money devoted to this purpose; in 1922 there were 606 families under the care of the Mothers' Allowance Commission in Manitoba and the average expenditure per family (including administration costs) was $767. A Resolution was introduced by F. J. Dixon, the Labour leader, in favour of legislation to provide a land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence on the selling price of land—owners of idle areas to be obliged to fyle a selling price, which would be the assessable value for purposes of taxation. It was rejected by a vote of 34 to 19. The Bill introduced by R. G. Willis (Con.) for the repeal of the Supplementary Revenue Act, was supported by Mr. Evans who declared that the principle of that Act, by which the Government imposed on the municipalities the task of collecting Government revenue, was but one instance of the indirect taxation in Manitoba to an extent entirely unwarranted. It was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12.

The contract made between the Roblin Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway company in February, 1901, by which, in consideration of the Provincial guarantee of that

Company's bonds, certain limits were fixed until 1930 for the freight and passenger rates, to which the C.P.R. also agreed by contract with the Province, was brought before the House by the Conservative leader, who moved a Resolution declaring that this contract had been wrongfully over-ridden in 1917 and in 1920 by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; that the late Government of the Province had failed to protect the interests of the people of Manitoba in that respect; and that the present Government should take the necessary steps to enforce that contract and restore the railway rates which would thereby be secured. Robert Jacob, who had been Attorney-General during the closing months of the Norris Government and was acting leader of the Liberal group in the absence of Mr. Norris, through illness, defended the course of that administration, and moved an Amendment that the Attorney-General be directed to take the matter to the courts. Attorney-General Craig objected to both Resolution and Amendment. He pointed out that Manitoba had appealed twice, once to the Supreme Court, where the enlistment by the Federal Government of the War Measures Act to back up the action of the Railway Commissioners put the appeal out of court, and once to the Governor-General-in-Council, where it had been held that the Federal Act of 1903 establishing the Board of Railway Commissioners over-rode the Provincial Legislation. Mr. Craig held that the Province was entitled to relief, either by way of compensation, or by Federal legislation to restore the contract made in 1901 and, in the last resort, should negotiations fail, recourse could be had to the courts. To his mind, the restoration of the rates was the weakest of the claims put forth. He promised that the whole matter would have the best attention of the Government. After further debate, both Amendment and Resolution went by the Board, the vote for the Resolution being 10, and against it, 31.

Explaining the purpose of the Commission on Education, which the Government was given authority to appoint, Premier Bracken said that the question was how was the Province to get the best value for the money spent on Education, which had increased from $321,000 in 1900 to nearly $2,000,000. The Rural Credits system was debated at length. Premier Bracken stating that the Report made by Professor W. T. Jackman and F. J. Collyer, whom the Government had appointed to investigate the workings of the system would be taken into consideration in continuing the administration of the Rural Credits branch. It was impossible to say what the losses already incurred amounted to; but the Rural Credits would be continued, loans would be curtailed to some extent, the system would be made self-sustaining, borrowers being required to meet the entire cost of their loans. In reviewing the Session, he said that the estimated Expenditure was $214,000 less than the Estimates of the year before. In the first three months the Bracken Government were in office, economies had been effected in four departments, amounting to $300,000. The Session was prorogued May 5. Before the close, a Committee, with the Speaker as Chair-

man, was appointed to revise the rules of procedure. That the Government was of the opinion that the Session had furnished abundant reasons for the provision of closure in the rules was a matter not left in doubt. Before the Session closed the Succession Duties Act was amended, bringing the Succession duties on estates up to $25,000 greater as they approached that figure; at $25,000 the rate was raised from one per cent. to 2 per cent. Above that amount some slight increases were made.

The United Farmers of Manitoba. More than 500 delegates, representing 475 Locals, with a membership of 15,071, assembled at Brandon (Jan. 9-12) for the 20th Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba. This was only 50 per cent. of the full attendance of all delegates the Locals were entitled to send and, though not large, the Convention lacked nothing in enthusiasm and attention to business. Notable in the discussions was the shifting of warmth from political to economic affairs. Keen interest was manifested in the discussion of the questions of marketing farm produce, the Wheat Board, co-operative dairying and the co-operative handling of live-stock from producer to consumer. Support for the Wheat Board was not given to the exclusion of co-operative action; the Convention went on record specifically for the working out of a co-operative marketing plan as the only permanent solution of the marketing question.* Co-operative dairying received unanimous support, and the plan put forward by C. Rice-Jones, General Manager of the U.G.G., for putting the entire handling of livestock upon a co-operative basis was enthusiastically endorsed, with a recommendation that the system be brought into operation without delay.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba held their Convention during the same four days; the first day was a joint Convention of both bodies. Colin H. Burnell, President of the U.F.M., in his Annual Address, declared that, though Canada was one of the best wheat-producing countries in the world in 1923, there were more farmers in Canada in financial difficulties than at any previous time. He said:

> Many farmers who started farming during the last few years, buying high-priced land and equipment are left stranded high and dry by the big drop in the purchasing power of farm produce. The farmer who, on Nov. 1, 1919, went to pay a One-Hundred-dollar obligation, required 38 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat. On Nov. 1, 1922, he would require 95 bushels to pay $100. If he paid it with oats he required 117 bushels 2 C.W. in 1919, and 218 bushels in 1922; 67 bushels of barley in 1919, and 190 bushels in 1922. If he was a mixed farmer he could have met his one hundred-dollar obligation by selling a 952 pound best butcher steer, four years ago; this last November his steer would have to weigh 1,818 pounds. If he sold hogs, 654 pounds of selects would pay the bill in 1919, but it would take 1,025 pounds to do the trick in 1922. In other words, one dollar's worth of the various farm products, on Nov. 1, 1922, were worth four years previous as follows: Wheat, $2.50; oats, $1.94; barley, $2.85; cattle, $1.90 and hogs, $1.56.

He spoke strongly for the reduction of the Tariff, Transportation

*NOTE.—For further details in regard to the Wheat Marketing Questions, see pages 677-84.

and other burdens on Agricultural industry. In regard to political organization, he said:

> We must be careful lest we come to regard our political activities as the main function of our association and politics as the panacea of all our ills. . . . We must still retain our present methods of raising campaign funds and constituency automony as to nominations, keeping the political organization under the control of the locals and not under the control of our representatives. Our whole endeavour should be to keep our representatives in Parliament as legislators and not make them into politicians. To this end we must keep our locals functioning properly, as meeting places where public questions will be discussed and public opinion formed. . . . If we keep our locals functioning properly, we have an organization vastly superior to that of the old party system which was only heard of at election time. We have the strongest kind of backing for our representatives and one with which to return them as long as they continue to give service and one with which to replace them when they fail.

Mrs. J. Elliott, President of the U.F.W.M., presented the Report on the rural survey of the farm homes which the U.F.W.M. as an organization had attempted to make. The objective had been 1,000 homes but, owing to the difficulty of getting the forms filled and returned the Report covered only 307 homes. The Report said: "We find some farm homes as far as 20 miles from a doctor and 120 miles from a hospital, two, 90 miles, eighteen, 80 miles, seventeen, 50 miles and sixty-four, between 20 and 50 miles, leaving practically two-thirds within a 20-mile radius." Twenty-five per cent. of the homes reported power; 25 per cent. of the women did outside chores, while half did all or part of the milking; 45 per cent. looked after gardens, poultry and chores in general. Only 35 per cent. of the farm women stated that they took a holiday. Eighty per cent. of the farms reported have cars and yet only 23 per cent. of the women can drive a car."

The Report of the Secretary of the U.F.M., W. R. Wood, showed that the paid membership, which had fallen to 11,402 at the close of 1921, was now at 15,701. The increase was largely due to the political movement. There was a gain of 21 new Locals during 1922. A total saving of $10,182 was reported from 33 Locals, as the result of their co-operative buying. The Secretary of the U.F.W.M., Miss Mabel E. Finch, reported an active membership of 2,151 in the women's Sections and the mixed Locals.

Amongst those who addressed the Convention were: Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways; Hon. T. A. Crerar; Hon. John Bracken; R. A. Hoey, M.P.; J. A. Campbell, the Manitoba Government's Commissioner for Northern Manitoba, who spoke in favour of the completion of the H. B. Railway; and Robert Forke the Leader of the Progressive Party, in Parliament, who spoke of the need of "broadening out," and said there should be devised some method of "bringing together all those who approve of the policies of the Progressive party." The following Resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

> 1. That, at the next Session of Parliament, our coasting laws be amended as to place beyond doubt the power of the Government to suspend the Coasting regulations whenever the national interest demands it and to impose the duty on the Government to act in such cases.

2. That we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, desire to place on record our cordial appreciation of the work done by the Progressive members, during the last Session of the House, as having given effective representation to the people, particularly in the matter of reduction of Freight Rates, and we look forward with confidence to achievements yet to be won by them for our cause.

3, That we reiterate our objection to an amalgamation of the Progressives with any political party, believing the best interests of the country will be better served by an independent course, supporting all good measures regardless of the source from which they emanate.

4. That we demand, at the next Session of Parliament, our coastal laws be so amended as to permit the freest possible competition in lake transportation; and also, that the Government appoint a body or enlarge the powers of some existing body, with a view to establishing a degree of control over the fixing of lake rates.

5. That, whereas, the sum of $40,000 has been set aside for an enquiry into the whole of the grain trade, therefore be it resolved that this Convention places itself on record as demanding that such enquiry be undertaken forthwith.

6. That, whilst endorsing the Federal immigration policy, the Government of Canada be urged to devote its best energies to the betterment of agricultural conditions as a first step to the successful carrying-out of this policy.

7. That the greatest pressure be brought to bear on the present government to complete the H. B. Railway project. We would urge the Provincial governments of the three Western Provinces to co-operate and jointly complete this route.

8. That this Convention ask the Dominion Government to establish a Canadian national bank, to be operated in competition with the established banks and to possess all the powers enjoyed by the chartered banks under the Canadian Bank Act.

9. That the Convention urge that the teaching of the harmful effects of alcohol and tobacco receive greater emphasis in all elementary schools.

Resolutions were passed in favour of standard grades being established for gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricants, and asking that the daily newspapers publish the Liverpool Grain quotations.

Approval of the existing temperance legislation of Manitoba, belief that it had promoted sobriety, thrift and industry in spite of opposition and deliberate violation of the law, objection the use of intoxicating liquors for beverge purposes, and a pledge to whole-hearted support of the temperance cause in the coming Referendum, were expressed in a Resolution coming from a number of locals. It was adopted without discussion.

The U.F.M. board for 1923 was elected with J. W. Scallion, as Hon. President, Colin H. Burnell, as President, D. G. McKenzie as Vice-President, and W. R. Wood, as Secretary, being chosen again, and with them nine district representatives. Mrs. Elliott was re-elected President of the U.F.W.M., Mrs. Gee as Vice-President, and Miss Mabel E. Finch as Secretary.

The Liquor Question in Manitoba: The Referendum.

After ample discussion, in which for convenience sake the terms "wet" and "dry" were used, though the question was not a definite issue between the old-time sale of liquor and Prohibition, the Referendum vote on the Moderation League's Bill was taken on June 22. An outstanding incident in the campaigning which preceded the voting was the Speech made by Premier Bracken at a public meeting (June 14) in Winnipeg under the auspices of the Winnipeg Prohibition Campaign

Committee. "I am not here as a member of the Prohibition Committee," Mr. Bracken said. "It is not my privilege to be a member of that Committee. Nor am I here in my public capacity as Premier of Manitoba. I am here simply as a private citizen, anxious as all of you are to vote intelligently on this measure when it comes before us and anxious, as I hope most of you are, that the the present Manitoba Temperance Act will be maintained." Speaking for the Government, he said that if the verdict of the people was for the Moderation League's proposed system of Government control and sale of liquors, the Government would carry out faithfully the will of the people as so expressed.

The total vote throughout the Province in favour of the Moderation League's Bill was 107,609, and the total vote against it was 68,879, the majority in its favour being thus 38,730. In Winnipeg the vote was 45,954 for and 20,093 against. The *Manitoba Free Press* said on the morning after the vote:

> There will be general agreement that yesterday's Referendum was necessary. This was the more desirable because there was a cloud, so to speak, on the title of the Manitoba Temperance Act. This Act, with its strict prohibition provisions, had never received the formal endorsation of the electors of Manitoba. The Manitoba Temperance Act of 1916, which was brought into effect by the referendum of that year, was a measure of prohibition to the extent of the powers of the Province; but it could not prohibit the importation, for personal use, of liquor. The Referendum four years later which (brought the Dominion Temperance Act into operation) had the effect of prohibiting the importation of liquor, and thus turned the Manitoba Act of 1916 into an ironclad measure of prohibition but the purpose of that referendum was to vest the Province with full powers of dealing with the question. A reference to the literature issued at the time and the appeals to the electors makes this clear. It may be said that the indirect result of the second Referendum was to bring about a condition of affairs which it was quite possible was not desired by many who voted in the affirmative.

The Winnipeg *Tribune* speaking on the same subject said (June 23):

> Business conditions and laxity of enforcement of prohibition laws are the outstanding explanations of yesterday's vote. Several less formidable forces contributed to the result. Any one of these influences operating against Prohibition might have been successfully fought, but working in conjunction they were irresistible.

When the votes were counted in the Referendum (July 11) on the proposed Wine and Beer Act, to allow the sale of beer and wine with meals in hotels, it was found that the total against was 63,601, and the total of affirmative votes was 26,694. In Winnipeg there were 20,463 votes cast against the proposed measure, and 12,439 in favour of it. "The Beer and Wine advocates, in their campaign, showed a very complete misunderstanding of the vote of June 22," said the *Manitoba Free Press* (July 12), "in arguing that the people wanted their 'likker', and desired a system by which they could get it easily." The Winnipeg *Tribune* said (July 12):

> What is of the very first importance is the fact that the people of Manitoba know what they want and what they do not want. They want Government control of the liquor business, at least until there has been a

fair test of the claim that it is preferable to Prohibition as we have known it in this Province. They do not want anything approaching the old system of public drinking or anything which may conceivably prove to be the thin edge of the wedge for the introduction of such a system.

The appointment of Richard D. Waugh, who had been prominent in public affairs in Winnipeg (one-time Mayor for three terms, and Chairman of the Greater Winnipeg Water District Commission, and since 1920 had been the member of the Saar Valley Commission, under the League of Nations, in charge of finances) to be the head of the Commission for the administration of the Liquor Control and Sale Act, at a salary of $12,000 a year, giving his whole time to the work, with W. J. Bulman and W. P. Dutton as assistant Commissioners to act in an advisory capacity, with a salary of $5,000 a year each, was announced by the Government. A. McHattie, head of the Government liquor dispensary at Portage la Prairie, was appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Commission. F. G. Taylor, Leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, issued (Aug. 13) a statement disapproving the delay caused by bringing Mr. Waugh from the Saar Valley, and condemning the salaries of all the Commissioners as too large. "$22,000 is too much to pay for the management of a large retail liquor store, with a few branches," he said. A statement had previously been issued (Aug. 7) by F. W. Russell, President of the Moderation League, in which he said, for the Executive, that that body had not been consulted by the Government in regard to the choice of Commissioners, and, while disclaiming any factious criticism or opposition, announced that the attitude of that body would be one of watchfulness of the administration of the Act.

The special Session of the Legislature for the enactment of the proposed legislation which had been voted for by the majority of the voters in the Referendum of June 22 met on July 25 and was prorogued on July 27, after enacting that measure. The legislators decided on an indemnity of $100 each for the special Session, a motion by Mr. Taylor, the Conservative leader, that there be no indemnity, being thrown out. The Legislature provided $700,000 as a capital sum on which the Liquor Commission should begin business. The Commission lost no time in securing premises and laying in stocks of liquor. The Government Control and Sale of Liquors Act required that every application for a license to purchase liquor must have the signature of the applicant and also the signatures of two reputable persons certifying to his good character and his being twenty-one years of age. The fee charged for a permit, which was good until the end of the year, was one dollar. The permit-holder could buy liquor from the Commission, paying for it in advance, and the Commission delivered it to his residential address, as stated on his application and his permit, sending it by express or mail to the express office or post office or postal station nearest that address, where that means of conveyance was the only one conveniently possible. A record of all purchases made by each permit-holder was kept by the Commission, with a view to the prevention of larger quantities being purchased than would be

required for the permit-holder's use. Transient visitors might secure permits for one month, for which a fee of one dollar was charged; liquor purchased by them was delivered at their place of residence while in the Province.

In connection with the enactment and enforcement of the Liquor Control Act, publicity was given to the legal opinion of a leading Winnipeg barrister who argued that the Legislative Assembly and Government of Manitoba had proceeded without legal authority in repealing Prohibition. It was argued that since Manitoba had no authority to control importation, as recognized in the Manitoba Temperance Act, 1920, and as such prohibition of importation followed a referendum taken under Federal law, Section 156 of the Canada Temperance Act as amended, Nov. 10, 1919, and since the steps provided in that Act for repeal of prohibition of importation were not observed by the Legislative Assembly or Government of Manitoba, the existing Liquor Control Act rested upon Provincial authority only and, since the importation of liquor was under legislative control of the Parliament of Canada, the Liquor Control Act of Manitoba does not determine the legal right to import. It was further argued in this opinion that the Province of Manitoba entering the field of competitive trading was not entitled to exercise the claim of royal prerogative but should come under the application of the law as a person. It was also set forth in this opinion that if the Province of Manitoba had a legal right to import, private parties also could import.

Resources and Development in Manitoba: Educational Affairs.

The season was not favourable to a good crop return. Up to July 25 the prospects were fairly good but rust developed which prevented healthy maturity of grain. There was substantial increase in dairying and more reliance upon revenue from that source. The Minister of Agriculture estimated the Dairy products of the Province for 1923 at $12,497,944 as follows:

Product	Pounds	Price Cents	Total Value
Creamery Butter	10,730,150	34	$3,648,251.00
Dairy	9,095,318	22	2,000,969.96
Cheese	250,000	20	50,000.00
Milk	195,087,480	2.5	4,877,187.00
Ice Cream	386,261 (Gals.)	1.45	560,078.45
Sweet Cream for domestic purposes	3,490,917 (Fat)	39	1,361,457.63
			$12,497,944.04

The removal of the British Embargo encouraged cattle-raising in the Province and it was evident that Winter feeding of steers had increased and that a larger number of stockers and feeders returned to Manitoba farms in 1923 than in other years. The sheep market was more satisfactory during the year, the price of lambs ranging from 8 to 12 cents per pound. New hog-grading regulations had the effect of improving the type and increased production was evident during 1923.

Fruit-growing had become established on a limited scale in some parts and the extent to which fruit might be grown in northern climes was studied in connection with the Northwestern states. The products of Siberia were being utilized and it was found necessary and important that the plants and trees should be those native to a cold climate and severe Winter. That problem solved, the scientific grafting of new varieties was regarded as a moderate undertaking.

The Honey crop of 1923 was given by L. T. Floyd, the Provincial Apiarist as 3,041,712 pounds, as compared with two million pounds in 1922. The outstanding feature of the crop of 1923 was the large extraction from the individual hive, the average being placed at 156 pounds, as compared with 133 pounds in 1922 and 118 pounds in 1921. At 15 cents per pound the honey out-put of 1923 was estimated a productive value of $500,000. Farm wages remained steady at about $50 per month for experienced men during 7 or 8 months, with $15 to $20 for the balance of the year. Inexperienced farm labour brought $15 to $25 per month, with a bonus in harvest time. Domestic help was in demand at $25 to $30 per month and more where milking had to be done. Women with one or two children were paid $20 to $30 per month. The returns from the Field Crops as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and production values were:

Crops	Acres	Yield Per Sown Acre Bush.	Total Yield Bush.	Average Price	Total Value
Spring Wheat	2,915,915	11·25	32,804,000	$0.67	$21,979,000
Oats	1,834,504	32·00	58,704,000	0.30	17,611,000
Barley	1,156,212	22·25	25,726,000	0.37	9,519,000
Rye	337,528	13·75	4,620,000	.52	2,403,000
Flaxseed	139,519	10·00	1,395,000	1.89	2,637,000
		Cwt.	Cwt.		
Potatoes	28,524	68·50	1,942,000	0.92	1,787,000
		Tons	Tons		
Hay and Clover	243,616	1·50	365,000	8.00	2,920,000
Fodder Corn	32,323	7·00	226,000	4.70	1,062,000
Other Crops	31,381	.....	.....	.....	788,700

Organization	Name	Address
Manitoba Horticultural Association	Prof. F. W. Brodrick	Winnipeg
Manitoba Dairy Association	T. H. Rumbal	Miami
Manitoba Poultry Breeders' Association	Prof. M. C. Herner	Winnipeg
Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association	J. R. Hume	Souris
Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association	J. W. Reid	Brandon
Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association	Kenneth McGregor	Brandon
Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association	John Strachan	Pope
Manitoba Shorthorn Breeders' Club	E. McConnell	Hamiota
Manitoba Bee-keepers' Association	G. M. Newton	Selkirk
Manitoba Clydesdale Breeders' Club	James Burnett	Napinka
Manitoba Hereford Breeders' Club	J. A. Chapman	Hayfield
Manitoba Potato Growers' Association	J. R. Almey	Winnipeg
Manitoba Ayrshire Breeders' Club	George Steele	Glenboro

Mining Development in Manitoba. The outlook was decidedly favourable both at Herb Lake and Elbow Lake for the development of gold properties, according to a Report made by Dr. R. C. Wallace, Mining Geologist, Aug. 18, 1923. "The underground results on the Bingo at Herb Lake and the surface discoveries on the Murray and Garbutt properties at Elbow Lake attracted the attention of responsible Mining companies to both districts. In a review of the years' mining operations, Commissioner J. A. Campbell stated that at the Annual Meeting of the Bingo Gold Mines, Ltd.

in London, the Chairman announced that the material taken out in process of shaft-sinking and drifting was estimated by experts to contain gold to the value of £30,000; that instead of proving up a deposit of high grade ore of limited width, development at the 200 foot level had proved a body of highly payable ore over a very great width. Reports showed that the values at the 300 foot level were even better than those on the 200 foot, and at 400 feet were actually still better. Prospectors were beginning to realize, Mr. Campbell added, that intensive prospecting in territory already explored was likely to produce more beneficial results to themselves and to the country generally than by spreading all over the map in an endeavour to locate new mineral territory. Lower prices for copper affected operations in the copper area. The Flin-Flon interests continued with diamond drilling working south-east of the main body. The investors had spent $750,000 on the property and 16 million tons of sulphide ore had been located. The Mining Corporation of Canada held control of the property.

Education during 1923. The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba School Trustees Association, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 27 to Mch. 1st was a representative gathering. It passed a Resolution calling the attention of the Government to the fact that, owing to financial difficulties over 100 schools were closed; and asking the Government to devise, if possible, a system which would enable all schools to function. Special attention was given the problem by the Government and the Legislative Assembly made provision as requested. The officers of the Manitoba School Trustees Association for 1922-23 were: Hon. President, Hon. John Bracken; President, J. Allison Glen, Russell; Vice-President, J. W. Seater, Rivers; Sec.-Treasurer, H. W. Cox-Smith, High Bluff. Additional Members of Executive were: H. N. MacNeil, Dauphin; William Iverach, Isabella; Joseph Gibson, Virden; J. A. Marion, St. Boniface; S. H. Forrest, Souris; W. H. French, Stony Mountain; Major C. K. Newcombe, President of the Manitoba Education Association, Teulon; H. J. Russell, Secretary of the Manitoba Education Association, Winnipeg; J. E. S. Dunlop, President of the Public School Inspectors' Conference, Brandon.

The number in training for teachers in the normal schools of Manitoba, in 1923, was 683, the largest in any one year for the Province. Of that total 101 were taking courses for 1st class certificates, of whom 58 were university graduates.

Expenditure by the administration for Educational purposes generally for the year ending August 31st, 1922 (9 month period).

Administration and Grants	$928,735.10
Teacher Training	68,596.05
Inspection and Supervision	78,089.00
Industrial Training School	41,850.70
Neglected Children	22,930.43
University of Manitoba	254,096.00
Manitoba Agricultural College	219,519.66
Manitoba School for the Deaf	60,001.79
Education of the Blind	6,791.11
Total	$1,680,609.84

Summary Showing Comparison Between Years Ending June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1923, Respectively

	1921-22	1922-23	Increase	Decrease
1. No. of Pupils Enrolled	136,876	142,369	5,493	.....
2. No. enrolled in Elementary Grades	126,147	129,566	3,419	.....
3. No. enrolled in Secondary Grades	10,729	12,803	2,074	.....
4. Total Average Daily Attendance	95,433	98,787	3,354	.....
5. Total Attendance Percentage of Enrolment	69·72	69.39	.....	·33
6. No. of School Districts	2,094	2,106	12	.....
No. of School Districts in operation	1,792	1,763	.....	·027
7. No. of School Buildings	1,936	1,982	46	.....
8. No. of School Departments	3,782	3,826	44	.....
9. No. of Intermediate Schools	95	108	13	.....
10. No. of High Schools	38	40	2	.....
11. No. of Collegiate Departments	5	8	3	.....
12. No. of Collegiate Institutes	11	11	Nil.	Nil.
13. No. of Junior High Schools	5	8	3	.....
14. Teachers' Salaries Paid	$5,016,903.08	$5,081,808.54	$64,905.46	.....
15. Debentures approved	1,103,150.00	326,600	.....	$776,550.00
16. Disbursements by School Districts for all Purposes for one year	$13,564,823.76	$12,999,254.28	.....	$565,569.48

The University of Manitoba and other Colleges. In his Report to the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba, H. W. MacLean, PH.D., LL.D., the President, stated that Degrees were granted in 1922-23 as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 138; Bachelor of Science, 13; Bachelor of Laws, 35; Doctor of Medicine, 22; Master of Surgery, 1; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, 14; Bachelor of Home Economics, 10; Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, 13; Diploma in Pharmacy, 3; Master of Arts, 9; Master of Science, 1; Master of Civil Engineering, 1; degrees *ad eundem gradum* Bachelor of Arts, 5; Bachelor of Laws, 3; Master of Arts, 3. On Oct. 6, at a special Convocation of the University, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon His Excellency, Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada. The grand total enrolment for the year 1922-23, including special teachers and extension courses was 2,898, as compared with 2,511 the previous year. During the year a Commission was appointed to enquire into the Possibility of Readjusting the Relations of the Higher Institutions of learning. The members were: Dr. Walter C. Murray, Dr. Daniel McIntyre, G. F. Chipman, F. W. Ransom and W. J. Bulman. Sittings were held and hearings given to interested witnesses at several points in the Province. The Report went over into the session of 1924. An important event in connection with the University was the election and appointment of Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada and Archbishop of Ruperts Land, to the office of Chancellor of the University for the sixth time. He had previously held the office for 15 years.

Saskatchewan Political Affairs; the Dunning Government in 1923.

The Liberal Government under the Premiership of Hon. Charles Dunning (Provincial Treasurer since 1916) had pursued a policy of economy and retrenchment in 1922, and continued to do so in 1923. As a result Premier Dunning was able to point out in a signed statement at the close of the year that, though there was "a small cash deficit," the Government had been "able to finance without tapping sources of revenue such as Provincial income and amusement taxes, gasoline taxes, taxes on soft drinks, etc., which are imposed elsewhere." Early in the year the Moderation League began circulating petitions calling for Government control and sale of liquor. The prohibition

advocates were likewise active. Towards the end of February, after *a questionnaire* had been circulated amongst the medical men of the Province, it was reported that 85 per cent. were in favour of Government control and sale, in preference to the existing conditions. The eighth annual Convention of the Association of French-Canadian Youth of Saskatchewan was held in Prince Albert Feb. 20-23. Amongst the principal speakers were Bishop Prudhomme, of Prince Albert, Rev. J. A. Sabourin, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, Manitoba, and Father Magnan, of the College of Gravelbourg.

Replying to a large deputation (Mch. 7) representing the Moderation League, from many parts of the Province, including men and women, Premier Dunning said, that in view of the last Referendum, the Government would not reverse its present liquor legislation until there was a mandate of the electors. Commenting on the result of the Federal Bye-election in Moose Jaw (made necessary by the unseating of R. M. Johnson (Prog.)on account of irregularities in the Election of 1921) and in which E. N. Hopkins, (Prog.), had 8,960 votes, as against 7,362 for Hon. W. E. Knowles (Lib.), a majority of 1,598, the Regina *Leader* said (Apr. 12) that "the whole campaign was a muddle of personalities, which made it impossible for the electors to give any intelligent expression of opinion on national issues or on their attitude towards the present Federal Government."

The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Apr. 16) declared that the lesson of the Election was that "the present Dominion Government cannot hope to make any impression on the West until it makes a greater effort to meet the pressing needs of the people"—citing the Tariff burdens on agricultural industry, the transportation charges, the necessity of farm credits of a longer term than anything as yet available, and the want of immigration.

On Apr. 6 the Regina *Leader* said:

> The discovery that there are more illicit stills in Saskatchewan, with a population of less than 760,000, than there are in all the rest of Canada, with a population of over 8,000,000, will come as an unpleasant surprise to the people of this Province. The discovery was made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a Dominion body, and is incorporated in its Annual Report just published. Out of a total of 1,606 investigations of infractions of the Inland Revenue Act carried out by the Mounted Police during the year ended September 30, 1922, 962 were in this Province. Of a total of 1,420 investigations of breaches of Federal Statutes in Saskatchewan during the year under report, approximately 68 per cent. were illicit still cases. The fact that only 318 convictions were secured out of the 962 investigations is probably due largely to the use to which the rural telephone is put.
>
> Assuming that the estimate made by certain Inland Revenue officers is correct, where one illicit still is discovered nineteen others are operating undisturbed by the officers of the law. . . . The illicit distilling industry is almost solely. as far as Saskatchewan is concerned, an adjunct of the farming industry. The fact that 962 cases of illicit distilling were investigated by the Mounted Police last year indicates that there are operating in the Province to-day perhaps 20,000 illicit stills, or one on every fifth farm in Saskatchewan. The production of these stills reaches a far larger propor-

tion of the population. A farmer doesn't run the risk of a heavy fine simply for the fun he gets out of watching a still in operation.

Early in May it was announced that the surveys and plans for three systems of water supply for the Canadian National Railways in Southern Saskatchewan were ready, with sources of supply at Condie, Kipling and Avonlea, at a total cost of $350,000. In June, the Government announced that $62,374 had been collected in royalties on furs taken in the Province between Nov. 1, 1922, and Apr. 30, 1923, the first season in which royalties on furs were collected in Saskatchewan—the last of the Provinces to tax the fur industry. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal confirmed (July 23) the decision of the Court of King's Bench declaring the sales of Shares Act of the Province *ultra vires* with respect to the shares of companies chartered by the Federal authority; a decision which was upheld (Dec. 21) by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Harris Turner (Ind.), one of the two members for Saskatoon in the Legislature, who was blinded by gas at the second battle of Ypres, was appointed to edit *The Progressive*, the new official newspaper of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

As a result of the "Pay your taxes" campaign, instituted in the Autumn of 1922 by the Department of Municipal Affairs, it was announced, at the end of September, that arrears of taxes in the rural municipalities showed an average reduction of 16 per cent.; this announcement was made by Hon. Charles M. Hamilton, in sending out a letter to the secretary-treasurer of every rural municipality, urging that the campaign be renewed vigorously. On Oct. 4, speaking at the banquet of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at Estevan, Premier Dunning said that if his Government could get the consent of the Legislature, they would continue to make provision to aid in the carrying on (after the three months provided for) of the problem of briquetting lignite, at which the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada was at work at Estevan. He regretted that the Manitoba Government had declined to assist any farther and, referring to the reported exodus said that he had taken pains to investigate the loss of settlers and found that a few were going to the United States, but not nearly as many as reported, and that the steady dropping in of new settlers would more than counter-balance the movement South. He said:

> With a population of 750,000 in Saskatchewan we are producing enough food to feed 30,000,000 people but these 30,000000 people live 5,000 miles away and have very little money and less credit. Show me the solution of this great problem and I shall not worry over all the minor little problems that spring out of this main one. Everyone knows that the agricultural industry is not flourishing in any part of North America, but still I know no land anywhere on the earth's surface which offers to virile young manhood or young womanhood fairer opportunities than our own Province.

The Provincial Bye-election in Milestone in October (made necessary by the death of Bernard Larson, the member for that constitutency, who was a supporter of the Dunning Government), was the occasion of the launching of the Saskatchewan Provincial

Progressive Association, which nominated Joseph Victor Patterson as its candidate against Bert Lewis, the Government candidate. At the nominating Convention, Harris Turner, Editor of *The Progressive*, said that, while Premier Dunning was an excellent man, every time the Premier arose to speak in the House, he (Mr. Turner) could "visualize behind him the cogs, wheels, pistons and pinions, a menacing machine." A Resolution was passed at this meeting which expressed want of confidence in the two established political parties and decided that the Convention should form the Saskatchewan Provincial Progressive Association, with a Provincial-wide organization. The result of the bye-election was the return of Mr. Lewis, on Oct. 29, upon which the Regina *Leader* commented that "a number of 'big guns' in the Progressive Party were imported into the constituency to speak" for the Progressive candidate, but that "they damaged his chances beyond repair by attempting to confuse Federal and Provincial issues and by indulging in misrepresentations to an extent previously unknown in this Province." The *Leader* continued:

> The old and repeatedly exposed canard that the Provincial Government was responsible for the existence of liquor export houses in Saskatchewan was revived; and it was darkly hinted that the Government was in collusion with the bootleggers. The Government was accused of extravagance—a hardy perennial in elections the world over; but when one of the speakers was asked by how much the Government failed to make its Budget balance, he was compelled to admit that he did not know! All manner and means of "Speak easy" campaigning were adopted in an effort to defeat the Government.

The Grain Growers' Guide, however, declared in its editorial (Nov. 7) on the result of the bye-election, that "although it was a Provincial bye-election, the issues were almost entirely Federal, and the administrative record of the Dunning Government played but little part. In fact, Harris Turner, M.L.A., declared that, as far as Provincial politics were concerned, there was no difference between Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives." The *Guide* sounded a note of reproof in that editorial:

> At the Convention on October 12, where the Progressive Farmer candidate was nominated, the delegates by Resolution "viewed with grave alarm" the relationship of the Dunning Government with the Ottawa Liberal Government and the active participation of the Dunning Ministers in the Moose Jaw Federal Bye-election. In the same Resolution, however, the delegates declared in favour of the organization of a Provincial Progressive Association for the protection of the Federal Progressive party, and later by a further Resolution endorsed the Federal Progressive Platform. In other words, the Progressive Farmer Convention by its resolutions thus established much the same relationship with the Federal Progressive party which it criticized the Dunning Government for establishing with the Federal Liberal party.
>
> The principle of separating Provincial and Federal politics, which the organized farmers have emphasized in the past has, in this part of Canada at least, an historic background, and should not lightly be abandoned. Apparently the Milestone Progressives felt that the action of the Provincial Government left them no alternative but to pursue a similar course. The broad general principle, however, needs again to be emphasized. These Western Provinces have had sharp conflicts with Ottawa,

in an endeavour to secure full equality with the other Provinces in Confederation, and are still suffering in a very considerable degree from discrimination in Federal legislation. Too close relationship between Federal and Provincial parties in the past has been a potent factor in preventing the removal of this discrimination, and undoubtedly the maintenance of such relationships will prove a handicap in the future. It may be difficult at times to maintain a clear-cut distinction, but the needs of this country will be better served if Provincial parties as far as possible adhere to Provincial matters and avoid those relationships with Federal parties which have proved to be detrimental to the welfare of these Western Provinces.

Early in October the first Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Government Debt Adjustment Bureau was issued by E. Oliver, Commissioner of the Bureau. It showed that some 5,000 cases had been dealt with, involving debts amounting approximately to $10,000,000, and that the Bureau had distributed the proceeds of crops, to the extent of $2,500,000. A few passages are herewith quoted from the Report:

> It is a matter for congratulation that the work has been very successful and the larger financial concerns have loyally fulfilled the promises made by their representatives at the Conference held on September 15, 1922, when it was stated that they would co-operate to the fullest extent with the Bureau and would abide by the decision of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner. As a proof of this, it may be stated that it has not been found necessary to ask the government to exercise the power contained in the Act to Confer Certain Powers upon the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.
>
> The greatest difficulty experienced by the Bureau has been dealing with the smaller creditor who has no reputation at stake and who insists upon the utmost penalties of the law in support of his demands. By adopting a firm attitude, however, it has always been found possible to effect a compromise in these cases. One of the greatest obstacles to a satisfactory settlement of many of the cases is the ignorance of the debtor in the matter of his liabilities. It frequently happens that when the consent of all known creditors has been obtained to a distribution of crop proceeds, it is found that other creditors appear who demand, and rightly so, an equal share with the others. I would suggest that in future when a farmer requests that a Bureau take over the distribution of crop proceeds that same should be advertised in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* so that all creditors may have an equal opportunity of filing their accounts.

With the purpose of combating the efforts of the Moderation League to secure a Referendum with a view to Government sale of Liquor, the Prohibition League of Saskatchewan was established at a Convention held (Nov. 28) in Regina. The following were elected as the officers and Executive of the organization: President, Rt. Rev. Bishop Exton Lloyd, North Battleford; first Vice-President, Rev. Murdoch MacKinnon; second Vice-President, Major M. A. MacPherson, Regina; third Vice-President, Levi Thomson, Wolseley; Secretary, Rev. Hugh Dobson, Regina; Treasurer, J. W. Reid, Regina; Executive: Rev. W. H. Adcock, Rev. Harry Nobles, C. B. Keenleyside, J. B. Musselman and Rev. W. P. Reekie, Regina; Rev. J. S. Donnell, Saskatoon; W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; Norman McKinnon, Weyburn; Rev. P. T. Dennis, Shaunavon and Mrs. J. W. Sifton, Moose Jaw. Attorney-General J. A. Cross and Dr. J. G. Shearer, General Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada and Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson, of Calgary, were among the speakers at the Convention. Referring to the defeat

suffered by the Prohibitionists in the Alberta Referendum, Rev. Dr. Johnson said: "We lost in Alberta, beeause good men were eonvineed —mistakenly, I believe—that prohibition was not a good thing. They were men as earnest-minded as we are, and to them we must appeal, because where earnest men are willing to argue reasonably, vietory is in sight." It was deeided to seeure at least 100,000 signatures to a petition, to more than offset the 65,075 signatures to the petition whieh the Moderation League had presented to the Legislature.

The Saskatehewan Conservative Convention (the first since 1921) whieh met at Saskatoon on the afternoon of Dee. 11, with some 400 delegates in attendanee, decided to postpone the ehoiee of a Provineial leader and the framing of a Platform, the Exeeutive being instrueted to call the Convention together again for both purposes. At the publie meeting, held in the evening, speeches were made by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Howard Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, and Hon. Robert Rogers, former Minister of Publie Works, who, in speaking of the faet that it was the first time in several years he had stood on the same Platform with the National Conservative leader said, "I stand here to-day to eompromise all my differenees, I thought and still think that my position in regard to the Union Government was correet, but we eannot live in the past. I have no further politieal ambitions, but I do now place at the disposal of the Conservative party for the remainder of my life whatever I possess of energy and ability."

During the year the Loeal Government Board of Saskatehewan reported a general desire on the part of all governing bodies to eliminate all not aetually required, and to ineur new capital indebtedness only when necessary. From the eities 29 applieations for $857,354 were reeeived, and of these three amounting to $206,483 were rejeeted, making the net amount of new expenditure $571,410. From the towns 20 applieations for permission to issue debentures were received, amounting to $159,814, the net amount authorized being $146,926. Village eouneils put in 20 applieations for $69,775, whieh the Board eut down to 12, representing $24,950. Only two applieations were reeeived from rural municipalities, both of which were granted amounting to $19,459. There were three authorizations during the year for hospital extensions, totalling $126,000, two of which, however, amounting to $115,000, were defeated by the ratepayers.

Appropriations for highways in Saskatehewan amounted to $2,111,640 as follows: Provincial highways, construetion and maintenance $1,110,000; Main market roads, eonstruction, improvement, surveys, $666,640; Concrete, steel and timber bridges, construction and reeonstruetion, $230,000; Ferry serviee and operation, $115,000. The reports of three cities for 1923 indieated a surplus on operations, The figure for Regina amounted to $21,980 for the year ending Dee. 31, 1923; for Saskatoon the favourable balanee was $46,414; while for Moose Jaw it was $135,244.

The Third Session of the Legislature. The third Session of the fifth Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan opened on Feb. 8, with the Speech from the Throne, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, H. W. Newlands, K.C., (to which the Address in reply was moved by D. A. McNiven, Regina, and seconded by D. A. Hall, Cumberland). It was prorogued on Mch. 22, after thirty working days. It began with debating on the Wheat Board project and ended with rather prolonged discussion and cross-firing over the Saskatchewan Temperance Act and its administration by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission. Early in the Session, which was notable throughout for the considerable part which private members on both sides of the House took in the proceedings, Premier Dunning twitted John A. Maharg, the new Opposition leader, with having difficulty in reconciling his views with those of D. H. McDonald; these two being, as in the preceding Session, the most active members on the Opposition side. Mr. Dunning also gave early expression to resentment of imputations that the Government and its supporters in the Legislature were "donkey-engines for some Government at Ottawa or some party at Ottawa." Mr. McDonald, in replying, said that the appointment of Mr. Maharg as House Leader and himself as Secretary of the Opposition, was done at a meeting of all the Opposition members.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into tuberculosis was tabled early and public health members were given a large measure of attention. Legislation respecting sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis was passed in accordance with the Commission's recommendations, the sum of $200,000 being provided for a new sanatorium. The status of the Bureau of Public Health was raised to that of a Department and, at the close of the Session, the Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. M. Uhrich, was sworn in as Minister of Health. Reduction of the costs in legal proceedings for the collection of debts was provided for, actions involving sums up to $800 being brought under the jurisdiction of the district court, instead of having to be taken to the Court of King's Bench. Priority amongst execution creditors was done away with. The equalization of assessment as between urban and rural municipalities was discussed at length, and provision was made, pursuant to the recommendation of the Assessment Commission, that urban municipalities must pay the 2 mills Public Revenue tax rate on their total assessment, including land and buildings, up to 60 per cent. of their value, business and income. The Succession Duties Act was amended so as to increase the rates on larger inheritances, to increase the interest payable in cases of non-compliance within a certain time and to reduce the time within which the tax was free of interest.

An Act was passed authorizing the Minister of Agriculture to lease from the Government of Canada, lands suitable for pasture, and to buy or lease from private individuals adjacent lands, with buildings, fences, improvements or stock, if necessary; such lands to be established as community grazing lands and the adjacent land as community grazing districts on which members of an agricultural

co-operative association may secure a lease. Grasses, corn, sunflowers and clover were added to the crops insurable under the Hail Insurance Act. Formerly a petition signed by 25 per cent. of the resident ratepayers was sufficient to require a municipality to submit a bye-law either to establish, or abolish, a municipal hail insurance scheme. The requirement was made 50 names.

Amongst the Amendments to the Acts under which the public educational system of the Province was administered was one providing that parents attending a school in a district in which they did not reside must pay school fees and one, fixing a limit of 20 mills on the dollar of assessed land values for the School Tax rate which may be struck in rural districts outside of organized municipalities. Certain school grants were reduced. In rural districts during the second year of their operation the grant was reduced to $1.50 a day from $1.90 and $1, instead of $2, per teacher per evening was fixed as the grant to districts maintaining night schools. It was provided that the daily grant to any school was to be cut by the same number of cents as the number of days it was open was less than 200.

Changes in the Highway Act, affecting rural municipalities especially, provided for the abandonment of the $500 annual maintenance grant. A new classification of roads was made, as follows: (1) Provincial roads, to be paid for by the Governments of Saskatchewan and of Canada; (2) Main market roads, thoroughfares connecting or likely to connect two populous centres, or forming the principal means of approach to a city, town, or village; (3) Colonization roads, required for the development of new settlements or of natural resources; (4) Local roads, all other thoroughfares. The Government was to help the municipalities in the construction of roads of classes (2) and (3), the construction of other roads being left entirely to the local authorities.

Children were made liable for the support of dependent parents, by a new statute, providing that they, if summoned before a magistrate or two justices of the peace, might be required to contribute not more than $20 a week. In accordance with the arrangements made by the insurance commissioners of the three Prairie Provinces in order to secure uniformity in the regulations governing sickness, accident and automobile policies, the Insurance Act was amended so as to make it conform to the statutory provisions agreed upon for Manitoba and Alberta likewise. A Resolution, which at the Session of 1922 was passed on division, was at the Session of 1923 passed unanimously, declaring that there should be immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the Customs Tariff with one-half in the case of Great Britain and gradual reduction thereafter until Free Trade was established; negotiations with the United States for Reciprocity and the immediate placing upon the free list of all food-stuffs, agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, gasoline, illuminating fuel, lubricating oils and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture.

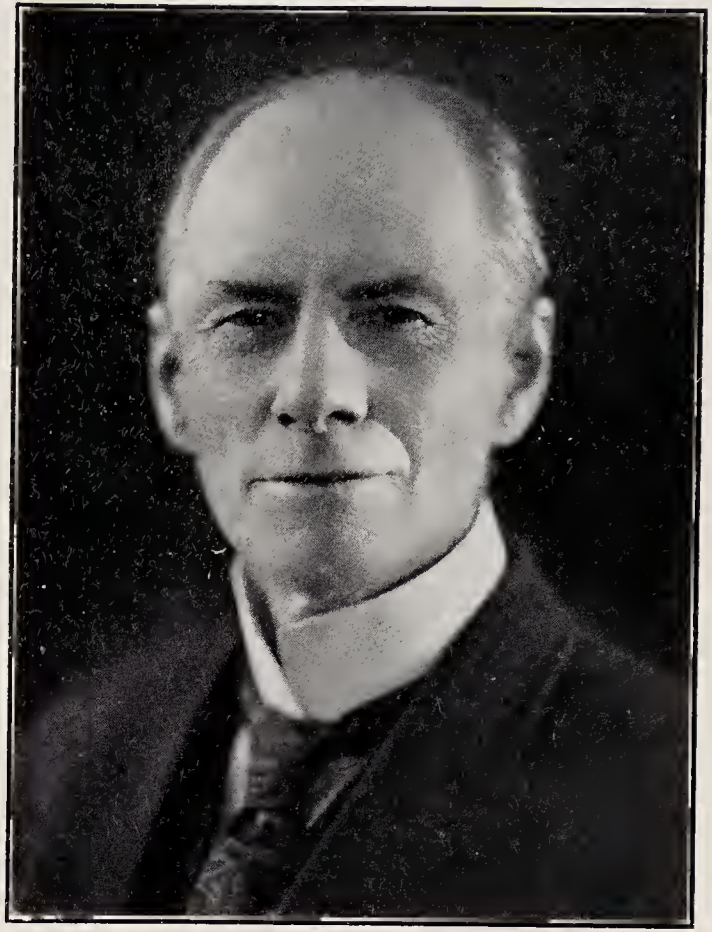
Amongst other Resolutions passed, at this Session, by the

Legislature, was one declaring that the development of the Hudson Bay route be proceeded with immediately; one declaring that the Government of Saskatchewan should continue to urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the Province of the public domain within its limits without further delay; and one declaring that the Provincial Government should make every effort to have steel laid during the coming Summer on the 164 miles of Canadian National grade and 55 miles of C.P.R. grade constructed in Saskatchewan and waiting for the steel. The purpose of this last Resolution being to relieve the great hardship experienced by many settlers who, in the prosperous years before the War, had gone into outlying sections of the Province and were growing large quantities of grain which they were compelled, for want of railway accommodation, to haul many miles to market.

Financial Conditions; Hon. Mr. Dunning's Budget. The Premier and Provincial Treasurer, in making the annual Budget Speech, stated that the amount to be spent on Revenue and Capital Account added together would be $4,904,532 less in the coming than in the current fiscal year, and that no new taxes were proposed. Mr. Dunning also registered a protest on the taxes levied by the Alberta Government on coal, a large share of which was paid, he said, by Saskatchewan consumers, and against the new taxation proposed in Manitoba upon trading in grain futures, on the ground that in the case of the latter tax the bulk of it would be borne by the farmers of Saskatchewan. He prefaced his treatment of the finances of the Government with a review of the economic condition of the Province. The value of all grain raised in the Province in 1922 amounted to $287,270,600, as against $210,742,000 for the previous year. The average price received by the farmer for wheat, was .85 a bushel this year as against .75 for 1921-22. He estimated that 225,000,000 bushels of wheat of last year's crop would be sold, and 45,000,000 bushels of oats at an average price of .29 per bushel, and 2,500,000 bushels of flax at an average price of $1.71 per bushel. Dairy products would bring to the farmer about $3,000,000 and about $8,000,000 worth of live stock was sold in 1922. The net return to the people of the Province, from the sale of all farm products, in 1922 over 1921 he gave as $59,063,240.

The Government ended the fiscal year, Apr. 31, 1922, with a cash Deficit of $52,599. Other Provinces were piling up their deficits by the million. The Deficit was due to a number of causes. The arrears of Public Revenue Tax amounted to $1,514,000 and there was owing to the Province, from the Federal Government, an amount of $3,000,000 on account of the School Lands Trust Fund. From all sources there was due to the Province, at Apr. 30, 1922, $4,332,741. While this amount was outstanding, the Government had also to meet several extraordinary expenses during the year. The grasshopper visitation cost more than $200,000, and other items totalled over $500,000, making a total extraordinary expenses of $772,652.

The Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D., M.L.A.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Saskatchewan.



The Hon. S. J. Latta, M.L.A.
Minister of Education of Saskatchewan.

Dealing with Receipts and Expenditures for the year, Mr. Dunning gave the following as the sources of revenue: from the Federal Government, $2,956,000, as compared with $3,088,000 in the previous fiscal year; Taxation, $3,120,000; Licenses, $920,000; Fees, $678,000. In Expenditure, Administration cost $525,000, as compared with $497,000 in the previous year. The expenditure under the head of Legislation amounted to $357,000, as against $169,000 in 1920-21. In Developmental Work expenditure was $8,023,000, as against $6,974,000 in the previous year. Education increased from $2,688,000 to $3,164,000. Public Health increased from $1,237,000 to $1,418,000. Neglected Children Protection, including Mothers' Pensions, cost $229,000 in 1920-21 and $302,000 in 1921-22. On Agriculture the expenditure in 1921-22 was $909,000 as against $1,060,000 in the previous year.

Mr. Dunning stated that the people of Saskatchewan were the lowest taxed people for Provincial purposes of any people west of the Great Lakes. The *per capita* taxation of the Province, he said, including every tax which could be described as general was, in its application $3.20. The gross Public Debt of the Province, he estimated at $70.55 per head, including everything. Deducting the revenue-producing portion of the Debt and the Sinking fund, the net *per capita* Debt was $33.69, on which the interest came out of the Consolidated Fund. The total contingent Liabilities of the Province for 1921-22 were $31,416,000, principally made up of railway guarantees amounting to $28,582,000. With regard to the railway guarantees all the lines concerned had become part of the Canadian National system and, with respect to the Canadian Northern lines there had never been any question. The Government of Canada met the interest as it became due.

The only bond sale made by the Province, since the last Budget Speech, was an issue of 5 per cent. debentures due in 1924, for $2,638,000. During the year the people of Saskatchewan bought Farm Loan Bonds to the amount of $755,000 and, with the exception of one investment of the Hail Association, the money came in the main from the farmers of the Province. To date, the Farm Loans Board had loaned more than $9,250,000 to the Farmers of Saskatchewan and, on Feb. 28, 1923, the arrears of interest due to the Board from these borrowers was $509,000. Sixteen foreclosures had taken place since the Board had commenced operations, and collections at the end of February last amounted to 42 per cent. of everything that was due to Nov. 1st last. In addition, the Board was holding 54,114 bushels of wheat, 539 bushels of flax and 749 bushels of rye for sale. Provision was made in the Estimates for $1,000,000 for the loans to the Board in the coming year.

The Revenue for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1924, Mr. Dunning estimated at $13,114,000 and Expenditure for the same period at $12,166,718. The amount for current expenditure was less than that authorized for the previous year, he said, by $947,709 and the amount for Capital Expenditure was $3,301,000, as against $7,258,250 authorized for the previous year. The Esti-

mates asked authorization for the expenditure of $3,301,000 on capital account, as compared with $3,957,250 for the Fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1923. Adding the expenditure out of Revenue and Capital, the Government was asking for authority to expend a total of $4,904,959 less in 1923-24 than was authorized in 1922-23.

Liquor Law Administration. The Saskatchewan Liquor Commission, consisting of R. E. A. Leech (Chairman) and W. J. Bell and A. G. Hawkes, in its Report at the end of the year, set forth a statement of its administration of the liquor legislation from Dec. 15, 1920, when the three Commissioners, still in office, were appointed to Nov. 30, 1923. The convictions obtained for infractions of the law were as follows:

	Number	Fines Imposed
Dec. 15, 1920, to April 30, 1921	226	$33,425.00
May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922	720	90,255.00
May 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923	1,102	120,345.00
May 1, 1923, to November 30, 1923	533	60,349.84
Total convictions and fines	2,581	$304,374.84

Total revenue from December 15, 1920, to November 30, 1923:

Permit fees and licenses of wholesalers	$14,804,00
Commission fees on liquors for permitted purposes	68,471.51
Sales of seized liquors and empties	43,173.04
Casual revenue	2,312.22
Total Revenue	$128,760.77

Seizures of liquors under the Act:

	Hard	Wine	Malt
Dec. 15, 1920, to May 1, 1921	32,457 gals.	1,060 gals.	767 gals.
May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922	2,801½ gals.	9 gals.	5,960¾ gals.
May 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923	974 gals.	48 gals.	44,559¾ gals.
May 1, 1923, to November 30, 1923	1,306 gals.	634 gals.	46,881½ gals.
Total	37,538½ gals.	1,751 gals.	98,169 gals.

When the Commission started its work there were 60 liquor export houses in Saskatchewan in export and local trade. To the reduction of this export traffic and its final elimination, the Commission devoted considerable effort. Importation of liquor by export houses was prohibited on the first day of February, 1921, as a result of Provincial plebiscite. In anticipation of this prohibition, all export houses laid in enormous stocks of liquor. With such quantities of liquor in the Province, it required greatest vigilance to guard against illegal distribution. The number of export houses were gradually reduced and, as a result of Provincial legislation, which the Appeal Court held as valid, the remainder were compelled, on June 1, 1922, to move into the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Due to the representation made to the Ottawa Government, Federal legislation was secured prohibiting the export of liquor from Saskatchewan, which legislation became effective December 15, 1922, at which time all remaining export houses were closed. All seized liquors forfeited to the Crown were destroyed. There were, when the Report was issued, approximately 4,000 gallons of malt liquors for destruction, 1,000 gallons of hard liquors and 200 gallons of wine in the possession of the Commission to be disposed of after adjudication.

Municipal Debenture Issues. The Annual Report of the Local Government Board, covering the year 1923, showed surpluses in the sinking funds of the principal cities of the Province. Regina had a surplus over and above all requirements, up to December 31, 1923, of $21,980, In addition there was due to the fund, collections to be made in 1924 on account of 1923 levies, the sum of $53,636, making a total surplus of $75,666; Saskatoon had a net surplus of $46,414 and collections due, $47,555, bringing the total up to $93,-969; Moose Jaw had in excess of the amount which should be on hand the sum of $101,777, with uncollected 1923 levies $33,466, making the total Surplus of that city $135,244. These results were notwithstanding the fact that up to December 31, 1923, there were withdrawn and applied to current and other purposes the following amounts: Regina, $202,565; Saskatoon, $284,292 and Moose Jaw, $21,387.

During 1923 many rural school districts and rural telephone companies which, in 1922, had found difficulty in meeting debenture instalments, paid up, in full, all arrears, both capital and current. The number of applications for approval to issue debentures presented to the Local Government Board was smaller than in any other year, except one, in the Board's history. The labour connected with the non-revenue bearing applications increased and, while the number of authorizations granted during 1923 was comparatively small, they exceeded those of 1922 by 56 in number and $22,546 in amount, the increase being mainly in village and rural schools.

Debentures authorized for school purposes in the year covered by the Report showed an increase of 56 per cent. in number and approximately 113 per cent. in amount as compared with the previous year, the figures, after deducting issues defeated by the ratepayers, being $1,004,121 in 1923 as against $472,250 in 1922. Applications presented to the Board for permission to borrow money by way of debenture showed a desire in the majority of cases to eliminate all that was not actually required.

From the cities, 29 applications aggregating $857,354 were received. Of these three, totalling $206,483, were refused and, in ten, reductions were made to the amount of $79,461, making the net amount authorized $571,410. Twenty applications for permission to issue debentures were received from towns totalling $159,814. Two of these were refused and one authorization of $3,000 was subsequently cancelled, making the net amount authorized $146,926. Twenty applications by villages are listed aggregating $69,775: eight of these, amounting to $39,200, were refused and reductions amounting to $5,625 were made in four, the net authorizations amounting to $24,950. Only two applications amounting to $19,459 were received from rural municipalities, both of which were granted for their full amount. A large part of the debentures issued during 1923 by local authorities in Saskatchewan were absorbed by private and institutional investors in the Province.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The question of funding the Farmers' debts and the need of lessening

legal costs in collection proceedings were given a great deal of discussion in the 22nd Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in Saskatoon (Jan. 26-30). A Resolution calling for an issue of Provincial bonds on the security of farm lands to liquidate the Farmers' debts was thrown out, only three delegates voting for it. The Wheat Board project was debated at length.* Premier Dunning, who spoke at the opening Session, referred to the warnings of Attorney-General Brownlee, of Alberta, at the U.F.A. Convention against passing resolutions dangerous to the Provincial credit, but there was the difference, he added, that the Saskatchewan Government was not responsible to the S.G.G.A.

There were 674 delegates at the Convention, as against more than 800 the year before. The total amount received in membership fees for the year ended Dec. 21, 1922, was $20,445.05; the membership was not stated in the official Reports presented, but, on the question being raised by a delegate, it was announced as 15,000. President Maharg, in his annual Address, dealt with the need of customs tariff reduction to lessen the burdens of the Farmers; with grain marketing and transportation problems; and closed with a tribute to the women's work. Mrs. W. H. Frith, President of the Women's Section, followed, with her annual Address. Immigration in relation to existing conditions and the development of the West, was the subject of an Address by George F. Chipman, Editor and Manager of *The Grain Growers' Guide*, who said that he was against the idea which found expression in Resolutions coming before the Farmers' Conventions and that endeavour and expenditure should be devoted not to promoting immigration but to improving the conditions of life and work in the country before there was more immigration. There had been a great inflow of immigration during the period of railway construction and heavy expenditure on public works and land settlement had led to extravagant land speculation, producing an appearance of abounding prosperity. An immense indebtedness was piled up and, on top of it, the conditions created by the War produced problems not as formidable in Western Canada as in many other lands; the way to their solution lay through increased settlement plus improvement of the conditions of life and work—the securing of more people and the securing of economic reforms and general betterments were both vitally necessary. After discussion the Convention passed the following Resolution: "That every reasonable encouragement be given by our Governments to desirable settler immigrants, provided, however, that every possible effort be made to bring about better conditions for those already on the land and, furthermore, we believe every effort should be made to enable incoming immigrants to secure idle land at a reasonable cost."

A Resolution was adopted in favour of the League of Nations, "strongly urging the Government of Canada to use its best efforts to support the League, in every way." The plan of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., for the co-operative selling of cattle, laid before the

*NOTE.—For further reference to this question, see introductory sections, Western Provinces.

Convention by C. Rice-Jones, General Manager of that Company, was approved. Resolutions were also passed against "the granting of new charters to banks on the old terms," advocating instead, extensions of the old charters for a year, or for such time as the Commission had asked. The Canadian Council of Agriculture had reported in favour of a three-year averaging system for taxing fluctuating incomes; for elimination of the principle of protection from the customs tariff; for action by the executive towards securing reduction of undertakers' charges; and on several other matters.

The Women's Section, after considering the Report of the Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, which placed the membership at 5,000 and the junior membership at 500, considered the legislative Report, presented by Mrs. T. M. Morgan and passed a Resolution in favour of making sixteen years the legal age of marriage in Saskatchewan. Mrs. J. McNaughton, who presented the Report on immigration, stated that, under the Saskatchewan plan of bringing domestic help from Great Britain, 497 girls had been brought out. Miss E. Cora Hind, of the *Manitoba Free Press*, addressed the Women's Section on her observations during her visit to Great Britain the year before in regard to the British market for Saskatchewan's products.

The election of the S.G.G.A. Central Board for 1923 resulted as follows: Hon. J. A. Maharg, President; George F. Edwards, Vice-President; A. J. McPhail, Secretary, the other members of the Executive being: Mrs. McNaughton, W. J. Orchard, Ira B. Cushing, J. P. Robinson, H. B. Fleming. The following were elected Directors: A. G. Hawkes, A. Baynton, Mrs. Ida McNeal, C. M. W. Emery, Mrs. W. H. Frith, Mrs. Burbank. Of the Women's Section Mrs. Frith was re-elected President, Mrs. McNeal, Vice-President, and Mrs. Burbank, Secretary.

Educational Conditions in Saskatchewan. In 1923, the Hon. S. J. Latta was Minister of Education, with A. H. Ball, M.A., LL.B., as Deputy Minister. In the Annual Report of this Department, it was stated that, notwithstanding the adverse financial conditions and a general depression in central areas of the Province, the importance of education had maintained its hold upon the citizens of Saskatchewan and that, except in a few instances, adequate provision had been made, sometimes at considerable sacrifice to maintain the schools. Of the 4,541 school districts, including 39 consolidated ones, 4,310 were reported in operation and 88 were conveying pupils to neighbouring schools. Some 90 schools districts were authorized in 1922 and, practically no schools in the Province were closed for any reason during the school year. 1,638 teachers were reported in training. Of the 24 High School districts, 11 operated Collegiate Institutes or High Schools with 75 pupils and a teaching staff of at least four. For the year ending June 30, 1923, the High School enrolment was 5,627, with an average attendance of 4,469 and 203 teachers. The total grants paid by the Provincial Treasury to Primary and Secondary schools were $1,768,142 and $224,034 in special grants. The records of the year for all but 209 districts showed attendance at Primary Schools to have been 83.96 per cent. The average number of school days for rural schools was 187.

The University of Saskatchewan and other Colleges. On the closing of the 1922-23 academic year of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain was re-elected Chancellor. Walter C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., was President of the Uni-

versity, and the Regina *Leader* of May 7, in reporting the Convocation exercises, said: "The class which graduated last week numbered 173. Over 1,000 persons have received degrees or certificates from the University since it opened its doors to students. Within the same period the University has examined applicants for professional licenses and granted certificates to nearly 600 candidates. Of these, 1,600 degrees, certificates and licenses, approximately one-half were granted in the last three years. With the exception of the War years, attendance at the University has increased steadily from 70 students in 1909-10 to 1,426 in the year just closed. An increase of 224 students in 1922-23 over the previous year is recorded."

Outlook College, under President Rev. C. N. Sandager, B.A., was taken over by the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Canada from the Saskatchewan Norwegian College Association. There were, in attendance, for 1922-23, 40 pupils and a new staff of 7 teachers was elected under President Sandager

The first Convocation of St. Chad's College in Regina was held Oct. 25. Bishop Harding presided, and with him, on the platform, were the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C., Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain, Chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan; Rev. Dr. W. T. Hallam, Principal of Emmanuel College, Saskatoon; Dr. E. W. Stapleford, of Regina College, and most of the principal clergy of the diocese. The Lieutenant-Governor paid tribute to the work of the Anglican clergy throughout the Province, particularly of the younger men, with whom he had been brought in contact through his interest in boys' work.

Agriculture in Saskatchewan. Dairy production in Saskatchewan attained to large proportions. It was estimated that, in 1923, the production of creamery butter was 10,867,010 pounds from 65 creameries, an increase of 1,965,865 pounds over 1922. The output of butter was valued at $18,835,399. Of the total output 73 per cent. was graded "specials" and "firsts" and considerably more than half was exported, 7,178,574 pounds being sold to export markets, 36 carloads going to British Columbia and 285 carloads going to Eastern Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Notwithstanding the handicap of 8 cents per pound import duty on butter going into the United States a considerable amount of Saskatchewan butter was sold in American cities.

The crop year was somewhat disappointing, for while the yield in certain parts of the Province, where dry farming was carried on was better than in other years, in other parts the conditions were not favourable for large returns. On the whole the total crop netted the Province revenue from which, along with the more careful going of the people, enabled the farmers and others to better their position. The statistics for the crop as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were:

Crops	Acres	Yield per sown acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Average Price	Total value
Spring Wheat	12,791,000	19·75	252,622,000	.65	$164,204,000
Oats	4,898,771	44·50	218,075,000	.25	54,519,000
Barley	640,402	30·00	19,278,200	.35	6,747,000
Rye	568,924	15·00	8,582,000	.45	3,861,000
Flaxseed	465,653	11·75 centals	5,493,800 centals	1.75 per cental	9,614,000
Potatoes	47,368	92·25 tons	4,370,000 tons	.83 per ton	3,632,000
Hay and Clover	251,350	1·70	425,100	8.00	3,423,000
Fodder Corn	61,813	4·95	304,800	5.25	1,600,000
Other Crops	47,549				1,177,900

While stock raisers in Saskatchewan had come through trying times there were indications that the worst was over. The general health of livestock was good during the year and the livestock wealth of the Province being estimated at $172,215,261. There were 1,137,301 horses; 1,502,786 cattle; 191,937 sheep; and 563,000 swine in the Province in 1922 when the returns were made.

There had been a swing away from the use of farm tractors back to farm horses in preference to costly imported machines and operated by costly help. This fact had an encouraging effect on horse-raising in Saskatchewan which, in recent years, had been a leader in this respect. While the United States was regarded as particularly available for Saskatchewan cattle on account of Freight Rates to east and west, the removal of the British Embargo made the latter market more inviting and led to better attention to cattle for this purpose. Sheep-raising slowly but steadily increased and Saskatchewan wool improved in quality and in marketing value, due to greater care in handling and shipping. Prices for wool since 1914 varied from 14¾ cents to 18½ cents in 1922.

Agricultural Organizations	President	Address
Saskatchewan Live Stock Board	R. A. Wright	Drinkwater
Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association	J. Hubbard	Grenfell
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.	J. R. Gregory	Prince Albert
Saskatchewan Poultry Breeders' Association	W. H. Boyle	Regina
Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association	R. A. Wright	Drinkwater
Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association	Robert Thomas	Grandora
Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association	C. M. Learmonth	Regina
Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association	G. N. Buffum	Bechard
Saskatchewan Ayrshire Breeders' Club	W. H. Mortson	Fairlight
Saskatchewan Belgian Horse Breeders' Club	Robert Thomas	Grandora
Saskatchewan Clydesdale Breeders' Association	P. H. Taylor	Arcola
Saskatchewan Holstein Breeders' Club	C. W. Thurston	Regina
Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association	Norman Catley	Craven
Saskatchewan Shorthorn Breeders' Club	R. A. Wright	Drinkwater
Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association	J. Byers	Valjean
Saskatchewan Dairy Association	T. E. Reid (Secretary)	Regina
Saskatchewan Percheron Breeders' Club	W. B. Thompson	Milestone
Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association	N. B. Williams	Abernethy
Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association	David Kearns	Maple Creek

The annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company showed another successful year, the net profits amounting to $442,212. During the year the Company completed the new terminal elevator at Port Arthur making, there, an elevator capacity of 7,650,000 bushels and, including the "B" C.N.R. terminal elevator under lease, a total capacity of 15,000,000 bushels at the Lake ports. The number of shares in the Company actually allotted was given out as 77,571, held by 23,288 persons, of whom 94 per cent. were resident in the Province. The Directors unanimously agreed that "a voluntary Pool in addition to existing facilities should, if properly supported, prove of value in securing greater returns for the Farmers," and voted the sum of $15,000 to pay the initial expenses of the Pool. The Report showed that, for the Crop year ending July 31, 1923, the Company had handled 40,772,991 bushels of grain in 352 line elevators. Platform loadings amounting to 2,107,434 bushels, brought the total up to 42,880,425 bushels for the year, as compared with 37,335,000 for the previous year.

On Apr. 17, this Company announced that the contract had been awarded for increasing the capacity of its terminal elevators at Port Arthur by 2,500,000 bushels and 25 country elevators, at a cost of $300,000.

Political and Other Provincial Affairs in Alberta During 1923.

The Provincial Bye-election in Calgary North made necessary by the death of R. C. (Bob) Edwards, editor and publisher of the Calgary *Eye Opener*, who had sat in the Legislature as an Independent, resulted in the return (Jan. 15) of W. M. Davidson (Ind.), for whom 9,978 votes were cast, against 8,297 cast for his opponent, C. J. Ford, K.C. (Citizens' candidate) who had been defeated in 1921 as the Liberal candidate. Mr. Davidson sat as a Liberal in the preceding Legislature; he did not seek re-election in 1921. After the nomination of Mr. Ford, the Conservatives decided against placing a Party candidate in the field, and a movement began for united sup-

port of a Citizens' candidate by both the old Parties. A new Convention was held and Mr. Ford was put forward as its nominee. In the Election campaign Mr. Davidson had the support of the Labour colleague of Premier Greenfield, Hon. Alexander Ross, Minister of Public Works, member for Calgary Centre and of J. T. Shaw, M.P. (Progressive)—Calgary West. Mr. Ford, during his campaign came out strongly as an opponent of "group government."

After the Election, the Edmonton *Journal* (Jan. 16) said that the argument had been used against Mr. Ford that if he were elected he would sit as the nominee of the Liberals, and added, "If a candidate had been obtained who previously had not been prominent politically he would have had a better chance of being elected." The Calgary *Herald*, in noting that "nearly 5,000 more votes were recorded than in the recent "Civic Elections," said (Jan. 17), "This large poll is a healthy sign. . . . To no one influence can this improved interest in public questions be attributed. The Labour party has been a great educative factor in this City and has produced what is, in many respects, the best-informed public opinion along certain lines in Calgary. Other classes of citizens have been forced, to some extent in their own defence, to acquaint themselves more thoroughly upon matters of public consequences."

William John Blair, a successful farmer at Provost, was chosen unanimously to be the Provincial leader by the Liberal-Conservative Convention held in Edmonton on Dec. 14. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Calgary, E. W. Ewing, of Edmonton, and A. A. McGillivray, of Calgary, were nominated but, for personal and business reasons, declined. Mr. Blair, in accepting the leadership, said he would arrange his affairs so as to give practically his full time to it. Born in Oxford county, Ont. in 1875 Mr. Blair, after a few years as a civil and mining engineer in Cobalt and a year's office as Mayor of New Liskeard, went to Alberta, and began farming on a large scale. After two unsuccessful candidatures for the Legislature, he was a successful candidate, in 1917, for Battle River in the House of Commons, but was not a candidate in 1921. The Platform adopted by the Convention at Edmonton pledged the Provincial Liberal-Conservative party to every economy possible, in order to remedy "the serious financial condition of the Province," which was declared to be "a legacy of the Liberal administration"; the present Government, it was declared further, had done nothing to "remedy the situation" and had "violated the principles of responsible government." The Platform advocated:

> Reduction of the number of Cabinet Ministers and of members of the Legislature and of salaries in both cases; immediate return of natural resources to the Province; reorganization of finances, reduction of expenditures, balancing of the Budget; legislation to encourage agricultural development; investigation of the possibilities of eastern markets for Alberta coal; repeal of all legislation which discouraged immigration and the investment of capital; decentralization of the administration and promotion of economy; vigorous measures to retain the present population and promote immigration; an endeavour to relieve the Province from the heavy burden imposed by Provincially-guaranteed railway bonds.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was elected Hon.-President of the Association and W. J. Blair, Hon. Vice-President. Hon. R. B. Bennett accepted the Presidency and Dr. J. S. Stewart, of Lethbridge, the only Conservative member in the Legislature, and Charles Russell of Wetaskiwin, were made Vice-Presidents. Mr. Meighen, in his address to the Convention, spoke strongly for National unity and denounced the preaching of antagonism between East and West; Mr. Bennett said that Alberta had "tried every brand of political experiment suggested by every long-haired Radical from New Zealand to Hyde Park." and every conceivable form of taxation had been imposed. Hon. Dr. Tolmie, National Conservative organizer, also addressed the Convention. At a public meeting held in the evening Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, also spoke, and took occasion to mention "the political use Mr. Dunning has chosen to make of a jocular remark I made a month ago at a meeting of the Ontario Conservative Association." In connection with a mention of his name for the Federal leadership, Mr. Ferguson said, he had remarked that the responsibility he carried was sufficient, and had added jocularly that "we in Ontario would be able to dominate the Dominion." Continuing he said at Edmonton:

> Mr. Dunning has seized on this remark as a chance to solidify the Western Liberal and Progressive vote. This is a startling and a regrettable statement. I am sure that 99 per cent. of the people of Western Canada are desirous of removing the parochial viewpoint. It is a crime against the well-being of this country for a public man to use such an argument and to make such an issue a rallying cry. I think Mr. Dunning owes the public an apology and an explanation.

Speaking before the U.F.W.A. the Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, rejected the prevalent idea that the entire world could be reformed by legislation. "The whole question of reform," said the speaker, in conclusion, "is one of the quality of the character of the home makers. Let us by all means work for better legislation, but let us also remember that that is not by any means the way we are going to meet our problems."

An important judgment affecting the property rights of women was rendered by Mr. Justice Winter in the Supreme Court of Alberta at Calgary, Apr. 29, 1923. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the full purchase price of a tractor and relative equipment, sold to a Mr. and Mrs. Marchon jointly. The sale was made in June, 1920, evidently by the usual lien agreement wherein the purchase price of $2,800 was payable by instalments. The plaintiff received nothing on account of the purchase price at the time of sale and none of the instalments were paid when due. The action sought to recover judgment against both defendants under the personal covenant to pay the purchase price. His Lordship held that a wife who joins with her husband in the purchase of property on terms will be relieved of her personal liability to pay for the same, where she deposes at the trial that her husband coerced her to consent to the purchase and where she executed the document evidencing her liability without having been

separately advised by an independent solicitor, even although in her evidence at the trial she acknowledged that she understood from the explanation of the solicitor for the vendor, what liability she was assuming.

The Province of Alberta decided, early in the year, to join with British Columbia in the campaign for elimination of the mountain scale of Freight Rates. The case came primarily before the Board of Railway Commissioners and was carried by way of appeal before the Privy Council of Canada. The growth of shipping and export out of B.C. Ports and the increasing production of Alberta impressed the Alberta Government to action. The question was debated in the Legislative Assembly and the House practically agreed to a Resolution drafted by a special Committee.

The Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta took strong objection to the legislation which had changed and modified the former position of the mortgage as a first charge on the lands. An important matter dealt with was "the restoration of the remedies of a mortgage on the borrowers personal covenant contained in mortgages." Prior to 1916 a first mortgage was the borrowers personal covenant to repay, plus the security on the property mortgaged. The Tax Recovery Act of 1922 was considered by the Association "as nothing short of confiscating legislation". Statutory interference with mortgages had resulted in giving prior rights to six distinct claims over first mortgages and permitted prior lien on crops grown on mortgaged lands to five classes of liens. A strong statement of the case from the Association's viewpoint was sent to the Premier. The mortgage men claimed that the direct result of the legislation had been to seriously affect the private credit of the Province.

As evidence of the direct working of the Tax Recovery Act, some 43,280 parcels of farm lands were liable on Dec. 1, 1923, to have their titles pass to the municipality and 64,986 parcels of town and city property were affected in the same manner. Many of these were cared for and the tax claims paid for redemption in advance, but many passed over to the municipalities.

It was announced, Feb. 13, by Professor G. H. Cutler, B.S.A., of the University of Alberta, that a new strain of wheat, named Marquis III had been produced, as a result of work covering three years, which excceded the well-known Marquis wheat in yield. The test in 1920 gave 49 bushels to the acre for Marquis and 59 for Marquis III; in 1921 the yields were 41 and 50 respectively and, in 1922, they were 26 and 35.

On Mch. 1st all the remaining liquor export houses in Alberta went out of business. This was the result of an Order-in-Council passed, as Attorney-General Brownlee announced, under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, asking the Federal Government to close the Export houses in the Province. Only a half dozen concerns, mainly in the Southern part of the Province, were affected; several of the larger exporting houses had ceased business after the

Provincial Tax on such business was imposed at the 1922 Session of the Legislature.

Alberta's Telephone System showed increased interest charges amounting to $357,432, plus a loss of Revenue through telephone removals estimated at $240,000 per annum, brought down the net Earnings of the Alberta Government telephones from $268,000 in 1921 to $423.55 in 1922, according to figures given in the Annual Report of that department, as tabled by Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones. Gross revenue was $2,359,551, with gross expenses of $1,380,563 for operation and maintenance. Added items of revenue from directory earnings, miscellaneous sources, interest, etc., totalled $368,862, giving the gross balance on revenue as $1,347,850 against which were set interest, contingencies, commission and exchange and Sinking Fund, amounting to $1,347,426 leaving the net balance earnings for the year as stated, $423.55. Of the gross Revenue, exchange earnings gave $953,514, rural earnings $467,374 and toll earnings $938,659. The directory earnings were $13,480; miscellaneous, $101,813, and interest, $253,568. On the Expenditure side, operation costs were $1,000,080, and maintenance $379,762.88. Total working Assets of the Telephone business were given as $22,590,697, to which must be added total current assets, reserve, cash and investment, sinking fund, and bond discount, of $1,625,041, making a grand total of assets of $24,215,738. Of these real estate was valued at $1,054,454; equipment, $3,033,062 rural lines, $6,598,569; exchange lines, $2,549,607, and toll lines, $5,547,867. Liabilities totalled $23,198,070, of which the bonded debt was $23,186,963, the other items being unearned revenue, $11,107; depreciation and sinking fund reserve, surplus adjustment and net earnings, gave the total reserve and surplus over liabilities, as $1,017,667.

When an Act was passed during the Session urging upon the Government of Canada the necessity for the transfer to this Province of its Natural Resources, Attorney-General J. E. Brownlee stated that, of the 85,756,935 acres of surveyed lands within the Province, 70,296,835 acres had been alienated by the Federal administration for railways, homesteads and other grants, leaving to the Province 15,460,100 acres available, much of which was removed from railways and of limited value. The latest offer of the King Ministry, to turn over the remaining resources and pay the annual subsidy of half a million yearly for three years until the Province could organize to handle the new property, was not considered as good as the offer previously made based upon an accounting of the lands back to 1905 when the Province of Alberta was created.

During the year there was great activity in drilling for oil in different parts of the Province and the enterprise of the promoters was sufficiently rewarded to warrant them in continuing. Some valuable strikes of gas were made in this connection. In addition to the Discovery Well in the Fort Norman district on the Mac-

kenzie River, an additional well was put down by the Northwest Company.

At its first meeting of the year the Provincial Minimum Wage Board fixed a Minimum Wage for women of $14 per week which went into effect Apr. 1st—previous to this a Minimum rate of $9 was effective under the Factories Act. Protests were entered against the new standard and the rate was firmly defended by representatives of organized labour, who based their case on cost of living returns from *The Canada Gazette*. In December, a new order was issued which fixed the rate at $12.50 per week for expert females, the rates of $10, $11, and $12 to apply for the first three months for beginners and apprentices. Judge A. A. Carpenter, Chairman of the Board, stated that the principle of providing a living wage had not been lost sight of, nor had the interests of working girls of lower earning capacity. Employers submitted that limiting the number of inexperienced girls to 25 per cent. was a serious handicap in seasonal occupations.

The heavy losses from hail, in Alberta, in the previous four years led the grain farmers to increase the amount of Insurance carried. In 1922 the acreage was approximately one and a half million, which was increased to 2,220,000 in 1923. The indemnity payable for this amount of insured land were $6, $8, and $10, making the total risk over $21,000,000. At the end of the Season there had been 5,075 claims paid, amounting to $2,430,000. A rate of 12 per cent. was set for the Season which was the highest reached. In 1921 the rate was 10 per cent. and the losses paid $2,149,760. In 1922 the rate was 5 per cent. and the losses only $274.000. The average area insured for the past five years was two million acres a year and losses paid aggregated $5,000,000.

At the Annual Meeting of the municipal representatives of the Province it was unanimously agreed that the Act be amended: (1) to make all Hail insurance voluntary and not automatic; (2) that personal application was to be made by the man for whom the insurance was carried; (3) that in absence of an agreement between the owner and tenant the indemnity should be paid to the owner; (4) that no application to be accepted when the applicant was more than one year in arrears in Hail rates, and (5) that a sliding scale be used from one per cent. for the man hailed out 20 per cent. or less and up to 4 per cent. for the man whose loss was 80 to 100 per cent.

Irrigation proved to be a secure means for obtaining regular Crop returns at a safe outlay. The Annual Reports for 1923 showed renewed confidence in the system. New works were undertaken or completed at Taber and near Medicine Hat. The average irrigated farm was 150 acres, which was found to be adapted to conditions and could be operated with a larger percentage under crop than dry farming which calls for summer fallow.

Financial Conditions; Budget of Hon. H. Greenfield. In setting forth his Budget for the year, in the Legislature, the Premier and Provincial Treasurer began by stating that, in 1922, the current

Revenue fell short of the Expenditure by $1,910,302. Several factors had contributed to a curtailment of Revenue. There was a considerable loss in the Coal Operators' Tax due to strikes and other causes, but there was, too, a shrinkage caused by general economic conditions in the Provinces. The Crop value in Alberta for the years 1921 and 1922 combined, was less than the year 1920 by about $28,000,000, the actual figures for the three years being as follows: 1922, $94,369,600; 1921, $82,780,000; 1920, $204,291,500.*

Receipts from School Lands were $581,189, being short of the Estimate by $268,000. In the Department of the Attorney-General, the total Receipts were $2,241,390 against $3,043,910 estimated. This was accounted for in certain adjustments in capitalizing liquor stocks which were shown in the Estimates, but upon which no action was taken, it having been decided that little was to be gained at the present time by capitalizing the liquor stock for its full value. The Municipal Affairs Department collected $1,830,807 against an estimate of $2,555,500, or a shortage of $724,692. These amounts were the chief items which went to make up the shortage of revenue on the amount estimated, which was $2,432,130, but there were reductions in revenue in almost all branches of the different Departments.

Discussing the Expenditure, Mr. Greenfield stated that the preious year, when the Budget was brought down showing a Deficit of $272,842, he had promised that every effort would be made to save that amount in the administration of Departments during the year. In every Department of the Government service, without exception, there was a saving on the estimates, and the total savings on all Departments amounted to $762,231. The only large general appropriation on which no saving was made was that for the fixed charges of the Public Debt. On Civil Government there was a saving of $86,731; on Legislation, $35,621; on Administration of Justice, $163,266; on Public Works, $216,297; on Education, $42,213; on Agriculture and Statistics, $30,623; on Public Health, $167,198; on Railways and Telephones (Railway Branch), $3,593; on General Administrative Purposes, $16,688. Upon coming into office in August, 1921, the Government had assumed very heavy obligations.

The Public Debt, through heavy capital expenditure, had reached large proportions; it had mounted so ponderously that the momentum followed into the year 1922 with an increase in fixed charges over 1921 (by reason of the very heavy new borrowings in 1921) of $857,115, and it would continue to have its effect until our population was large enough and rich enough to contribute more in taxation. In addition to the main services requiring the expenditure of public monies, which were more or less an inheritance from past Governments, there were the large demands on the public purse for Hay and Relief work, and the destruction of Grasshoppers. The amount expended for these purposes alone exceeded $690,000 and $511,000, respectively, aggregating an unavoidable outlay of

*NOTE.—All figures given in this Section are the latest available ones at the time of going to Press.

more than $1,000,000 for the year 1922. Capital expenditure and refunding of old maturing loans required the flotation of some $15,294,000 during the year. Good prices were received on all these issues, and they were readily absorbed by the buying public, evidence not only of confidence in the security of Alberta bonds, but also of good judgment in placing them on the market at the opportune time.

On the whole it might be said that the Crop of 1922, while not at all small, had scarcely been of sufficient value to meet the farmer's current obligations for the year. Various factors contributing to high cost of production, together with low prices for cattle and grain, were responsible for this condition. The Live Stock Encouragement Act, better known as the Cow Bill, had not been the success which was anticipated by those responsible for its inauguration and had proved to be very costly in its operation. The loaning of funds under the Act for the purchase of female cattle had been discontinued. The Estimates made provision for taking up from the Bank overdue payments under this Act to the amount of $300,000. Very heavy advances had been made in the past years for seed grain and feed relief purposes, amounting in the aggregate to $7,798,270.

This policy also had been discontinued, but it was quite apparent that the Province would eventually be called upon to meet heavy losses in connection with this service. The fact that the Government had been able to announce that there would be no more advances for seed grain and feed relief were taken as a decidedly encouraging sign. In the opinion of the Government this condition was very largely due to the operation of the Drought Relief Act.

Fifty-four creameries were operated in the Province, in 1922, and manufactured approximately 15,250 pounds of butter with a selling value of more than $5,000,000. This represented about 700 car-loads, of which about 430 were exported to British Columbia and other markets outside Alberta. Fourteen cheese factories were in operation during the past year and manufactured close to 1,000,000 pounds of cheese. There was every indication that the cheese industry, like the creamery butter industry, would show a steady and marked increase from year to year. The Department of Agriculture estimated that the total value of the year's production of dairy products was $22,950,000.

Practical assistance in the marketing of eggs and poultry was extended to 3,800 farmers during 1922 through the Egg and Poultry Marketing service, the Dominion Department of Agriculture cooperating in this work. The business turnover slightly exceeded $250,000. Through this service seven car loads of dressed turkeys were placed on the eastern and western Canadian markets, the killing grading and packing for the most part being done at community centres, the turkey growers themselves assisting. Of eggs, 14,500 cases equivalent to 29 car loads, and slightly over 500,000

pounds of poultry were marketed. Four car-loads of eggs were sold on the British market (for the first time from Alberta), 7 on the Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto markets, and the remainder locally. The policy in this connection had been to return a graded price to the producer and demonstrated the monetary advantage of producing high quality. Eighty-one organized groups of farmers took advantage of the service during the year. The pooling and co-operative shipping of car-load lots of live poultry was introduced by the Poultry Branch of the Government Service. In all 15 cars of live poultry were moved from various country points to Edmonton, resulting in a saving to the producers of from $1 to $5 per cwt. in transportation. The poultry industry in the Peace River country was greatly stimulated by this innovation. The movement of live poultry in car-lots to both eastern Canadian and British Columbia markets was also shown to be practicable.

The Coal Industry in the past year had been greatly handicapped, but, in spite of an idle Summer in most sections and strikes in the northern districts, the latter part of the year the total output of all kinds of coal amounted to 5,976,382 tons with a value of $27,551,121. With such production under adverse conditions there was reason to hope that, in the near future, Alberta would be the largest coal-producing Province of all Canada, by a wide margin.

In the Telephone Department, operating and maintenance expenses were reduced by $67,587, compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the plant increased to a point where it earned $112,274 over the previous year. The interest bill increased $357,433 during the period.

In 1921 there were in operation seven Rural Credit Societies, while, during the year 1922, there were twenty-two Societies in full operation. There was loaned out to these Societies $585,920, and, at Dec. 31, 1922, there had been collected $293,456, or approximately 50 per cent. Since that date further collections of approximately 10 per cent. had been made. It was estimated that when returns were complete the reductions made by all Societies would average between 65 and 70 per cent. The remaining 30 to 35 per cent. comprised loans which, owing to poor economic conditions remained unpaid, and also included advances made for Summer fallowing and breaking, which the Act allowed to be carried over until the following year. It was noticeable in nearly every district where a Co-operative Credit Society was in operation that there had been a great deal of Summer fallowing and breaking done during 1922, this land being prepared for better farming during 1923.

The Savings Branch of the Treasury had a successful year. The total net purchases of Saving Certificates amounted to $664-269. While the amount sold was somewhat less than 1921, rather more than was expected in view of the fact that the interest rate was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent. Many enquiries had been received during the year from those interested in this unique plan, which had some advantages over the Provincial Savings Bank idea in vogue elsewhere, since the scheme was very simple and the over-

head charges small, e.g. in the year 1922 the cost of operation did not exceed one-quarter of one per cent.

The total amount of debenture issues sold during the year 1922 was $15,695,800. Of this sum $6,948,000 was for the refunding of old maturing issues, leaving the sum of $8,747,800 for new issues. The gross Debt had, therefore, been increased during the year to $67,373,279. The Telephone portion of this Debt was, of course, self-supporting. This amounted to $23,186,963. There was also a Sinking Fund of $1,694,014, so that the net Debt of the Province, after deducting the telephone utilities and the General Revenue portion of the Sinking Fund, amounted to $42,894,342. In 1923 $6,000,000 was required for capital borrowings exclusive of the refunding issues, which amounted to $7,100,000.

A revision of the Assets statement of the previous year had been made. The chief alterations made were the capitalization of the Dominion Subsidies and the reduction of School Lands valuation from $12 per acre (which was the average price received in actual sales in past years) to the nominal valuation of $5 per acre. With these changes the Assets now stood at $157,101,433, and included an amount of $6,967,460, representing uncollected revenue and some cash on hand in the hands of the Departments not turned into the Treasury Department at Dec. 31, 1922.

The Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1923 showed a reduction of expenditure below 1922 on Income Account (exclusive of Public Debt charges which were fixed) by $645,011 and on Capital Account by $4,611,511 making a total net reduction from 1922 of $5,256,521, including Telephone Department. To do this, many reductions were necessary and it was with reluctance that the Government was compelled to curtail or eliminate certain services. Comparison of the estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1923 with the actual for 1922 showed the following chief differences: on School Lands an expected increase of $58,810 was expected; the Provincial Secretary's Department showed an increase of $82,643; the Department of Agriculture estimated an increase of $101,991; the Municipal Affairs Department, $759,692; the Public Health Department, $152,257; King's Printer's Office, $11,048; and there were some smaller increases which, added, make a total over 1922 of $1,167,842. These gross increases were, however, counterbalanced to some extent by decreases in other Departments, totalling $338,111, contributed to chiefly by the Treasury Department and the Attorney-General's Department.

On Expenditure side, the Public Debt showed an increase of $378,437, this being due to interest on new borrowings. There was also an increase in Public Health expenditure of $83,383; General Administrative Purposes showed an increase of $35,521 and Miscellaneous, $113,104. In all other Departments a decreased expenditure was shown made up as follows: Civil Government, $81,574; Legislation, $6,264; Administration of Justice, $66,912; Public Works, $129,291; Education, $119,310; Agriculture and Statistics, $268,257; Railways and Telephones (Railways Branch),

$5,482; Municipal Affairs, $2,939, making a gross total of reductions amounting to $680,029 (exclusive of Telephones).

The new sources of revenue—Tax on Mineral Rights, Tax on Soft Drinks and Tax on Slot Machines—were expected to produce in all $500,000 and there would probably be some additional revenue on Succession Duties owing to amendments. Even in these additional revenues, however, Mr. Greenfield said, the Government would still be short of balancing the Budget by $1,010,989, and it was not deemed advisable at the present time to impose sufficient taxation to cover this. It was hoped that, before the end of the year, negotiations would reach a point where it would be known definitely whether the Province could secure the transfer of the Natural Resources. The continuation of the policy of reduction in expenditure wherever possible would enable the Government to estimate the minimum necessary to meet expenditures. A complete survey would be made of the Provincial field of taxation in order that any increased taxation which might be found necessary could be equitably imposed.

It was regrettable that certain institutions and policies were established under former *régimes* without a proper realization of the result of such establishment. There were Demonstration Farms, which had to be discontinued as such; Agricultural Schools provided far in excess of the needs of the Province; Homes for Mental Defectives designed on a large scale beyond the present ability of the Province to support them, and other institutions. The Legislature was asked to sanction certain adjustments in existing services, chief amongst them being:—

A reduction in Educational grants to Primary schools, Secondary schools and the University of Alberta.

A reduction in the staff of School Inspectors.

The discontinuation of the Normal School at Edmonton, there being sufficient accommodation at Calgary and Camrose.

The discontinuation of the Summer school for Teachers, unless arrangements could be made to place it on a self-supporting basis.

The closing of two more Agricultural schools, the accommodation not being necessary for the number of students offering.

A reduction in the staff of the Public Health Nurses.

Heavy reductions in Capital Expenditure on Public Buildings, Roads, Bridges, etc.

And also certain changes of plans in the arrangements for care of mental patients in the Provincial institutions by which a considerable saving in expenditure on Capital and Income account would be made possible.

In conclusion, Mr. Greenfield said that the time had come when it must be clearly brought home to the people that there was a limit to what the Government could do in the way of paternalism. "We have over-stepped that limit in Alberta in recent years and our people have learned to lean unduly on the Government for assistance. It is true that there have been very exceptional conditions to meet in some portions of the Province. It is equally true that experience has shown that in some instances these conditions have been met too lavishly, and it is gratifying to note that

this fact is being more and more recognized even in districts where the greatest assistance has been given in the past. Alberta is still a pioneering country and, until our population increases materially, it will be necessary to weigh very carefully any project involving heavy capital expenditure in order that the burden of interest charges on public debt may not bear unduly upon the people."

The Third Session of the Legislature in 1923. The Speech from the Throne with which His Honour Lieut.-Governor Dr. R. G. Brett, opened the Third Session of the Fifth Legislature on Jan. 23, after referring to the visit of their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Byng to Alberta in the preceding September, and mentioning the death of R. C. Edwards, of Calgary, "one of the best-known and most versatile members of the House," foreshadowed, with notable brevity the Government legislation to be introduced. The Session, which lasted until Apr. 21, was a strenuous one; the Government's first and last word to the Legislature was "economy". Many public services were dealt with rigorously, in order to bring about a reduction in expenditure, and several new sources of taxation were tapped.

A Budget of $20,600,000 was voted through without any appreciable decreases, the ordinary Income account calling for an outlay of $11,170,859 with another of $2,000,000 applied on the Telephone system and the balance in Capital borrowings. There was a reduction of $3,000,000 from the first draft of the Budget, Mr. Greenfield informed the Assembly. Opposition members took the stand that further reductions must be made and offered, by means of a select Committee, to co-operate with the Government in making them. However, the Premier said that his Government was still functioning as a responsible body and was quite prepared to assume all responsibility attaching to the Budget as it stood.

Northern members on both sides of the House were decidedly uneasy over the appropriations for Highway work, the Estimates providing only $715,000, including salaries, for the entire Province. Telephone construction was halted but, despite this and very considerable cuts in operation expenses, the Minister in charge, Hon. V. W. Smith, informed the House that it would be difficult to maintain present services without an advance in rates in a year or so. Grants to Public and High Schools were reduced to the extent of approximately $100,000, the decrease being from the established rate of $1 a day per room to 90 cents a day. However, with the rapid growth in schools the total grant from the Government stood practically the same as in 1922, the actual vote being $1,230,-845.

Another drastic cut in school service was the dismissal of fourteen school inspectors out of a staff of thirty-nine. On May 14, the fourteen inspectors received notices of retirement. City inspectors were withdrawn and practically all the time of the remaining twenty-five inspectors was to be devoted to rural districts. The Normal school at Edmonton was discontinued after the close of the term on May 1st, the intention being to confine teacher train-

ing work to the schools at Calgary and Camrose; the Summer school for teachers at the University at public expense had been eliminated. For the first time in many years there was a surplus of qualified teachers in Alberta. Another reduction that the Legislature regretfully assented to, was that of releasing all but 11 of the 26 Public Health nurses, who took the field when the Province's advanced Health policy was established in 1919. The 11 nurses retained were in frontier districts. All but two schools of Agriculture was closed. The policy of demonstration farms was abandoned; a portion of the Sedgewick farm sold; and the farms at Stony Plain and Athabasca were to be disposed of as soon as possible.

After nearly $8,000,000 had been advanced in seed grain loans since the policy was established in 1908, of which over $5,000,000 was still outstanding, Premier Greenfield, in a statement to the Legislature (Feb. 16) announced that it had been decided to end seed grain and relief loans to farmers. "The Government believes that the policy of making such advances is wrong in principle and should be discontinued," he said. He announced, however, the legislation, subsequently enacted, making it possible for Municipal districts to pledge their credit for furnishing seed grain to ratepayers, and for other mortgages to provide seed and take security on the crop. Mothers' Allowances were reduced about $10 per month on the average, the year's vote being $250,000 for the purposes of the Act, one half this amount to be returned by the Municipalties concerned, which bear 50 per cent. of the cost. In addition to decreased grants to various live-stock organizations and the larger fairs, the Government grant in 1923 to Agricultural societies was cut to $90,000, compared with $146,350 in 1922. Such grants were to be still further curtailed in the future as the result of an amendment passed the last day of the Session to reduce the allowance to such societies from 60 to 50 per cent. of the prize money.

The Taxation increases of 1922 failed to meet expenditure by nearly $2,000,000. These new sources of revenue were kept open, and several new channels added. The Gasoline Tax which produced $185,000 had been expected to yield $230,000 in 1923. The Corporation Tax, which returned only something like $300,000, was set down for $470,000 in 1923. The higher levy on Theatre Receipts was maintained, and certain increases were made in Succession duties. Being unable to collect the full amount of the tax of 10 cents a ton on coal produced in the Province last year, the Government revised the system and imposed a tax of two per cent. on the gross revenue of Mining companies. It was stated by the Attorney-General that this would yield less than 10 cents a ton direct tax on production, but could be collected without legal doubts. One of the most drastic in the list of new taxes imposed was that requiring all owners or lessees of mineral rights to pay an annual tax of three cents per acre for their holdings, whether of coal, natural gas, petroleum, oil or gasoline. Such taxes were to become due Aug. 1st, each year and, if not paid by Sept. 1st, a penalty of 10 per cent. to be added, and if not paid within three months after legal notice on

Oct. 1st the mineral rights in question to become the property of the Province, subject to redemption within one year. Concerns paying taxes under the Mine Owners' Tax or the Corporation Tax Act, not to be liable for this new tax on surfaces being worked or developed for mineral production purposes. This tax was expected to yield $300,000 annually. Next in order of anticipated revenue from new taxation was that of the license on slot machines, which was estimated to return $150,000 yearly in taxes, the tax on each slot machine, whether a gambling device or drop-a-coin musical instrument being $50 a year.

A revision of the Timber Areas Tax Act was expected to bring a return of $20,000 in 1923 as compared with only $8,740 actually received under this tax in 1922. The Education Tax Act, by a slight altering of the minimum, was expected to yield $240,000 in 1923 as against about $189,000 collected in 1922. Likewise the charging of higher fees for the care of mentally deficient children and the limitation of this service by the transfer of these wards to Red Deer was expected to return $20,000 as against only $5,000 the year before. The new tax on soft drinks was estimated to bring in about $50,000 a year, this tax to be levied on "first vendors," that is, importers or manufacturers of aerated waters and the liquids of every description sold in bottles for beverage purposes.

Amongst the many new measures dealt with, there was the usual grist of amendments. The new Adjustment Act, which supplanted the Drought Area Relief Act of 1922, was one of the most outstanding. The first part of this new Act of the Attorney-General applied over the entire Province. Commissioner E. J. Fream of the Public Utilities Board was the "director" of this Act, under whom a number of district "agents" might be appointed. Upon application of any person actually engaged in farming operations, or the creditor of such person, the Director might confer with, advise, and endeavour to bring about a settlement of indebtedness without recourse to the Courts.

During the thirteen weeks of the Session, 67 Bills were passed, 4 were withdrawn and 2 were "killed," one of which was a proposal from W. M. Davidson, Calgary, (Ind.) to decrease the Sessional Indemnity of Members from $2,000 to $1,500 each. Premier Greenfield announced, when submitting the Estimates, that a reduction in Alberta Indemnities might be advisable next year. He also declared that the entire Election Act would be overhauled in readiness for next Session and gave it as his opinion that the membership of 61 in the Legislature should be considerably reduced, with a redistribution of constituencies. Another important announcement from the Government was that of the Attorney-General, who stated that, before another Session, it was proposed to frame legislation to revoke all special charters of incorporation of the various professions in the Province, and ask the Legislature to consider two general acts, one to regulate professional bodies, and the other to cover non-professional organizations. This was one reason advanced by the Government in refusing support to the Bill of J. C. Buckley, U.F.A.

member for Gleichen, to grant incorporation to the Chiropractic Association in Alberta. After the Buckley Bill had gone to Committee and a prolonged fight had been waged between representatives of the medical profession and the chiropractors, there was finally substituted for it a public Bill setting up a Board of five members under the Minister of Health to pass on the qualifications of chiropractors seeking license in the Province, this Board to consist of two chiropractors, two members of the Medical faculty of the Provincial University, and a chairman named by the Minister.

The new Act to protect the children of unmarried parents, which came into force June 1, was outstanding in character and encountered criticism in the House. Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, introduced this Bill and carried on an earnest fight for its final ratification, although it underwent many amendments. The Act made provision whereby the mother of an illigitimate child, her next friend or guardian, or the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, might, upon complaint made in writing upon oath to a District Court Judge, have the putative father appear before a Supreme Court judge and show cause why he should not pay reasonable expenses of the case and for the maintenance and education of the child until at least sixteen years old.

The new Community Grazing Act enabled areas thrown open by the Federal authority to be secured by local residents, under petition to the Provincial Government, for community grazing of stock. Private grazing associations might also be set up by five or more farmers in a district. Under amendments to the Stock Inspection Act permission must be obtained from the live stock Commissioner before driving stock out of the Province, for a distance of more than twenty miles. Inspection and stamping of beef offered for sale in towns or cities to be no longer required. Changes were made in the Bills of Sale Act to permit Crop mortgages being given not only for the purchase of seed grain, but also as security for groceries, clothing, binder twine, machinery repairs and for wages of labourers engaged in sowing or harvesting the crop, this being limited to $250 for a quarter-section, $350 for a half-section, and $500 for holdings above a half-section. Said the *Grain Growers' Guide* (June 20):

> While he may have been forced to yield against his better judgment on some issues which came before the Session, Premier Greenfield scored a signal success in turning aside the agitation for a Provincial bank which was particularly strong at the outset of the Session, even in the ranks of U.F.A. members of the House. So far did the pendulum of opinion swing the other way that the Government forces eventually voted solidly against a Motion from the Liberal benches that the Dominion be asked to provide for special and wider agricultural credits in the West through revisions of the Bank Act.

Professor D. A. McGibbon, of the University of Alberta, who made a survey of Banking and Credit conditions in the Province on behalf of the Government during 1922, reported strongly against the establishment of a Provincial bank.

One of the sensations of the Session was the Report of John Callaghan, Deputy Minister and Manager of Government Railways, in which he charged that money voted for re-conditioning the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Line had not been expended in a manner consistent with the duty of the leasing Company as Manager of the Railway. Premier Greenfield disavowed any purpose on the part of the Government or any Minister in connection with the Report made by the Deputy Minister. He suggested that enquiry should be made into the affairs of the Railway, as requested by Vice-President D. C. Coleman of the C.P.R., but no action in that direction was taken by the Government during the year. Mr. Coleman, in his letter of reply, stated that the E. D. and B.C. Line had been given the advantage and support of the C.P.R. in purchase of coal and supplies and in the use of re-conditioning equipment 25 per cent. below regular standard rates. The entire Line had been re-conditioned, which made it safe for trains to run regularly in marked contrast to the condition of the Line when taken over by the C.P.R. In the opinion of the Vice-President, the Deputy-Minister had "grossly misrepresented" the facts in the case, to which the C.P.R. official added the word that the Manager of the Government Railways was not qualified either by knowledge or experience to make a Report on the Line. Early in the Session of the Legislative Assembly, an Act was passed urging upon the Government of Canada the necessity for the transfer to this Province of its Natural Resources.

United Farmers of Alberta. The fifteenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, which was held at Calgary Jan. 16-19, found the membership* (which in 1922 had stood at high water mark, as the result from the enthusiasm generated in and by successful political action) cut in half; but that this was only a passing condition was plain from the whole character of the Convention. The unfaltering trust of the organization in its leader, President H. W. Wood, who had been President continuously since 1916, was demonstrated by his unanimous re-election as President. As usual, all four days of the Convention were crowded with business, so that many of the resolutions sent up from the locals could not be discussed. In a brief address to the Convention, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio in the Alberta Government, referred to the large "crop" of resolutions on a great variety of subjects which came before the Convention every year, and suggested more "intensive cultivation" of that crop, fewer subjects being dealt with, and closer consideration being given them. Commenting on this, *The Grain Growers' Guide* said: "No better advice has been given to the U.F.A. Convention, and it came from a source quite beyond suspicion. While it would apply in some degree to all our conventions, it is perhaps more applicable in Alberta where the average annual 'crop' of resolutions is somewhat heavier

*NOTE.—On page 828 of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1922 there was an error in the membership figures of the U.F.A. On Dec. 31, 1922 there were 15,039 members of the U.F.A,. 2,827 of the U.F.W.A. and 2,052 junior members, making a total membership of 19,918.

than in other Provinces and the range somewhat wider." There was, also, prolonged discussion of the Wheat Board Question.*

The Convention began by addresses from Mayor Webster, of Calgary, and Premier Greenfield, after which President Wood and Mrs. M. L. Sears, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, delivered their Annual Addresses. Mr. Wood dealt with the economic problems of Agricultural Industry. He aroused great enthusiasm by his exposition of the fundamental principles of democracy. An important portion of his Address was devoted to the great need of immigration of the right sort. Mrs. Sears' Address, which was mainly inspirational in character, dealt with the part women were taking in making better the conditions of life and work. John Ward, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, addressed the Convention on the work of that body; and George Latham brought greetings from the Alberta Federation of Labour, suggesting that the organized farmers and organized labour should arrange an allocation of seats in Parliament. The time of the Convention was taken up largely in debating the Resolutions in favour of a Federal Loan Department, a Provincial bank and an issue of Provincial bonds sufficient to liquidate the debts of all the farmers of the Province.

Other Resolutions adopted dealt favourably with the project of an organization to be known as "The United Farmers of Canada," and with the need of completing the railway to Hudson Bay; one instructed the Executive to urge the Federal Government to increase the port facilities for handling grain at Vancouver; the course of the U.F.A. members in Parliament was "heartily endorsed; and a Resolution re-affirming the principle of economic group organization and co-operation between economic groups and opposition to "any steps looking to either amalgamation or affiliation with a political party or the formation of a new political party by any 'broadening out' policy" was adopted unanimously, without discussion. General Manager C. Rice-Jones, of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., placed before the Convention the plan formulated by that Company for a co-operative cattle-selling agency, which was endorsed, as at the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Conventions. A Resolution declaring that any public funds allocated for the securing of immigration into Western Canada could better be used in relieving the distresses of farmers in areas which had been visited by drought, and one instructing the Executive to approach the management of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., with a view to bringing about a co-operative system for the marketing of all farm products were amongst the others passed by the Convention. H. E. G. H. Scholefield was elected Vice-President, and of the twelve district representatives elected with President Wood and the Vice-President form the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee was elected, composed of the President and Vice-President, George Bevington, C. H. Harris, H. C. McDaniel and Mrs. Sears, ex-officio as President of the U.F.W.A., with Mrs. R. G. Gunn and Mrs. B. F. Kiser as Vice-Presidents.

*Note—For reference to this question, see opening section in this volume on the Western Provinces.

The Liquor Referendum in Alberta. During 1922 a proposed measure entitled "The Temperance Act" was drafted, and a petition circulated asking the Legislature to submit it under the direct legislation law. It provided for hotel and wholesale licenses for the sale of beer. When the Legislature met, a special Committee appointed to scrutinize the petition reported that it fulfilled the requirements of the direct legislation law. Certain members alleged that there were irregularities in connection with the petition but, on Mch. 14, the House adopted the Committee's Report by a vote of 49 to 7. It was then argued that, as the Province was thus required to incur the expense of a referendum more than that the question of whether "The Temperance Act" should come into effect should be submitted, various methods of obtaining a more complete expression of public opinion were urged upon the Government and, on Apr. 16, Premier Greenfield outlined the course which he proposed to follow. He would move a Resolution calling for the submission of "The Temperance Act." If this carried, he would submit a second Resolution which would declare that it was "desirable that alternate questions based on other forms of liquor legislation should be submitted by plebiscite at the same time as the Referendum on the proposed temperance legislation." This Resolution, however, should not, the Premier declared, be construed as embodying the policy of the Government. It was "entirely concerned in obtaining the opinion of the House on this question." Should the second Resolution pass, he would move a third, calling for the appointment of a Committee of five members representing all sections of the House, to be named by himself, which would recommend alternative questions to be submitted to the electors. The first Resolution met with no opposition. The second was carried by 42 votes to 15, four Liberals, one Independent and ten Farmers constituting the minority. The third Resolution was passed by 36 to 16, all the Liberals, one Independent, and four U.F.A. members voting against it. Mr. Boyle, the Liberal leader, declared that he had opposed the third motion because it was the duty of the Government to make up the questions to be submitted, and he did not think that private members should be expected to do so. No Liberal, he said, would act on the proposed Committee. Mr. Greenfield named as members of the Committee a U.F.A. representative, an Independent, a Conservative and a Liberal. The first three consented to act, but the last declined. The Committee's Report was the subject of a lively debate during the last two days of the Session. The form of ballot which the Committee recommended was finally adopted with slight changes; it was decided that the electors should be asked on, Nov. 5, to express their preference, in accordance with the principles of the single transferable preferential ballot, as between the following:

(a) Prohibition—meaning thereby continuation and development of the existing legislation; that is, the abolition of the sale of all liquors other than for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing and scientific purposes.

(b) Licensed sale of beer—meaning thereby the sale of beer in licensed hotels and other premises, as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.

(c) Government sale of beer—meaning thereby the sale of beer by or through Government vendors for consumption in private residences under Government control and regulations.

(d) Government sale of all liquors—meaning thereby the sale of all liquors by or through Government vendors, beer to be consumed on licensed premises and in private residences, wines and spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government, under Government control and regulation.

The Moderation League urged that the first vote be cast for (d) and the second and third, respectively, for (b) and (c). That organization stated emphatically its opposition to the return of the bar, and declared that the bar would not be brought back by the adoption of (a). This was challenged by the prohibition forces, which called upon the electors to vote for (a) and prevent the return of the bar.

The vote was taken on Nov. 5 and resulted as follows: For (a), 61,780; for (b), 3,939; for (c), 3,092; for (d), 93,990. There was thus a majority of 32,210 over (a). *The Grain Growers' Guide*, in commenting (Nov. 14) on the result of the voting, gave expression to the opinion which found most frequent expression in all three Western Provinces: "Prohibition in Alberta, as in Manitoba, has received a set-back, and it may be safely assumed that it is not because the moral, social and economic advantages of prohibition are unrecognized, but because of the unsatisfactory results of the endeavour to enforce a law of prohibition. The outcome of the popular voting in Manitoba and Alberta has already stimulated the anti-prohibitionists in Saskatchewan to action, and a referendum in that Province seems probable next year. The results in Manitoba and Alberta will undoubtedly have a profound influence on the vote in Saskatchewan, and the fact may as well be faced that we are in the presence of a great reaction on the question of prohibition. This ought to be courageously faced by the forces of temperance." There was not in Alberta, as there had been in Manitoba, a special Session of the Legislature held to enact the proposed legislation which was before the electors in the Referendum and was sanctioned by the majority of the votes cast. It was left over to be enacted in the Session of 1924.

Resources and Industries in 1923. The Season of 1923 proved very favourable for Agriculture and resulted in a bumper Crop in which the rich returns and high records of 1915 were outdistanced. Rain came in needed proportions and at the right time, in most districts, and the temperature proved to be what was wanted to develop the right grade for market. There was much hail in some districts and while much Hail Insurance was carried by the farmers, the loss in a year when yields were heavy proved to be very great to those who had been hailed out.

The Crop returns as reported upon by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, regarded as very conservative, were as follows:

Crops	Acres	Yield per sown acre, Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Average Price	Total Value
Fall Wheat	84,260	28·00	2,359,000	.65	$1,534,000
Spring Wheat	5,874,101	28·00	164,475,000	.65	106,909,000
Oats	2,299,546	50·00	114,977,000	.24	27,595,000
Barley	383,858	38·50	14,774,000	.33	4,889,000
Rye	396,758	19·25	7,640,000	.40	3,056,000
Flaxseed	15,000	10·40 centals	156,000 centals	1.63 per cental	254,000
Potatoes	39,960	119·00 tons	4,759,000 tons	.60 per ton	2,846,000
Hay and Clover	245,178	1·65	402,000	6.00	2,410,000
Alfalfa	38,548	2·70	104,000	12.00	1,249,000
Fodder Corn	53,953	4·65	251,000	3.00	753,000
Other Crops	1,885,380				13,845,000

Agricultural Organizations and their Presidents in Alberta, during 1923, were:

Organization	President	Address
Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association	Rufus Cates	Oyen
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association	J. G. Clark	Clark Manor
Alberta Provincial Poultry Association	J. H. Westbrook	Letbbridge
Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association	O. A. Boggs	Daysland
Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association	John Wilson	Innisfail
Alberta Clydesdale Breeders' Association	Norman Weir	Ohaton
Alberta Horse Breeders' Association	E. L. Richardson	Calgary
Alberta Swine Breeders' Association	W. J. Hoover	Bittern Lake
Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association	C. E. Morrison	Bentley
Alberta Seed Growers' Association	Maj. H. G. L. Strange Fenn	
Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association	George Ball	West Salisbury

The weather conditions of the year, which proved so favourable for field crops, contributed to the extension of the Dairying Industry. It was estimated that the butter produced in Alberta in 1923 exceeded by three million pounds that of any previous year; cheese produced exceeded that of any previous year by one million pounds. The good quality of these products was shown by the fact that at eleven important exhibitions throughout Canada during 1923 Alberta butter captured 229 out of 436 prizes offered in competitions.

Returns given out at the Annual meeting of the U.F.A. at Calgary indicated that the membership had declined from 37,721 in 1921 to 18,829 in 1922, which on Nov. 30, 1923 had fallen to 11,726, plus 3,000 members in the U.F.W.A.A. campaign in the Autumn of 1923, following the bountiful harvest, which brought the total number to 14,200, but there were evidences showing that the glowing fervour of the movement in earlier days had cooled off.

In 1913 the total Expenditures of the central office was $3,685 out of a total Revenue of $8,168. In 1916 it was $7,513, expended out of a Revenue of $15,975, while in 1921 the Expenses of the central office were $61,587 and Revenue, $73,270. The cost of procuring new members in 1913 was 84 cents *per capita* and in 1921 it was $2.18.

There were 282 coal mines in operation on Dec. 31, 1922, as compared with 273 mines at the same date in 1921. Alberta coal, through educational and demonstration work carried on in Manitoba by the Government through its fuel Engineers, in co-operation with the mine operators, had become firmly established on its merit in the Manitoba market and every effort had been made throughout the year to break into Eastern markets with Alberta coal.

According to figures contained in the Annual Report of the

Mines Branch issued by Premier Greenfield, the production was 5,976,432 tons. Of this amount, 1,443,942 tons were sold for consumption in Alberta, 1,999,789 tons for other Provinces, and 105,514 tons for the United States. Importations of coal from the United States, to points east of British Columbia, in Western Canada showed a decrease of 928,985 tons below the 1921 importations, while shipments of Alberta coal to all Canadian Provinces except British Columbia showed increase over 1921. The largest production for any month was October, 1922, when the total was 926,888, this being the largest coal output in the history of the industry in Alberta, for any month; 379 mines were in operation during the year, of which 100 were opened, nine re-opened and 44 abandoned; 57 were closed temporarily. There were 84 prosecuttions for contraventions of the Act and 81 convictions. Of these, 22 were workmen, 45, operators and 17, officials. There were 12,537 persons employed in mines during the month of December, being an increase of 301 over December of 1921.

1923 was an important year for the Coal producing industry of Alberta. Not only was total production increased but the market for Alberta coal was greatly widened. Anthracite coal, so generally used in Ontario and Quebec, commanded higher prices and, on account of difficulties connected with the supply, a movement in the East, especially in Toronto, was made to bring in Alberta coal. Representatives of Alberta mine operators appeared before the Toronto Central Council of Ratepayers, which endorsed their proposals and resolved for action. Subsequently an agreement was made with the C.N.R. transport to 10,000 tons of Alberta coal to eastern points at a flat rate of $7 per ton. Keen interest was shown by eastern people in the demonstrations of Alberta coal and there was no difficulty in disposing of the limited amount of coal available. Later, announcements of railway officials intimated that future shipments would be at regular schedule rates.

In an editorial on "The Cost of Alberta Coal" the Montreal *Herald* said in part:

> There is no doubt that the prospect of supplying a large proportion of our coal needs from the Alberta coal fields, instead of from the United States, has greatly stirred the imagination of our people, and that the matter will not be allowed to rest with the statement that the freight charge of $9 per ton to Toronto and Montreal, quoted by Sir Henry Thornton is too high. A rate of $9 on a 4,000-mile haul—from Alberta and return—is about a quarter-of-a-cent a ton mile. That is far below the average rate. But the average train loading has been about 4,000 tons. The question has been raised if 5,000-ton trains were used for this purpose, would not the reduction in cost permit a lower rate?

The *Herald* estimated that $6 per ton would cover all regular operating costs and looked forward to getting Alberta coal laid down for $10 per ton. That price could not be realized, for $12 to $13, was the price at which the coal had to be sold.

In his evidence before the Royal Grain Enquiry at Regina, Aug. 6, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared for protection to the Canadian coal industry. He said:

> I would have the Government put up a protective tariff on United States coal so as to make competition of Alberta coal with American coal at present freight rates possible. This is the first opportunity to make the people of the East suffer for what they have been giving the West for the last forty years, and I think we should give them a dose of their own medicine now that they want our coal.

With a view to protect the consumers of Alberta coal and establish standards, an Order-in-Council was passed by the Government of Alberta Sept. 23, aiming at the encouragement of the Coal industry; the use of brands for coal which must not be treated as common property; and providing against substitution of one grade for another. The Hoppe coal deposits held the attention of the Senate of Canada and of the people during discussion of a Bill introduced by Senator Dandurand which was designed to make these coal deposits a special Crown reserve with which Parliament alone could deal. Senator Bradbury stated that property was valued at $100,000,000 and that engineers estimated there were 100 million tons of anthracite and 400 million tons of steam coal in the Hoppe deposits. Government returns on coal production in Alberta showed in 1922: anthracite, 96,674 tons; bituminous, 897,380 tons; lower grades, 2,943,195 tons and 62,674 tons of briquettes.

In the month of January a strike of coal miners was called by the U.M.W.A. in the Edmonton district. There was no question of wages or working conditions; it was ordered to have all mines put under closed shop rules. The open shop plan had been found to suit the temporary needs of homesteaders and settlers in need of seasonal employment as well as of the mine operators. A strong stand was taken by Hon. Frank Oliver in his paper, the Edmonton *Bulletin*, against the violence and lawlessness which preceded and accompanied the strike. This leadership led to co-operation of Provincial and Municipal police with the R.C.M.P. Some strike pickets were locked up and one leader found guilty of assault. Attacking mobs were broken up and some of the offenders punished. This was in contrast to the strike violence in Illinois the same year. The Strike in the Edmonton district failed, law and order prevailing over plans to put the mines under constraint of the Unions.

In addition to energetic enterprise in the coal and oil fields, industrial activity increased in the Province. The Imperial Oil Company completed a large oil Refinery at Calgary with a daily capacity of 3,500 barrels, employing 200 men. The Spillers organization of London, England, became interested in Calgary Flour Mills and in a line of elevators, to be operated in conjunction with their own terminal elevator at Vancouver.

Education in Alberta. Generous support was given to primary and secondary Education in Alberta during the year. The movement to set aside the examination system met with decisive defeat in the Legislative Assembly and was given very slight support from outside—from the Trustees and Teachers Association. A political battle was waged over the vote of $175,000 for grants to

normal students introduced by the Government and passed by the House. The Minister of Education, Hon. P. Baker, announced the time had come to curtail the policy of loans to Normal students. In the past year, out of 1,040 Normal students in the Province, 655 had received loans. In line with the policy of economy pursued by the Provincial Government, the staff of 40 High and Public school inspectors was cut 50 per cent. It was reported that, in April, out of 3,000 Primary schools in the Province, 463 were closed; 137 for lack of teachers; 108 from lack of funds; 87 no building accommodation; and 133 for other reasons. The Minister of Education reported improvement in school attendance from 82·76 per cent. in 1920 to 85·51 in 1921. A correspondence course for children in the remote areas of the Province was started. In the Hay River country 20 children, scattered over 50 miles, were being guided and inspired by correspondence with the Department of Education. The work covered the field from primary classes to Grade VIII. and proved to be a valuable substitute where school attendance was impossible.

On Jan. 30 a delegation of Lutherans of German racial origin from Stony Plain district waited upon Premier Greenfield and Hon. Perrin Baker, Minister of Education, and asked permission to re-open their parochial school at Stony Plain. Those present included H. J. Boetteher, teacher at the school; George Oppertshauser, Jacob Ulmer, Jacob Hennig, Henry I. Ulmer, Jacob Miller, all of Stony Plain; Ed. Schmidtt, of Wetaskiwin; Professor Rehwinkel and Rev. A. J. Mueller, of Calgary. The delegation stated that the school was first opened in 1894, and was supported by voluntary subscription. In 1922 it was closed by order of the Department of Education, after the Report of the Department's Inspector that it was not being conducted in an efficient manner and in accordance with the Schools ordinance. They protested that the Department had not laid down what should be done to bring the school into line with the Province's public educational requirements. Mr. Baker said it was not wise nor in the interests of the development of the best Canadian citizenship that children in any section should be educated in segregation—away from the Public School system. Mr. Greenfield promised consideration of the request of the delegation, but held out no hope that they would be successful in their application, as "private schools giving special religious and language training and setting the children of such settlers apart from the balance of the children of the Province" were not in the interests of public welfare and progress.

The University of Alberta. That the University of Alberta fulfilled its part in the work of upbuilding the people and raising the standard of intelligent capacity was fairly set forth at Convocation in May. President H. M. Tory gave the total enrolment at 1,314 as compared with 1,285 in 1922. Of that total 696 were in Arts; 102 in Applied Science; 190 in Medicine and Dentistry; 61 in Pharmacy; 120 in Law and 131, extra-Mural.

128 graduates were admitted to the various degrees, including 11 Bachelors of Science in Arts, who were awarded their master's degree;

one Bachelor of Education; one Bachelor of Divinity, and two Doctors of Medicine, *ad eundem*.

In addition, 14 students were given their diplomas in pharmacy, while 55 persons are announced as having passed their examinations for license to practice, conducted by the University on behalf of affiliated professional societies.

Of the 1,314 students, 1,003 were British and of these 762 Canadians, of whom 190 were Alberta-born. President H. M. Tory stated that 75 per cent. of the students were making their own way in the University. He laid stress on the Research work being done by the various laboratories, instancing the experimental record of Dr. James Bertram Collip, M.A., PH.D., head of the Department of Biochemistry, co-discoverer with Dr. F. G. Banting of Insulin. Later Research work by Dr. Collip in plant life had supplemented the original discovery.

This University, founded in 1908, had grown until in 1923 the Faculty numbered over 100. Special attention was paid to Practical Science and Agriculture. The Medical faculty and course were strengthened during the year by aid from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Concordia College, at Edmonton, Alberta, was founded in 1921, being a junior college for the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, a body of Lutherans numbering over one million members and maintaining fifteen educational institutions in the United States, Canada, and South America. Forty-nine students were registered during the 1922-23 school-year, nearly all of which had the ministry in view. In August the Rev. W. A. Baepler, of Winnipeg, was elected professor of the Latin, Greek, and Herbrew languages. On June 27, the General Body, in session at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, appropriated $152,000 for the erection of permanent buildings.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

By

G. G. E. Raley, B.A., F.R.S.A.

The Oliver Government in 1923; Administration, Politics and Legislation; Incidents of the Year.

The year 1923 opened with the Hon. John Oliver entering on his sixth year of administration as Premier of British Columbia—a period which provided more political activity than any other preceding it since the War. During the year, he relinquished his portfolio as Minister of Railways, Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, being appointed to the Department. The Liberal party, which was in power, was strongly entrenched in the Legislature, their being 25 Liberals to 14 Conservatives, 4 Independents and 3 Socialists. The Premier was faced, however, with an active Conservative opposition which took advantage of the fact that the Government had been in power for a considerable period and which strove, unceasingly, to swing the pendulum of public opinion back from the Liberal side and, at the end of the year, there were strong indications toward a General Election during 1924. In addition to the Conservative party, a new political organization, the Provincial Party, mainly supported by the farmers in the Interior and a portion of the Returned Soldier element, entered the lists of the political arena as a third party. This added to the cares of the Premier and, altogether, his position was one which required strict attention to the affairs of legislation and administration.

Economically, British Columbia appeared to be strongly on the up-grade with the timber and mining industries operating at a much increased rate and with a growing export trade in the former; with the most successful agricultural year since the War; with fisheries producing 38 per cent. of the Dominion totals and with the general financial conditions of the Province reacting favourably to the industrial progress. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the question of the Provincial Government's financial state was a much discussed point, with the Opposition providing a strong critical element. The Premier, however, issued a statement with reference to the conditions during the year as follows: "Financially, the position of the Province is sound, the last three issues of Provincial loans selling two points higher than previous offerings. Our securities compare favourably with those of other Provinces."*

Outside of the Legislature itself, Premier Oliver directed his major activities during the year towards the question of Mountain Freight Rates, British Columbia's relation to them and an effort to obtain an equalized scale. On Feb. 3, the appeal of the

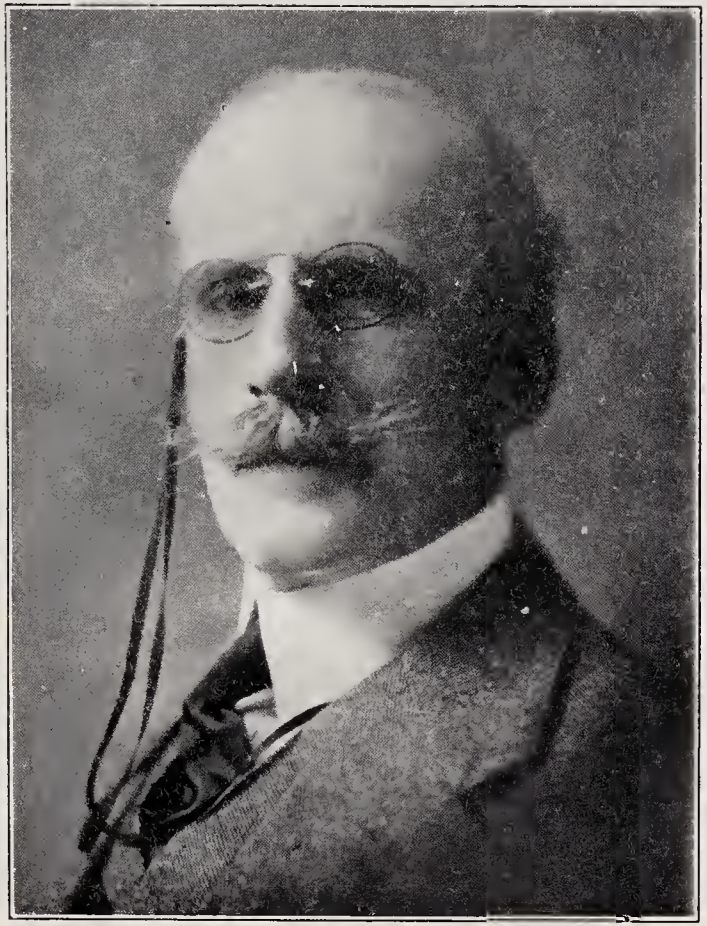
*NOTE.—*Monetary Times*, Jan. 4, 1924.

Province of British Columbia, from the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, in the mountain freight rates case in June, 1922, was prosecuted before the Federal Cabinet by the Premier of British Columbia and G. G. McGreer, K.C. Mr. McGreer also represented the Province of Alberta which was making common cause with British Columbia in the appeal. Premier Oliver reviewed conditions under which British Columbia entered Confederation. A principal consideration, he said, was that the Province was to have equality of treatment with the other parts of Canada. He advanced a detailed argument to secure, what he called justice for British Columbia and also for Alberta, stating that the latter Province was especially interested because of the desirability of moving grain by the Pacific route. The main points advanced in behalf of the two Provinces were:

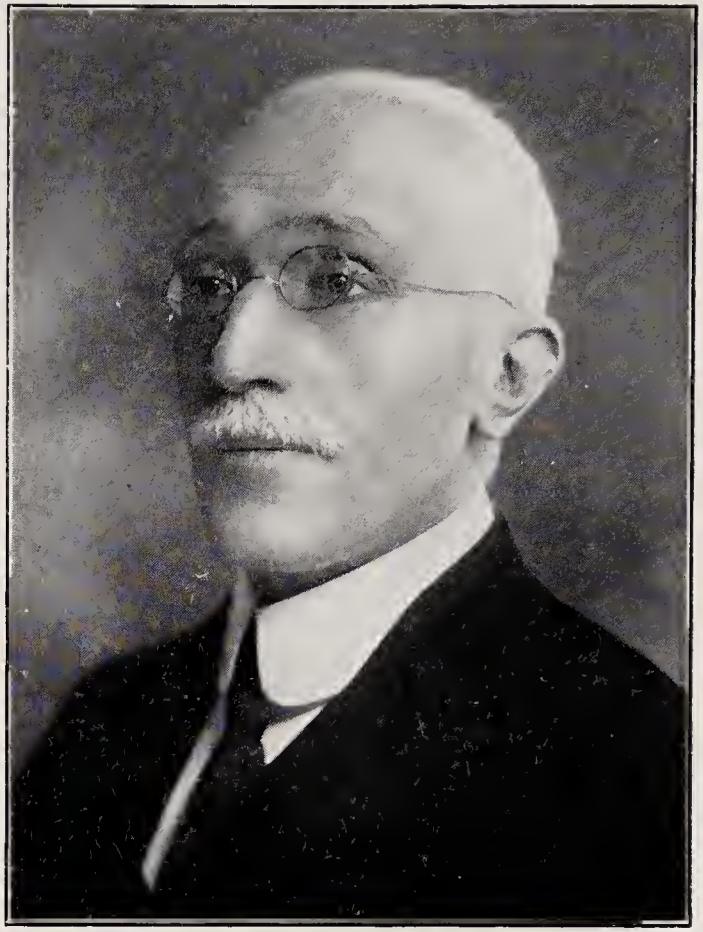
1. That British Columbia was constitutionally entitled to the same rates as the other Provinces.
2. That if, on account of the mountainous country, the cost of operation was excessive, it must be remembered that the Dominion Government itself built the C. P. R. from Port Moodie to Kamloops and, furthermore, the British Columbia land grant more than offset any disadvantage of cost due to the mountains.
3. That the C. P. R. deliberately abandoned the Yellowhead Pass through which it contracted to build, and which was without grade, in favour of the Rogers Pass.
4. That the C. P. R. is an Imperial system extending practically around the world, and that it is a manifest injustice to British Columbia and Alberta to have excessive tolls levied upon them.
5. That British Columbia guaranteed bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway in order to get control of and have reasonable rates in British Columbia and, in face of this strong stipulation, the Federal Parliament legislated the Province out of its control.

That the cost of operation was higher in British Columbia was not disputed by Mr. Oliver nor by counsel for his Government, their argument being that the Rockies should be ignored for the sake of the mutual benefit, to British Columbia and the Prairies, of a lower freight rate and the effect of knitting Confederation closer. On the other hand, the Railway Board reasoned that if a service across the mountains was given, at less than cost of operations, the deficit on such operations would have to be met by increased charges for traffic on the Prairies. Moreover, a precedent formed, by equalizing these rates, would give the Maritime Provinces a right to similar treatment.

The question was exceedingly involved and when, on Apr. 17, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, of Vancouver, introduced a motion in Parliament in favour of equalization of freight rates between British Columbia and the Prairies, the Speaker suggested that possibly the subject was *sub judice* on account of the pending appeal, and the discussion was postponed. In April, Mr. Oliver made a tour of the Prairie Provinces and, speaking at the Calgary Canadian Club, on Apr. 10, he stressed the point that the rights of Alberta and British Columbia were identical;



W. R. Allan,
President of The Union Bank of Canada.



The Hon. F. A. Pauline, m.l.a.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

that an economical outlet for Alberta's agricultural produce was necessary to her prosperity; that British Columbia was the natural outlet and, that the reduction on the West-bound grain of 1922 was due to the efforts of British Columbia. At Swift Current Board of Trade, on the 13th, he was even more emphatic and said: "I have never advocated separation, but if the grossly unjust treatment Western Canada is subjected to in favour of Eastern interests is to be continued indefinitely, then I do not want to call myself a Canadian." At Lethbridge and elsewhere, he carried his subject, speaking with force and seriousness, with emphasis and, at times, with humour, but always with his purpose before him. The appeal was taken before the Federal Cabinet (Privy Council) where, after due consideration, it was referred back to the Railway Commission and, at the end of the year, the situation was unchanged.

Administration of the Provincial Departments. The Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C., the aggressive Attorney-General of the Province, was also Minister of Labour and had, under his administration, the direction of the Legal Offices, Mothers' Pensions, Minimum Wages, Game Protection, the Land Registry Office, Municipal Affairs and Insurance, in addition. The Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 1922 showed close association with the industrial life of the Province with fuller statistical account in regard to the total pay-roll, rates of wages, fluctuations of employment and the working hours of employment in the various industries. In all, returns were received from 2,809 employers; salaries paid totalled $14,867,774 and wages amounted to $71,324,416; the number of firms reporting increased by 22½ per cent. and total pay-roll by almost 9 per cent. —the apparent discrepancy being caused by a reduction in the rates and, also, in that many new firms were of a smaller size. The average number of wage earners in all industries of the Province, in 1922, ranged from 45,404 males and 3,215 females in February, to 59,250 males and 4,125 females in October.

With regard to working hours, the investigations of this Department showed a tendency in the direction of longer hours with the average working week for all industries being 51·15 hours, compared with 50·41 hours in 1921 and 50·96 hours in 1920. The industrial group with the longest average working week, namely 55·87 hours, was that of smelting. J. D. McNiven was Deputy-Minister of Labour and an important addition to the *personnel* of the Department was the Cost of Living Commission, with D. T. Bulman, Fair Wage Officer, as Chairman.

The Minimum Wage Board, composed of J. D. McNiven, Chairman, and Mrs. H. G. MacGill, Judge of the Juvenile Court and Thomas Matthews, had, in 1922, experienced certain difficulties in obtaining information from both the workers and employers—particularly in regard to piece work. It was noted, however, that the average weekly wages paid were considerably over the Minimum Wage rates in the various industries. In

1923, returns were received by the Board from 2,195 firms covering 10,863 female employees.

The Workmen's Compensation Board, composed of E. S. H. Winn, K.C. (Chairman), Hugh B. Gilmour, and F. W. Hinsdale (Secretary), reported that $150,000,000 was expended in payrolls by the employers of the Province as compared with the 1922 totals of $128,592,502. The benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of industrial accidents extended to 150,000 employees during 1923; the number of accidents dealt with totalled 24,184, of which number 268 were fatal; the total compensation in respect of these accidents was $2,672,680; the average of accidents was 2,015 for each month; the average period of disability was 31·12 days and the total wage-loss, through accidents, amounted to $1,489,442.

In addition to the Workmen's Compensation Act the Mothers' Pensions Act was administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board. By centralizing the administration of the two Acts under one Board, duplication of machinery was eliminated and the cases of widows left dependent through industrial accidents, and those left dependent through other causes, were dealt with by the same body. During 1923 there was $432,717 distributed for the maintenance of 959 mothers and 2,455 children. The benefits distributed under the two Acts amounted, in 1923, to $258,783 a month and the assistance was divided amongst approximately 1,500 widows, 4,500 children, and 1,000 workmen with their families, so that at any given time approximately 9,000 people were constantly receiving at least a part of their maintenance through the provisions of one or other of these pieces of remedial legislation.

The record and statistics in the Annual Report of J. P. Dougherty, Superintendent of Insurance, issued in 1923, covered the year ending Dec. 31, 1922, and showed 143 Companies licensed under the "British Columbia Fire Insurance Act" and 148 licensed under the "Insurance Act," 9 new Companies having obtained licenses under the latter. A summary of Fire Insurance statistics for 1922 showed as follows: Net premiums, $4,670,254; net losses incurred, $2,078,201; net losses paid, $2,062,601; ratio of losses to premiums written, 43·68 per cent. The Life Insurance companies transacting business reported premiums, $6,789,016; net amount in force, $202,809,005; claims paid, $1,635,150. J. A. Thomas, Fire Marshal, reported 1,689 fires with losses amounting to $3,252,368.

The Inspector of Municipalities, Robert Baird, gave a total assessment value of $615,138,870 for the year 1923 and remarked that "though reduced far below the high point of 1915, they were still assessed beyond their value." Of this assessment, $402,533,640 was urban and $211,188,578 was rural. The total of the liabilities of the municipalities was $104,583,831, as compared with $104,753,167 at Dec. 31, 1921. Other conditions showed that sinking fund shortage was, as a total, greater, but there was a

general progress toward recovery; arrears of taxes were reduced from $6,964,165 in 1921 to $6,058,031. The gross amount of taxes levied for all purposes was $14,324,665 as compared with $13,357,801 the previous year. In addition to taxes, the substantial amounts received from the Provincial Government on account of liquor profits, motor licenses, and *pari-mutuel* returns increased the total of the moneys at the disposal of the municipalities from $21,841,041 to $23,147,223.

The Provincial Game Warden, W. G. McMynn, reported an income, derived from the sale of game licenses and fees, in 1922, amounting to $178,205, being $38,767 more than the 1921 total; 317 convictions for violations of the Game Act were made; 153 officers of the Provincial Police force and 20 special constables were employed to enforce the regulations during the open game season; and $60,495 was paid out in bounties. An interesting incident occurred when, for the first time since Nov. 1st, 1919, an open season was proclaimed for beaver in certain districts.

The Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, had, as an important branch of his administration, the development of the highways throughout the Province. The programme for 1922-23, though not quite so extensive as the previous year, provided for special consideration of incoming settlers and increased facilities for those who were already on the land. The Rossland-Christina Lake section of the Trans-Provincial Highway and the Three Valley-Taft portion of the Eagle Pass Road were made available; considerable portions of the Cariboo Road between Quesnel and Fort George and of the Ymir Road between Nelson and the United States boundary were well advanced; the construction of the 13 miles of the Yellowhead Pass Road between Mount Olie and Black Pool was an important undertaking; and, with a view to providing a direct highway outlet from the Arrow Lakes to the Okanagan, the Edgewood-Vernon Road was extended 4 miles between Sand Creek and Deep Creek. In addition, certain lateral roads were constructed for the use of settlers in the irrigated areas at Oliver, the Fort George District and in the Omineca District of the interior. The total mileage of roads reported, as on Mch. 31, 1923, was 16,120·27 and the total classified for the year ending on that date was, Primary Highways, 113·86, Secondary Highways, 155·90. The year marked the completion of the programme under the "Canada Highways Act, 1919," the Department having earned its share (approximately $1,252,000) of the $20,000,000 Federal grant about 18 months ahead of the five-year period ending Mch. 31, 1924. A considerable portion of the construction work was personally inspected by Chief Commissioner Campbell, Ottawa.

Under the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands and Forests, the Department expended for the year ending Mch. 31, 1923, a total of $1,370,031, or $123,284 less than its appropriation,

in the development of its work, the chief items being as follows: Surveys Branch, $67,962; Water Rights Branch, $82,008; Forest Branch, $204,327; Forest Protection Fund, $413,697; Land Surveys, $135,580. Mr. Pattullo, in view of the excessive fire losses in 1922, was insistent in his advice throughout 1923 for greater care against fire hazards and for forest conservation. The expansion of the industry in 1923 was indicated by the cut of wood products which reached the equivalent of 2,500,000,000 board feet or 25 per cent. greater than the record year of 1920, and, in water-borne trade, paper produced, firms operating, timber sales by the Forest Branch and revenue collected, new records were established. The estimated value of production totalled $86,674,000; pulp manufactured amounted to 217,076 tons; paper manufactured, 150,637 tons; water-borne trade was 521,707,132 feet board measure; sawmills operating were 352 and shingle mills, 107, as compared with 292 and 108 respectively in 1922; timber sales were 852 covering 163,464 acres compared with 671 of 108,501 acres the previous year; and revenue collected on these sales by the Department was $1,513,971, that in 1922 being $862,888.

Extensive investigation work was carried on against epidemic infestations, the bark-beetle and white-pine blister-rust in the Interior of the Province. During the field season, six forest *reconnaissance* projects were completed and one was well under way, four being cruises along the Queen Charlotte Islands, Kootenay Lake, the Horsefly and the Fraser River, and two being exploratory with a view to locating all bodies of timber of commercial importance tributary to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The only reserve created during the year was the Inkaneep Forest, covering 244,480 acres in the south-eastern portion of the Okanagan Valley. Two other areas were prepared for reservation, but had not been set aside, namely, the Kettle Valley Forest, covering 1,552,640 acres of the upper valley of the Kettle River, and the Yahk Forest, covering that portion of the Yahk Valley lying north of the International Boundary, covering an area of 490,000 acres.

Extension of the Lumber trade was encouraged by installing a new exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in the form of a bungalow of British Columbia woods; exhibits at Windsor, Mount Forest, Paris and Toronto, Ontario; an exhibit for the Canadian Exhibition Train touring France; an exhibit of British Columbia woods was sent to the British Empire Exhibition. The inspections of logging operations undertaken by the Forest Branch totalled 6,892, an increase of 48 per cent. over 1922; 105 cases of trespass against the Crown were reported, on which penalties to the extent of $27,860.08. This Branch also supplied the Lands Branch with 3,406 reports on active pre-emptions, showing amount of improvements and extent of residence; timber-marks issued were 2,007, transfers and changes of marks, 267 and hand-loggers' licenses issued 198.

The fire season of 1923 was slightly below normal and a more complete system of organization was put into effect. Each field officer completed a chart of the resources (both human and material) of his district, which could be used in case of a fire emergency. The number of volunteer fire wardens enrolled was 650, a remarkable growth when realized that the movement started only three years before. Protection publicity, in addition to the usual publication of fire-law notices, took the form of a "Forest-Protection Week" proclaimed by the Dominion Government; an essay competition for school-children on the subject, "Our Forests and Why We Should Protect Them From Fire," was held, 48 prizes being given; 150,000 stickers for motor-cars bearing forest-fire warnings were distributed. The number of fires which occurred in 1923 was 1,530, compared with 2,591 in 1922; the chief causes being classified as lightning, campers, railways, smokers, industries and brush-burning; the quantity of timber killed by fire was shown as 87,271 M. feet, of which 37,891 M. feet was salvable.

Mr. Pattullo, as Minister of Lands, had to do with immigration and, at Vancouver, on June 7, he outlined the Provincial policy as follows: "In making a bid for settlers, we are taking the greatest care to visualize actual conditions in the Province as clearly as possible. We do not make any promises that would lead to disappointment. The settlers are told that the Government will place them on the land, but we do not offer to be nursemaids to them after they get here. . . . The opportunities for farmers of a good type are ample in this Province without our having to make promises impossible of fulfilment." He then went on to say that the policy of his Department was not to attempt to bring a huge number of settlers to British Columbia at one time, but rather to ensure a steady influx of about 500 each year; this number could be placed on the land and it would mean a very considerable yearly increase in the population of the Province. On May 8, he had announced that Major J. W. Clark would be the Colonization Commissioner for the Province, in London, England.

The Hon. E. D. Barrow, as Minister of Agriculture, had a very gratifying year to report in 1923. Weather conditions were favourable, with a mild Spring, beneficial precipitation in July and August, and excellent weather for harvesting in September. According to figures for 1923, compiled by the Departmental Statistician, G. H. Stewart, and issued under direction of Dr. David Warnock, O.B.E., Deputy-Minister, the total agricultural production amounted to $59,159,798 as against $55,322,971 for the year 1922, an increase of $33,836,827 or 6·93 per cent. in the value of production; the quantity production, however, showed an even greater increase.

The Fruit crop, including 148,161,182 lbs. of apples, amounted to 176,887,879 lbs. and, valued at $6,034,976, was the largest on record, being an increase of 22·7 per cent. over 1922; this was

achieved despite the fact that certain late frosts in blossoming season and rain in the harvesting season prevented attaining a much greater production. The field crops were good, though the vegetable crop was slightly less than in 1922; grains showed increases in acreage, productivity and corresponding production; fodder crops and dairy products made striking advances, the latter being materially increased by excellent pasturage conditions. Live-stock values amounted to $15,920,028, representing an increase of $1,369,534. The number of horses totalled 54,017 or 2,934 more than in 1922; dairy cattle showed an advance (especially in districts where dairying had, here-to-fore, been only of minor importance) of 12,070, bringing the total to 117,143; beef cattle were reduced from 156,901 to 147,001, with a considerable reduction in price; sheep increased, by 3,591, to 53,336 and it was noted that there was a conspicuous absence of ewes on the market, indicating a desire to increase the flocks on the farms; swine, goats and poultry also increased though, in the last case, there was a lower range of prices than in 1922.

In the Departmental Report for 1922, a feature was the revival of the Farmers' Institutes movement, which showed 14 new institutes formed with a membership of 443, bringing the number of institutes to 139 with a total membership of 5,498. The interests of these Institutes were carefully fostered under Departmental supervision; judges were supplied to the Fall fairs held; lecturers and demonstrators were sent out during the Winter months and a total of 100,839 bulletins and circulars were issued. The Women's Institutes, likewise, showed progress, 9 being organized with 277 members, bringing the total to 104 with 3,724 members, and 59 exhibitions were held through their agency. The regular fairs held in the Province during 1922 numbered 65, of which 63 were Fall fairs, and it is interesting to note that 42 of these were held by members of the B.C. Fairs Association. Judges were supplied by the Department, to the number of 80, and an improved feature of their work was the time given to public explanations and demonstrations—especially with regard to livestock exhibits.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow had, also, the Land Settlement Board under his control and, throughout the year 1923, strongly advocated the advancement of immigration of selected classes. The Report of the Board of 1922, prepared by Lieut.-Col. R. D. Davies, the Director, stated that the Sumas Drainage and Dyking District construction work had been vigorously and successfully prosecuted, bringing the main works in the project to a practical completion by the end of the year. Agricultural loans were carefully considered before action and 113 loans were made to farmers, aggregating $106,500.

An official visit to the settlement areas was paid during the Summer by F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia in London, Eng., in company with representatives of the Government and the Land Settlement Board. As a result of discussions

during this visit, arrangements were made by the Board to supply the Agent-General with complete information of conditions as to settlement in all districts and to prepare sets of lantern slides showing typical scenes for the information of intending settlers. These were, later, forwarded to the Agent-General's office in London. Negotiations were entered into during the year with respresentatives of a number of British companies owning large areas of vacant land in Central British Columbia, with a view to co-operation in the settlement of lands.

At the close of the year the total acreage in the settlement areas was 193,139 acres; area to which the Board had title, 59,859; number of settlers, 194; acreage improved under the Act, 32,430.

The Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, had under his care the supervision of these two very important features of the Province's development. In the field of mining, it was gratifying to note that the gross value for 1923 was $41,304,320 or $6,145,477 more than in 1922, and only exceeded twice (1916 and 1918) in the history of the Province, both years being periods of abnormal values. The statistics of the various minerals, as compiled by W. Fleet Robinson, Provincial Mineralogist, were as follows: Gold (placer), $426,000; Gold (lode), $3,704,994; Silver, $3,718,129; Copper, $8,323,266; Lead, $6,321,770; Zinc, $3,278,903; Coal produced amounted to 2,453,223 tons and Coke 58,919 tons, the total values amounting to $12,578,548, while other miscellaneous products were $2,858,710. During the year, George Wilkinson was appointed Chief Inspector of Mines, following the superannuation of James McGregor.

At the Annual British Columbia Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Hon. Mr. Sloan expressed his faith in the magnitude and wealth of the Province's mineral resources and emphasized the fact that the Department of Mines was and would continue to give all assistance possible to promote the development of these resources. Referring to specific efforts of the Department, he said that the policy of appointing mining engineers to each of the six mineral districts had met with general approval; these engineers had given much valuable advice to prospectors, furnishing them reports on their properties, where conditions prevented the obtaining of private engineering counsel, and had examined prospects and recommended improvements of roads and trails to many of them.

The extensive fisheries of British Columbia, though connected with the Federal Department of Marine and Fisheries, were a matter of vital importance to the Province and formed a part of the Hon. Mr. Sloan's administration as Minister of Fisheries. Special attention was given by the authorities to the hatcheries, to replenish the supply; and they pursued their policy of protection with increased vigilance. During the year 10 Salmon hatcheries and 4 hatcheries for the propagation of fish

of the sporting varieties were operated in the Province and the collections of the several varieties made for 1923 were as follows: Sockeye salmon, 102,389,000; Spring salmon, 1,073,000; Cohoe salmon, 2,008,000; Pink salmon, 4,003,900; Kamloops trout, 2,240,500; other varieties, 1,170,905.

For the purpose of conservation generally, by preventing violations of the Fishery Regulations and to combat the annual destruction of fish by seals, two steam trawlers, one small steamer and 22 gas boats owned by the Government were operated on the 3-mile limit and for general patrol work, while 50 gas boats were chartered for periods of from 2 to 6 months and a seaplane was used to cover the Northern waters, out of Prince Rupert. In connection with this patrol work, it may be noted that Canada had been endeavouring to effect co-operation with the United States for twenty years, toward the conservation of the supply at the Naas and Fraser River mouths (both being contiguous to the American waters) but, up to the end of 1923, no definite arrangement had been effected.

The Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, had under his charge the administration of a variety of interests including the Department of Railways, Tranquille Sanitorium, the Provincial Museum, Mental Hospitals, the Superannuation Act, the Provincial Board of Health, the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission and, in addition, he was Minister of Education. On Jan. 18, A. B. Buckworth was appointed Deputy-Minister of Railways for the Province and Thomas Kilpatrick was appointed General Superintendent and Chief Executive head of the P. G. E. Railway to succeed Mr. Buckworth.

No new constructive work of importance was undertaken by the Department of Railways, the appropriation of $72,285 being absorbed mainly in improving the False Creek terminals at Vancouver and, on July 31, the final payment was made completing the Provincial Government contribution of $200,000 authorized in 1920 for the Johnston Street Bridge. There were, at the end of the year, 103 industrial railways operating 747¾ miles of track with 229 locomotives (173 steam) and 4,191 cars and trucks. Common carriers—the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the B. C. Electric Railway and Nelson Street Railway—operated, respectively, 361 miles, 377 miles and 4 miles of track.

At the Tranquille Sanitorium, 372 patients were treated, 179 were admitted and 149 discharged; a Nurses' Home and 4 cottages were erected; 70,978 days' treatment was given and the cost of maintenance amounted to $284,019, while revenue amounted to $149,902. The mental hospitals admitted 438 new patients, had 1,697 under treatment at the end of the year, and expended $554,246. Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Health Officer, reported that, during 1922-23, 72,147 children had been inspected at the schools and commented strongly on the necessity of improved dental facilities for children in the outlying districts.

Finances in 1923; Hon. John Hart's Budget. The Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance and Industries, presented his annual Financial Statement to the Legislative Assembly of Brtish Columbia on Nov. 29, 1923, and opened his address with a review of the Balance Sheet for the fiscal year ended Mch. 31, 1923. The Statement and the analysis of the items indicated a growth in the surplus of Assets over Liabilities during that period, the Surplus of $26,615,119 being an increase of $1,048,221 over the Surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1921-22. The total increase in the balance of Assets over Liabilities since 1917 amounted to $9,137,773. Mr. Hart divided the Balance Sheet into three parts, the first showing the increase in Capital Assets over the previous year of $3,757,020 inclusive of additional Sinking Funds of $1,605,577; the second showed that Capital Liabilities had been increased by $4,000,000 representing the sale of Provincial debentures, which had been reduced by $9,700 on the B. C. House Mortgage, bringing the net increase in Capital liabilities to $3,990,300; the third section, dealing with Deferred assets and liabilities and representing, chiefly, financial transactions with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, showed an increase in the Assets of $2,261,382, and gave an increased balance of deferred Assets over deferred Liabilities over the balance for the previous year of $1,135,293.

The Gross Debt, at Nov. 1st, 1922, of $66,159,961, was increased by new borrowings on Treasury bills to the extent of $6,155,000 and by net proceeds of debentures after conversion of the bills, $917,000; loans repaid amounted to $1,799,700; and the gross Funded Debt on Nov. 1st, 1923, was $71,432,261. Non-productive debt at Nov. 1st, 1923, amounted to $56,839,936 and productive debt, $14,592,325. The debt of $38,775,267 was shown by subtracting the following from the Gross Debt: Sinking Funds, $12,139,544; Pacific Great Eastern stock collateral, $5,925,125; Revenue-producing debt, $14,592,325. Net charges against Consolidated Revenue, from Interest and Sinking Funds, was $4,304,984. Gross *per capita* debt was $127.40 and net *per capita* debt was $65.15.

The Minister made reference to the Sinking Fund which, on Nov. 1st, 1923, was represented in investments of $11,650,401 and pointed out that increasing importance was being placed by investors upon the stability of Provincial Sinking Funds; that British Columbia had Sinking Funds which amounted to as much as the combined funds of all the other Provinces outside of Ontario, and they were half as much again as those of that Province; that "financiers are a unit as to the soundness of our policy and there is no doubt that it will have a great influence upon the financial standing of our Province in years to come."

With reference to Revenue for the year ended Mch. 31, 1923, the amount received on current account was $18,758,864, on Capital account, $860,040, or a total of $19,618,904. The chief sources of the above were: direct taxation, $7,510,932; fees and

royalties, in connection with natural resources, sales of property, fees for services rendered, grants and returns on the revenue-producing debt, $9,254,234; from tax on luxuries, etc., $2,304,640. On the other hand, the total expenditure for twelve months was $17,667,330 on Current Account and $3,132,137 on Capital Account, or a total expenditure, charged to income, of $20,799,467. As the total Revenue Collections for the year amounted to $19,069,706. Mr. Hart presented his estimates of Revenue for the year commencing Apr. 1st, 1924, totalling $18,359,246 and of Expenditures, for the same period, which called for $16,699,194 in appropriations on Current Account and $2,587,219 on Capital Account out of Income. He announced changes in the taxation policy as follows: reduction on farm lands and personal property, 50 per cent.; new tax on imported fuel oil, one-half cent per gallon; new tax on gasoline for automobiles, 3 cents per gallon; reduction on automobile licenses, 25 per cent.; amateur sports, exemption from the Amusement Tax.

The debate which followed was the scene of a sharp attack from the Opposition. J. W. Jones (Okanagan) claimed, in a forceful arraignment, that the Province was suffering from its rapidly increasing debt, with consequent excessive debt burdens, which had been shutting out the ingress of capital and substantiated his statements by a formidable array of figures. The Hon. W. J. Bowser, Leader of the Conservative Opposition, attacked the Government proposals with charactertistic energy and asserted that nowhere in the Budget was there any mention of a real progressive policy; he criticized the Land Settlement policy as non-productive; stated that the Department of Industries was a money-losing feature of the Administration; claimed the impossibility of paying off the P. G. E. Railway liability of $44,000,000, by setting aside a Sinking Fund of $200,000 a year out of the savings of the Road; and described the proposed taxation changes as a mere juggling of figures.

Hon. Mr. Hart was also Minister of Industries with D. E. Martin as Industrial Commissioner and the Report of the Department, covering the year 1922, indicated definite progress in the lumber, pulp, paper and builders' supplies industries; certain recovery in the Fishing industry; and a decrease in unemployment. The Department co-operated with the C.M.A. in a "Buy British Columbia Products" campaign and, later, compiled the *Department of Industries Directory of the Products of British Columbia,* which showed 482 different articles manufactured by 2,718 establishments in the Province. In all, 15,000 copies of the Directory were distributed to agencies and individuals.

The study of clay deposits and the ceramic industry, the encouragement of canning and pre-cooling plants for fruits, and investigation into the possibilities of utilizing wood-waste, lignite and shale were other work to which the Department gave particular attention. A strong effort was made to induce the introduction of developing capital for the iron and steel

industries of the Province and, while in England, on Sept. 8, Mr. Hart received an important deputation representing the Brtish iron and steel interests with regard to the Coast Range Steel Company and the establishment of an iron and steel industry in British Columbia. In his remarks, C. P. Williams, Managing Director of Coast Range Steel, Ltd., said he had investigated the raw materials, and was convinced that all materials necessary for the industry were there in abundance. Not only that, but this industry could be carried on from an economic point of view, so that it would compare very favourably indeed with any of the well-known centres of iron and steel in the whole industrial world. Sir William Brancker said that the Imperial Trade Facilities Committee were favourable to the scheme; Sir John Nobel, of Armstrong-Whitworth, said his firm hoped something might come out of the project; Sir Thomas Miles said he had been particularly interested in the quality of the iron ore and the coal and he had never yet seen an analysis of iron ore anything equal to that he had seen from British Columbia. Mr. Hart, in replying, assured them that the Government were not receding from the policy they had laid down, but were willing to be more liberal, and to show greater sympathy to British capital coming out there to help them to develop their resources.

Government Control of Liquor in British Columbia. The policy of Government control of liquor in this Province, as in Quebec, made it the target of controversy and criticism throughout Canada, in the Federal Parliament, in the meetings of the Dominion Alliance, in the various Churches and in the Conventions of the prohibition organizations. The Government Liquor Act was under the Attorney-General's Department and was administered by the Liquor Control Board, composed of A. M. Johnson, K.C., Chairman, and J. H. Falconer and W. N. Winsby, members. Operations were carried out through 65 local liquor stores at the end of the fiscal year Mch. 31, 1923—an increase of 14 over the total on Mch. 31, 1922. Having completed development work during the first twelve months of the administration of the Act, on Sept. 1st, 1922, the Board recommended a revised schedule of prices, which was adopted by Order-in-Council and made effective on that date.

A deterrent to the most satisfactory working out of the system was the continuous activity of the "boot-legger" who, on account of the proximity of the United States and facilities for an almost unlimited market in that country, plyed his illegal trade with energy in the Gulf of Georgia and the Puget Sound areas, especially, as well as along the Alaskan Boundary to the North and the 49th parallel to the South. To meet these conditions, the Inspector's Department was placed under the immediate direction of a Supervisor of Law Enforcement and it was felt that enforcement could be carried out more effectively in this manner.

Certain taxation provisions, incorporated in the 1922 Amending Act, were made in an effort to deter persons from engaging in the business of importing and exporting liquor, by increasing the fee for a warehouse license from $3,000 to $10,000 per annum, this amendment automatically increasing the penalty to a like amount for failure to pay the fee prescribed and, as an indication of the extent of the business, it is interesting to note that 15 firms received licenses between Apr. 1st, 1922, and Dec. 31, 1922, at the old rate, and 9 paid the fee of $10,000 for licenses for the calendar year 1923. A further development was on Aug. 25, 1922, when a number of liquor-dealers incorporated under the title of "Consolidated Exporters Corporation," with a nominal capital of $1,000,000; this firm having as its first object the taking over as a going concern, the assets, shares and rights of 13 other companies to whom warehouse licenses had been issued during 1922.

During the year 1922-23, 96 persons throughout the Province were ordered "interdicted" by Magistrates and Chief Constables and the amending Act altered Section 62 of the Act to include a term of imprisonment for giving or selling liquor to minors or interdicted persons. That the operation of the Act was financially profitable was indicated in accounts of the Board which showed net Sales, for the year ending Mch. 31, 1922, of $9,275,993 and net Profits of $2,492,583. Of these profits, 15 per cent. was set aside for disbursement to certain specified hospitals and 35 per cent. was to be paid to the municipalities in proportion to their respective populations—two-sevenths of such payments to be for school purposes.

Enforcement of the Government Liquor Act showed that cases prosecuted totalled 2,900 (of which 1,372 were for drunkenness in a public place); sentence suspended, 39; dismissed, 199; gaol, 502; fined, 1,209; bail estreated, 951; fines collected, $93,225; amount of bail estreated, $82,410. Illegal sale of liquor was carried out through many diverse mediums, the chief method, of course, being the "boot-legger"; a second form was sale through the numerous "social clubs" to be found in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, the Kootenay District and other centres of population; and the third extensive method was by rum-runners out of the Southern ports into Puget Sound and from Prince Rupert to Alaska. It would be impossible to state the extent of this traffic, but an indication can be given by a study of the 1922 Victoria port statistics which showed that deep sea clearances gave an increase of approximately 400 over the previous year, and this increase was ascribed chiefly to the activities of the rum-carrying mosquito fleet, carrying, legally, loads of wines and spirits for ports unknown and thus classified among the clearances for deep sea.

The fight against Government control found its chief leaders in the B. C. Prohibition Association and, at a mass-meeting of this organization, in Victoria, Feb. 7, Rev. A. E. Cook re-iter-

ated his claim that British Columbia was fast becoming the "whiskey sinkhole of the Dominion," and a Resolution was passed urging the repeal of the Government Liquor Act and the enactment of legislation which would aim at bone-dry prohibition. The contention as to the value of the existing *régime* was upheld by members of the Government and, in expressing his views on the question, in an address at Saskatoon, Apr. 12, Premier Oliver said: "I am convinced that if the same question put to the electors of British Columbia three years ago were brought forward again, the vote on the liquor question would favour Government control, possibly with a greater majority than before."

A leading B. C. Prohibitionist, Rev. W. W. Peck, at the Presbyterian Synod meeting in Calgary on Oct. 11, in a vehement address, flayed the Government policy particularly in connection with the Export liquor houses which, he claimed, "along with our brewers, are the biggest boot-leggers we have in our Province." Another point of view was expressed by Major R. J. Burde, M.L.A., to the Vancouver *World* correspondent with regard to the endeavours of Hon. A. M. Manson, and the Liquor Control Board to eradicate boot-legging from the Province, as follows: "There is but one way to stamp out the boot-leggers; that is, in my opinion, for the Government to enter into serious competition with the boot-legger. I would suggest that Government liquor stores be made more convenient and that the price of booze be cut in half.

In November, at a Conference between the Government and the Parliamentary Committee of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, the Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, declared that the police boards of local municipalities had rendered practically no assistance in the matter of law enforcement—especially in regard to the handling of liquor through clubs—and claimed that, if it had not been for the clubs, the record under the Liquor Control Act for the year would have been a very clean one.

The question of the sale of beer was prominently to the fore; the Legislature had, in the 1922 Sessions, voted down the proposal for a referee upon the sale of beer; the Vancouver branch of the G. W. V. A. had adopted a system of distributing beer to members upon receipt of "tokens," previously purchased from the Club Secretary and, though civic and Provincial authorities contended the "token" system was equivalent to "distributing," an offense under the Liquor Control Act, Judge Cayley ruled it to be legal. Throughout the year the coast breweries continued to manufacture and sell, a fact which aroused the following statement by Hon. A. M. Manson before the Vancouver Liberal Association on Oct. 5: "The Coast breweries have been a source of trouble to us. They have been financing clubs and debauching club employees and we have threatened to put them out of business if they do not mend their ways." From various quarters

there were frequent demands for sale of beer by the glass and a strong supporter of the point was Major R. J. Burde, M.L.A., who, speaking in the debate on the Address, Nov. 5, advanced a plea for amendments to the Liquor Act which would legalize it.

Increased restrictions were placed on the Liquor traffic by an Act of the Federal Parliament to limit the importation of liquor into Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec. The Bill, as submitted, provided that liquor could be imported into such Provinces only by the Provincial authorities, manufactures and exporters. As amended by Government motion, exporters were excluded and, apart from the Provincial Commission, only distillers and manufacturers were allowed to import and that for purposes of blending or flavouring their products.

An important test case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in 1923, arose out of a case of whiskey purchased by the B. C. Government in Great Britain in 1921. The action was to determine whether the Parliament of Canada had power to impose customs duties or excise sale taxes on goods imported by the British Columbia Government from outside Canada. The British Columbia Government argued that the Province was entitled to delivery of the liquor without payment of customs duties or taxes. The Dominion Government resisted the claim on the ground that all wines and spirits imported into Canada were liable to duty and excise tax. The Privy Council, on Oct. 18, announced the decision against the Province.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway continued to be a much-discussed question and, situated as the Railway was, running through a sparsely-settled country with comparatively little traffic, it lent itself admirably to the criticism of anti-Government elements. The audited statement for the year ended June 30, 1923, showed total Assets of $44,073,010 of which $42,349,527 were investment in road and equipment. Liabilities included $40,000 paid up out of $25,000,000 Capital stock; guaranteed 4½ per cent. Debenture stock, $21,160,000, less $14,234,805 pledged to the Government of British Columbia as security to loans, which, with interest of $293,593, amounted to $14,528,398; loans and interest to Province of British Columbia, $29,408,412; Accounts payable, $96,201. Total operating revenues were $437,018 and operating expenses $667,804, showing a deficit of $230,786 for the year. On Dec. 31, 1923, the P. G. E. Railway operated 12·7 miles from North Vancouver to Whytecliff and 348·2 from Squamish Dock to Quesnel; track was laid for 16 miles north of Quesnel to Cottonwood River and for 17 miles south of Prince George to Red Rock Creek but was not being operated; the line was partly constructed between Cottonwood River and Red Rock Creek, a distance of 46·8 miles.

Popular interest was strongly revived in the Autumn when the *Searchlight*, a publication issued by the Provincial Party, made a series of 17 charges and allegations in connection with the

railroad. These charges were followed by a mass meeting of the Party, on Oct. 29, in Vancouver, which unanimously passed the following Resolution by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C., seconded by W. J. Twiss: "That this mass meeting of electors assembled in Vancouver demands the issuance of a Royal Commission to an impartial Commissioner or Commissioners for an investigation of the charges as contained on pages 40 and 41 of *Searchlight* No. 5, issued by the Provincial Party of B. C." Amongst the matters which the Provincial Party set out as being in need of investigation were: gross waste of public money; defrauding of the Government in the work; letting of contracts to other than the lowest bidder, and failure to obtain security from the contractors; unauthorized construction of additional mileage without calling for tenders; extension of the classifications upon which the contractors obtained a commission on a "cost plus" basis; lack of proper check on the expenditures and no proper audit of the accounts paid, despite protests of the Government auditor; failure to keep proper books by the Government showing the expenditures on construction work; failure of the Minister of Railways to prevent irregularities when notified of them; misrepresentation by the Minister of Railways (Hon. John Oliver) in answer to questions directed to him on the floor of the Legislature by Opposition members. Speakers at this meeting were Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Major-General A. D. MacRae, Provisional leader of the Party, and E. P. Davis, K.C.

On Nov. 2, Premier Oliver announced, in his speech on the Address in reply, that the Government was determined to check all rumours of graft and an audit would be made of P. G. E. account. Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Railways, on Nov. 6, produced figures to show improving conditions of the Railway; that the deficit on the year's operations was the lowest since 1920 and amounted to $230,786 as compared with $487,383; that, at the same time, the Revenue was $437,018 as compared with $348,182. He expressed himself as being adverse to any scrapping of the line.

The Oriental Question in British Columbia. The front maintained by British Columbia against the Oriental was as evident, in 1923, as in former years and an instance of this feeling appeared, on Jan. 13, in a Canadian Press despatch from London referring to a preface, by F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, to David Loughnan's article on "How Japan is Conquering British Columbia." Mr. Wade acknowledged the industry, courage, enterprise and efficiency of the Japanese, but added: "These very qualities, *plus* a low standard of living, renders the menace not only serious, but deadly. So far, the difficulty has been to arouse all Canada to the peril threatening only one of its Provinces at the moment, and that the farthest one West, on the other side of the mountain barriers. The country is so vast that Canada finds it difficult to envisage the

seriousness of a problem so remote from the seat of Government and, as yet, local in its effects."

Early in the year an important case with reference to this question came before the Privy Council in that of Brooks-Bidlake and Whittall, Ltd., *vs.* the Attorney-General and the Minister of Lands of British Columbia; the judgment delivered was equally important and upheld the power of the Government of British Columbia to stipulate in timber licenses that no Chinese or Japanese should be employed by the licensees on the Crown lands covered by the licenses. This was an appeal by the plaintiffs in the action, from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which had reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and dismissed the plaintiffs' action—the substantial question to be determined being whether the appellants were entitled to a renewal of certain licenses to cut and carry away timber from lands belonging to the Province of British Columbia. On Mch. 22, a London Press despatch reported that another judgment in the nature of a corollary to the Brooks-Bidlake and Whittall action, was delivered when the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council granted the Province of British Columbia leave to appear against the Dominion Government's disallowance of the Provincial Act validating Orders-in-Council with reference to the employment of Oriental Labour in British Columbia. This case was of particular importance in that two vital issues were involved. When the case came before the Supreme Court of Canada, indications were that judgment was likely to be handed down on a minor issue and the main point, regarding anti-Oriental legislation by British Columbia, would not be decided. To meet this contingency, questions were submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada. One was whether the Provincial anti-Oriental legislation conflicted with the British North American Act; and the other was whether it was *ultra vires* the Canadian-Japanese agreement. The Supreme Court of Canada decided against the Province on both issues, consequently disallowed by the Dominion Government acting through the Governor-General. Leave to appeal the Supreme Court of Canada's judgment was sought from the Privy Council and the Judicial Committee decided in British Columbia's favour on the B.N.A. issue in the Brooks-Bidlake appeal, but left open the Canadian-Japanese Treaty issue. The second appeal necessitated a decision on this latter issue.

The Oriental question was, again, a point of issue in the Federal Legislature during the 1923 Sessions, with the British Columbia members advocating exclusion but, as usual, minor interest was evidenced by the great majority representing the East. On the question of immigration an interesting editorial appeared in the Toronto *Globe* of Aug. 7 which stated that the *Globe* had "expressed itself strongly in favour of the effective restriction of Japanese and other Oriental immigration," but continued: "While we favour effective restriction of immigra-

tion, we attach equal importance to a policy, that is not so much anti-Oriental as pro-White. We regard this not as a local policy for British Columbia, but as a Canadian policy not only assuring the safety but promoting the development of our vast national estate."

The British Columbia Legislature in 1923. On Monday, Oct. 29, 1923, the 4th Session of the 15th Legislature of British Columbia was opened by His Honour W. C. Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Speech from the Throne, after expressing the sympathy of the Province in the Japanese disaster to the relief of which the Government had contributed 2,000,000 feet of lumber and shingles, noted the steady betterment of industrial conditions within the Province and, particularly, the timber industry. Reviewing the progress of the preceding year, His Honour stated that the Indian Reserves question, for years in controversy between the Province and the Dominion, was progressing toward settlement; the matter of foreshore rights in harbours had been adjusted by amicable agreement; mining operations had increased and successful investigations had been made into iron-ore deposits, but the coal industry had been affected by the increased consumption of fuel oil; an appeal in conjunction with the Alberta Government had been made to the Governor-General-in-Council for the removal of discriminatory railway rates; the Canadian Senate had rejected the Bill to secure to the Province the sole right of importing liquor for use within its borders; a large mileage of settlers' roads had been completed throughout the Province; satisfactory progress had been made in the erection of the University buildings; reclamation of 32,000 acres of the Sumas Prairie had been completed; and the P. G. E. Railway service had been improved with, also, a material reduction in the operating deficit. The Lieut.-Governor then gave notice that Bills would be introduced for more efficient organization and regulation of the Provincial Police; for confirmation of the Revised Statutes; for more equitable distribution of representation in the Assembly; and regarding the Taxation Act.

Following the Speech from the Throne, M. B. Jackson (The Islands) was appointed Deputy-Speaker and the Address was moved by J. B. Clearihue (Victoria City) and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith (Vancouver City), a debate arising therefrom which was adjourned and the Address passed on Nov. 16.

The Session was punctuated by series of attacks from the Opposition benches led by the Hon. W. J. Bowser in his usual incisive manner; several important Bills were passed which contained elements of real economic importance to the Province and also certain Resolutions, the chief of which pertained to the returned Soldier. The Liquor question, the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and Taxation stood out as the battle-grounds for strongly-worded debate. On Nov. 6, R. J. Burde, the Soldier-Independent member for Alberni, advanced a plea for amend-

ment to the Liquor Act which would permit the sale of beer by the glass in premises without bars and strongly criticized the existing Act as inefficient and unworkable. This question resulted in one of the most acrimonious debates in years, in which Hon. W. J. Bowser and the Attorney-General were particularly prominent, and reached a climax on Dec. 20 with the Government forces arrayed behind the principle of Local Option and the Opposition supporting an amendment by R. H. Pooley under which a majority of the British Columbia electors would have to favour beer before any district could sell the beverage by the glass. The decision, on vote, was 23 to 18 in favour of Local Option.

The Bill to amend the Constitution Act, dealing with redistribution, to take away one member from Vancouver Island and add two to the Mainland representation by eliminating the Cowichan riding, became the centre of attraction on Nov. 27 when Hon. Mr. Bowser made a declaration that he and his followers would have nothing to do with the Premier's scheme "conceived in political iniquity to suit the political exigencies of the Government Party and to be used for campaign purposes only." On Nov. 28, the Hon. J. D. McLean defended the Bill as strictly fair to both sides; claimed that the Leader of the Opposition was creating unnecessary suspicion and compared the scheme with the Conservative measure in 1915. On Dec. 17 the Associated Boards of Trade appealed strongly to the Premier for the retention of full membership on the Island, claiming that the Redistribution Committee was entirely and unfairly formed of Mainland members. The Bill was brought before a Committee of the House, for final review, on the 18th and there ensued a debate to which Hon. Mr. Bowser, Kenneth Duncan (Ind.-Lib.) of Cowichan, R. J. Burde of Alberni and R. H. Neeland of South Vancouver, and others, contributed, with the Premier, bearing the brunt for the Government in justifying the action of the Committee. Mr. Duncan moved an amendment to have 49 instead of 48 constituencies but lost on division by 17 to 22; the Premier amended the phrasing to use "Cowichan-Newcastle" instead of "Cowichan" and the Bill was subsequently passed.

An important Resolution was moved, on Nov. 19, by Kenneth Duncan and seconded by T. Menzies of Comox, that a heavy export duty should be imposed by the Dominion Government on all unmanufactured B.C. timber going outside of Canada; this was amended by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, on the grounds that it would produce retaliation on the part of the United States and that, instead, a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the export conditions as a safe action to take; G. S. Hanes (Ind.) of North Vancouver moved an amendment, that the Government be asked to deal, immediately, with timber not Crown granted, by imposing an embargo, which was defeated 29 to 9; Mr. Bowser then introduced a third amendment to prohibit the export of logs after Jan. 1st, 1925,

which was thrown out, and the first amendment by the Hon. Mr. Pattullo carried, on division, 23 to 17.

British Columbia sentiment with regard to Orientals was upheld on Nov. 27, when the Hon. Mr. Sloan said: "It is time that British Columbia declared that so far as the franchise is concerned, we are mistress in our own home." This statement was made when speaking in the debate on the Resolution presented by R. J. Burde, expressing opposition to allowing any Oriental to vote and calling upon the Federal Government to take no step that would interfere with the undoubted right of the Province to prescribe the form and extent of its own franchise and also, urging upon Ottawa, when defining its Dominion franchise, not to enfranchise Orientals. The Resolution was approved unanimously. On the same date, H. G. Perry, Liberal member for Fort George, moved a lengthy Resolution which called upon the Legislature to urge on the Federal Government and the Directorate of the Canadian National Railway the advisability of a searching investigation of the railway route from Prince George to the Peace River area as affording the most economic means for the movement of grain to the Coast and also open up and develop a greater area of territory having traffic possibilities for the Government-owned line. The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Other incidents of the Session included the plea of J. Hinchliffe for an educational survey of the Province and the subsequent delegation from Vancouver and the Lower Mainland on the same purpose; the passage of a Bill aiming at encouraging the steel industry in the Province by a vote of $2,000,000 to be used for bounties on pig iron produced in British Columbia; the Resolution by J. Hinchliffe, on Dec. 15, and passed unanimously, that the Government of Canada be requested "to leave open the way for the presentation, reception, and payment of claims of War service gratuity, working pay, separation allowances, and other matters related to Overseas service until the last claim has been adjusted"; the Resolution, also by J. Hinchliffe, on the same day, requesting "the Government of Canada: (a) to make permanent the present pension bonus on the pension of ex-service men and their dependents during the existence of such pensions; (b) to give explicit and detailed instructions to departmental heads of the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in Ottawa to assist in every way possible the operation of the newly-organized Federal Appeal Board and the Soldiers' Advisers, so that all inequalities and injustices affecting treatment of pensions of ex-Service men may be eliminated with the least possible delay."

The Debate on the Budget, which was brought down on Nov. 29, was the occasion of a strong attack by the Opposition, with Hon. W. J. Bowser and J. W. Jones, claiming the use of unbusiness-like methods, no indication of any real financial re-

lief, and misplaced ideas of taxation.* On Dec. 4, Hon. Mr. Bowser, to the surprise of the House, outlined his Party's fiscal platform with regard to various public issues. These were: rigid economy; reduction in taxation; abolition of personal property tax; cheap money for the farmers; tying the man to the land by making conditions pleasant and prosperous enough for him to stay; protection of investors. A large number of other members took part in the debate, including R. H. Pooley, Ian Mackenzie, Hon. J. D. MacLean, Thomas Pearson, R. H. Neelands, N. Wallinger, Thomas Uphill, Col. Fred Lister, Kenneth Duncan, Mrs. M. E. Smith, W. K. Esling and the Hon. E. D. Barrow.

On Dec. 19, the long-anticipated Eight-hour Bill was introduced by Attorney-General A. M. Manson in the form of "An Act Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings". The Act, as passed, was to come into effect Jan. 1st, 1925, and was a document of considerable length touching on many phases of hours of employment, the most important being Section 3, which limited "the working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, to 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week." The Act did not apply to agricultural, horticultural and dairy industries, nor did Section 3 have reference to persons holding positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity. In all, 94 bills received the Royal Assent and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the Legislature at noon on Dec. 21.

The Conservative Party; Hon. W. J. Bowser as Leader. The Conservative Party, in 1923, continued to form the chief Opposition to the Oliver Government in British Columbia. Under the aggressive leadership of the Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C., the Conservatives carried their platform and advanced their policy, without cessation, in the Legislature, in convention and numerous local meetings, through a strong section of the Press and on organizing tours through the Province.

Mr. Bowser opened his year's campaign with meeting in Vancouver on Jan. 5, where he arraigned the Oliver Government on account of the administration of the Liquor Control Board as the worst feature of the Government and that inferior brands of liquor were being foisted on the public. He prophesied an early election and claimed the Party was ready for it. On Jan. 20 he attended a large meeting of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association, where his theme was the Government's policy of over-legislation and consequent evils. Here he stated that too little attention had been devoted to Provincial finances; that within six years the net debt of the Province had risen from $19,794,000 to $59,235,000, without benefit in proportion to the increased expenses; that interest on loans and instalments

*NOTE.—For details as to Hon. Mr. Hart's Budget, see pages 761-3 of this Volume.

to keep sinking funds intact amounted to $5,380,414 annually; that Civil Service salaries called for an expenditure of $3,188,000, or 17 per cent. of the yearly revenue and, in addition, $355,242 was spent on travelling expenses—an excessive amount.

On Mch. 14, for the first time since it was organized more than a year before, the Young Conservative Association in Vancouver was addressed by Mr. Bowser. It was from this organization that the Conservative element in the Provincial Party had been drawn, and Mr. Bowser frankly expressed his views on the point. "A third Party will set British Columbia back 20 years. We don't want a group of four or five Provincials dictating to the Government of the country. If we wish better government let us send better representatives from our existing Parties." During the Spring months, the Leader of the Opposition covered Vancouver Island and the Mainland and, in the late Summer, made a tour of investigation through the Interior where, he claimed, the farmers were very dissatisfied with the existing conditions of heavy taxation and lack of markets for produce and were ready for the one solution, the establishment of a new Government with a progressive and business-like policy.

On Oct. 12, J. E. Merryfield of Vancouver was appointed Provincial Organizer by the B.C. Conservative Association. On Oct. 23, at the Annual Meeting of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association where the Conservative Leader, along with Senator G. H. Barnard, Senator R. F. Green and Joshua Hinchliffe, M.L.A., delivered addresses. The Personal Property Tax was prominently discussed and, in referring to it, Mr. Bowser made an important statement of policy in his promise that one of the first steps of the Conservatives, if returned to power, would be the abolition of the Tax which, he claimed, was not an equitable one and should give way to the Income Tax. He also attacked the industrial development under the existing Government and said: "It should encourage capitalists and not frighten them away with heavy taxation and freak legislation"; he claimed that no inducements had been or were being made to encourage opening up of the Natural Resources or to bring immigrants on to the land. If his Party should be elected to power he promised immediate assistance to the farmer by providing loans and money to establish dairy herds and creameries.

Organization of the Provincial Party of British Columbia. The outstanding political event in the Province during 1923 was the formation of a third party known as the "Provincial Party of British Columbia." This was an outgrowth of the United Farmers' political party, which had met with obstacles which militated against its success. On Jan. 13, a meeting of the Political Committee of the U. F. of B. C. put an end to the brief career of that Committee by unanimous Resolution of the 48 delegates present, drawn from 20 ridings in the Province. In its place a provisional Executive consisting of 6 farmers and 6

business men from urban centres was formed with Major-General A. D. McRae as Chairman and John Redman, the former Farmers' Party leader, as Vice-Chairman. A Manifesto, which had been drawn up previously, was presented and the Platform, contained therein, was adopted which proposed to:

1. Provide a strong, efficient and economical business administration of all Provincial affairs.
2. Stop the increasing burden of taxation and strive to reduce and more equally distribute it.
3. Reorganize all Government departments and undertakings of every kind on an efficient business basis.
4. Appoint a non-partisan Royal Commission (with one of the Chief Justices of British Columbia as Chairman) representative of the different interests of the Province, to serve without remuneration and charged with a full investigation of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway system, and its possibilities of successful operation; with full power to engage any expert or other assistance required, and to come to a decision as to what is to be done with the property and to advise as to how their decision is to be given effect. The Government to be guided by this decision.
5. Replace the existing Liquor Board by an independent, disinterested, non-political business Commission, the *personnel* of which will be such as to secure the confidence of every section of the electorate and will be directly responsible to the Legislative Assembly, so that whatever legislation is approved by the people of the Province will be administered in a businesslike manner and without political interference.
6. Initiate a programme for the gradual replacement of Oriental labour by White labour, coupled with all possible measures towards the exclusion of Orientals. In particular, the adoption by the Federal administration of restrictive legislation such as secured by the Natal Act, or as now in force in Australia.
7. Examine all public accounts by independent practising chartered accountants, acting as auditors, and the annual publication to the electorate of a complete financial statement, such statement to embrace the activities of all commissions and bodies functioning by authority of the Legislature.
8. Give such consideration to the basic industries of the Province that capital may be encouraged and consequent development obtained for the benefit of the people as a whole, and at the same time materially assist in solving the problem of unemployment.
9. Insert the fair wage clause in all contracts awarded by the Government or contracts subsidiary thereto.
10. Require the fyling of a certified list of all contributors and the amount subscribed to any political party.
11. As far as consistent with efficiency, give preference in Government employment to maimed and disabled veterans.
12. Arrange the fullest measure of co-operation with the Federal Government and municipal authorities to eliminate duplication of offices, and jointly to obtain the greatest efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs and proper respect and consideration for the rights of municipalities.
13. To continue to insist upon the equalization of railway rates, both as a matter of equity and in order to assist in development of the Province and Western Canada generally.

On Jan. 29, a banquet was held at the Vancouver Hotel, attended by 600 people, where the policy of the new Party was enthusiastically outlined and a local Committee formed for organization purposes. On Mch. 14, a meeting in Victoria produced discouraging results, from the point of view of attendance, and other meetings were held throughout the Province during

the Spring and Summer with varying degrees of enthusiasm expressed.

The new Party held its first Convention Dec. 4-6, in Vancouver, where it attacked both Liberal and Conservative parties with free impartiality and passed a number of Resolutions, one of particular importance, moved by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, calling on the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate charges against the two older parties, with special reference to the mis-appropriation of P.G.E. funds. Another Resolution adopted committed the new Party to keep aloof from any alliance with either the Liberals or Conservatives "until British Columbia politics were cleaned up." The following officers were then elected: President, Major-General A. D. McRae; Secretary, John Nelson, Vancouver; Treasurer, John Tener, Falconer; Vice-Presidents, Ashworth Anderson, Vancouver, and B. G. Stewart, Chilliwack; C. R. Gilbert, Terrace; A. E. Todd, Victoria; C. R. Lister, Ocean Falls; James Nixon, South Vancouver; H. D. B. License, Kelowna; James Cameron, Cranbrook; A. E. Waterhouse, Port Alberni; A. Sutherland, Kaslo; W. Turner, Kamloops; L. F. Solly, Cowichan; J. G. Johnston, Columbia; G. Turner, Nelson, and J. A. Shearer, Fort George. General McRae surprised the Convention by tendering his resignation as leader, but was, however, elected President and, by consent, the question of a party leader was left to be decided at a future date. At the end of the year the political situation stood with the Provincial Party insistent on its platform and distinctly opposed to the Liberal and Conservative organizations—a feeling heartily reciprocated by them.

Educational Interests of the Year. The Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D., was Minister in 1923 with S. J. Willis, B.A., as Superintendent of Education. The Annual Report covered the year ended June 30, 1923, and showed an enrolment of 94,888 pupils, as compared with 91,919 the year before, the pupils being distributed as follows: High schools, 9,220; city elementary schools, 41,174; rural municipality elementary schools, 25,733; rural and assisted schools, 18,761. The average daily attendance increased from 75,528 to 77,752. Teachers employed showed an increase of 124 over the previous year and totalled 3,118 as follows: High schools, 332; city elementary schools, 1,141; rural municipality elementary schools, 777; rural and assisted schools, 868. Altogether, there were in the Province, 744 school districts and 1,044 schools, consisting of 67 high, 16 superior, and 961 elementary schools which included 9 new high schools, 3 superior schools and 42 elementary schools established during the year

At the end of the year the plan of classifying pupils into Junior, Intermediate and Senior Grades was abolished and the eight-grade system, generally followed in the other Provinces of Canada and in the United States, was adopted for British Columbia. The new Canadian Readers which replaced the 20th Century Readers at the beginning of the school-year proved a satisfactory development. Elementary agricultural Education was emphasized in 1922-23 and the regular courses of instruction were supplemented by instruction in school-gardening, school-supervised home gardening, and other projects in agriculture which were optional with the teachers and School Boards. Regular Two-year Courses in Agriculture were conducted by specialists in 12 High schools in the Province, and the

number of students enrolled in these classes during the year was 510, an increase of 53 over the previous year.

Teachers' certificates issued included 85 Academic, 144 First-class, 378 Second class and 47 Special Certificates, a total of 721, during the year as compared with 705 the previous year and, in addition to the above, it was found necessary to issue 67 temporary certificates to meet the instructional requirements. Correspondence courses were maintained for the instruction of 12 teachers with first-class and academic certificates who were qualifying to teach commercial subjects in High schools; for 184 children in scattered districts; for 152 coal-miners preparing for various appointments. Night schools, attended by 3,996 pupils, were conducted in 29 cities and rural municipalities and, along with the correspondence courses, involved an expenditure of $70,165 towards which the Dominion Government contributed $34,479. At the Normal Schools there was an increased attendance of 152, bringing the total to 689 students—155 men and 534 women—of whom 420 were in Vancouver and 269 in Victoria; 563 were recommended for permanent certificates, 72 were granted interim certificates, 31 failed and 23 withdrew. The School for the Blind, which had been established several years before by the Vancouver School Board, was taken over by the Provincial Government in September and gave instruction for 70 children, 40 being in residence.

On Oct. 5 it was announced by the Department that the *curricula* of Public schools in Western Canada would be revised as a result of the conference of Deputy-Ministers of Education of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba held in Victoria, a short while before. Other changes calculated to improve the Public School system, including longer training periods for teachers, also were expected to result from the Conference. On Oct. 25, the Minister of Education announced that the qualifications for admission to Normal Schools of British Columbia were to be made higher than in the past and candidates would be required to take up in addition to the work prescribed for junior matriculation, the subjects of Canadian history and Canadian civics, British history and geography; University graduates must in future attend two terms at normal school, instead of one, as had existed in the past. An important meeting of the year was the Convention of the British Columbia School Trustees' Association held at Duncan, Oct. 16, and vital questions defined by President J. Harwood, of Vernon, in his presidential address, were the mill rate for building extension, the necessity of an educational survey of British Columbia, the advocacy of religious training and teachers' relations to the Boards. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. S. Ross, of Nelson; 1st Vice-President, Dr. F. J. Nicholson, Vancouver; 2nd Vice-President, O. T. Smith, Duncan; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Wilton, Point Gray.

The University of British Columbia and Other Colleges. After the eventful year of 1922, with representation to the Legislature, mass meetings, press campaigns, student demonstrations over inadequate accommodation, the Provincial University moved in a less troubled course during 1923. Under the presidency of L. S. Klinck, M.S.A., D.Sc., the registration for the regular session opening in the Autumn of 1923 totalled 1,308, an increase of 114 over the previous year, classified as follows: Arts and Science, 928; Applied Science, 176; Nursing, 32; Agriculture, 62; Teachers' Training Course, 56; Graduate studies, 54. In addition, the following short courses had 444 students enrolled, namely: Summer School, 292; Agriculture, 61; Public Health Nursing, 6; Botany, 85. Degrees conferred at Convocation, in May, 1923, were: M.A., 14; B.A., 105; M.Sc., 6; B.Sc., 34; B.Sc. in Nursing, 3; M.Sc.A., 1; B.Sc.A., 12. Important appointments to the staff in 1923 included Herbert Vickers, M.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor and Acting Head of the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; George M. Weir, M.A., D.Paed., Professor of Education; William E. Duckering, A.B., B.S. in C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering and Head of the Department. A new department was inaugurated when, at the request of the Department of Education, the University took over the Academic training of Graduates

for Public and High School teaching, the work being placed under the immediate supervision of a Professor of Education, as an integral part of the University work.

Incidents of the year of particular note were as follows: On Jan. 4, it was announced, following a conference of University heads with Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, that the grant of land to the University at Point Grey would be increased by 290 acres, making an area of 560 acres in all; on Feb. 10 the report was published that the Anglican Theological College was formally affiliated with the University; on Sept. 29, the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, with due ceremony, declared the building at Point Grey "well and truly laid"; in December, the University Library was the recipient, from Sir Henry Newbolt, of a set of eighteen volumes of his works.

Other educational institutions in the Province were: Columbian College, New Westminster, Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., D.D., Principal, with 147 students; University Military School, Victoria, J. C. Barnacle, M.A., 160 students; Collegiate School, Victoria, A. D. Muskett, 65 students; St. Margaret's School, Victoria, Miss Margaret Barton, 150 students; Crofton House, Vancouver, Miss J. A. Gordon, 190 students; B. C. School of Pharmacy and Science, Vancouver, P. J. Bain, 124 students.

Mining, Agricultural, Fishing and Lumbering Industries.* In 1923, the Natural Industries of British Columbia were on distinct upward trend in both production and financial returns, and this condition had the effect of producing a prevailing spirit of optimism for the coming year. In the Mining industry, the production totalling $41,304,320 marked an increase of $6,145,477 over 1922 or about 17·5 per cent. The shipping mines numbered 77; shipped 2,421,839 tons of ore; employed 1,970 men below and 1,403 on the surface. Non-shipping mines numbered 120 with 35 working and 245 men employed.

In production of the individual ores, placer gold recovered was $420,000 of which practically all was obtained in the Northeastern and Northwestern Districts; the production of lode gold, 179,245 oz. at $3,704,994 was a decrease of $384,690 or about 9·40 per cent.; the Portland Canal Division producing a gold value of $2,424,446; and the Belmont-Surf Inlet mine in Skeena Division coming second with a production of $613,072. In silver the quantity produced was 6,032,986 oz., worth $3,718,129, a decrease, from 1922, in quantity of 1,068,325 oz., and in value of $836,652; Portland Canal District led with 2,746,551 oz., with the *Premier* Mine as the largest individual producer; the Slocan Division produced 1,086,582 oz., while the Fort Steel Division produced 1,176,683 oz. Copper showed a substantial increase in quanity with a production of $57,720,290 lb., or 25,360,394 lb. more than the 1922 output; the value for this year was $8,323,266, compared with $4,329,754 made in 1922. The Granby Company at Anyox produced about 57 per cent. of the total of the Province, while the *Britannia* on Howe Sound, was responsible for about 38 per cent.

Lead amounted to 96,663,152 lb., valued at $6,321,770; this represented, as compared with the previous year, an increase in quantity of 29,215,167 lb. and, in value, of $2,841,454; the Fort Steel District continued to head the list, producing 85,676,187 lb. or 90·74 per cent. of the total. Zinc produced was 58,343,462 lb. against 57,146,548 lb. in 1922, an increase of 1,196,914 lb.; in value of production $3,278,903 was an increase of $501,581; practically 89 per cent. of the zinc produced was from the Fort Steele District, chiefly by the *Sullivan* Mine. Of the other minerals, a small quantity of 492 tons of bog-Iron ore was shipped from the *Iron King*, Alta Lake, and 243 tons of magnetite from the *Good Hope*, Texana Island; tracings of Platinum were found in the Similkameen District; the Lillooet Soda Company produced 258 tons of sodium carbonate; deposits of hydromagnesite in the Clinton Division, reported to be large and of great purity,

*NOTE.—See also, Provincial Departments dealing with Mines, Agriculture, Fishing and Forests.

attracted considerable attention; the *Nickel Plate* mine recovered 609 tons of oxide arsenic in 1923; 241 tons of talc was mined and ground in the Victoria Mining Division; at the *Sullivan* mine some 1,982 tons of iron pyrites was mined and shipped.

The gross production of coal, in 1923, was 2,542,987 long tons, of which 89,764 tons was made into coke, leaving the net production at 2,453,223 tons; the quantity of coke made was 58,919 tons, or an increase of 13,084 tons as compared with 1922. The Vancouver Island colleries were responsible for 1,574,663 tons mined; the Crow's Nest for 740,531 tons and the Nicola and Similkameen mines for 227. Of the amount sold, the distribution was: for consumption in Canada, 1,491,737 tons; for consumption in the United States 556,632 tons; the balance being used up in coke, in company furnaces and in washing and screening. The output of structural materials, such as cement, lime, building-stone, sand and gravel, brick and other clay products, was more than in the preceding year, being $2,809,292 as against $2,533,926. Incidents of the year in connection with the mining industry included the Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines held on Jan. 9, with the following officers elected: President, Frank Woodside; Vice-Presidents, Valentine Quinn and H. P. McCraney; Secretary, Henry Browning; Treasurer, Mason Rook.

In Agriculture of the Province, steady progress was a feature of 1923, with few exceptions, there being an increased production throughout the industry. An indication in the department of Field Crops of the development is the following comparative table, excluding the extraordinary fluctuations of the War years:

	Year 1910		Year 1920		Year 1923	
Crop	Area Acres	Yield Bush.	Area Acres	Yield Bush.	Area Acres	Yield Bush
Fall wheat	4,369	206,070	13,762	264,918	13,500	378,000
Spring wheat	5,133		32,453	608,493	31,400	816,000
Oats	33,209	1,701,533	47,992	1,667,722	59,200	2,990,000
Barley	1,853	51,509	9,646	364,136	7,000	242,000
Spring rye	370	5,658	5,367	138,200	7,600	177,000
Peas	1,572	43,979	2,657	69,082	2,300	57,000
Beans	347	5,346	1,615	32,300	1,100	22,000
Mixed grains	526	12,802	4,893	176,148	5,300	204,000
		Tons		Tons.		Tons.
Potatoes	10,872	48,936	17,780	88,011	19,400	115,100
Roots	2,312	25,395	7,403	80,470	7,200	73,450
Hay and Clover	133,317	208,499	127,017	254,034	148,000	333,000
Fodder corn	355	3,940	4,713	54,199	4,600	50,000
Alfalfa	3,741	11,223	13,478	40,434	16,500	58,000
	197,976		288,776		323,100	

The 1923 average per acre was excellent and the production for all Wheat was 26·5 bushels; Oats, 50·5 bushels; Beans, 20 bushels; Mixed Grains, 38·5 bushels; Potatoes, 6·2 tons; Alfalfa, 3·5 tons. In Orchard fruits, apples, plums and prunes showed a substantial increase. Others decreased slightly owing to inclement weather in the blossoming and harvest seasons; Small Fruits produced amounted to 11,741,809 lbs., valued at $1,044,883 as compared with 9,867,862 lbs., at $1,150,874 in 1922, indicating an increase of 18·9 per cent. in quantity but a decrease of 9·2 per cent. in value. The total Vegetable crop amounted to $231,883 tons, or 13,001 tons less than in 1922; the area in potatoes being 1,085 acres less. The area sown to grains as shown by the June census was 130,818 acres or 1,660 acres over 1922; production was 4,925,027 bushels valued at $3,966,837 or an increase in quantity of 752,932 bushels, and in value of $480,111. Acreage of Fodder crops increased by 4,562 to 272,290; aggregated 671,556 tons valued at $12,312,725 or 152,752 tons more than 1922 but, owing to low prices, decreased in value by $154,607.

The value of all dairy products was $9,234,576 as compared with $8,001,135 in 1922; butter produced being 4,221,704 lbs.; evaporated milk manufactured, 213,199 cases; ice cream manufactured, 419,701 gallons. The quantity of all meats marketed during the year aggregated 25,028,969 lbs., valued at $1,188,170 as against 23,143,411 lbs., valued at $1,413,911 in 1922.

The hop production amounted to 999,804 lbs., valued at $399,922 as compared with 680,291 lbs., valued at $272,360 in 1922.

In recording the progress of Agriculture in this Province, reference is necessary to the important co-operative work and, in particular, to the co-operative fruit marketing. The large majority of the associations at the beginning of 1923 dated from the year 1913, being formed under the Agricultural Associations Act, 1911. Later, this, with amendments, merged into the Co-Operative Association Act, 1920, and, at the end of 1923, there were 70 organizations of Fruit Growers, Fruit Shippers and miscellaneous Co-operative Associations handling horticultural products; 81 Co-operative Associations operating stores in rural communities; 32 Live-stock Associations; 13 Creameries; 143 Farmers' Institutes. A notable development was the increase in horticultural affairs, no less than 20 organizations having been incorporated following the visit of Aaron Sapiro early in the year in the interests of co-operative fruit marketing; the majority of these associations being linked up with the Associated Growers of British Columbia with headquarters at Vernon.

The United Farmers of British Columbia entered their 8th year in 1923 and the Annual Convention was held at Vernon, Jan. 15-17, with the President, J. L. Pridham, in the chair. Amongst the business of the Convention was the amendment of the constitution to admit members' children between 14 and 18 years of age to associate membership; that disputes between members, arising out of affairs of the Association, might be settled by arbitration; that Junior Locals might be formed; that additional directors might be appointed at the discretion of the Executive. Important Resolutions passed were as follows:

1. That the expenditure of public money on roads and bridges in any district be approved by the taxpayers of that district.
2. That, in public works of any district, the hiring of non-residents be objected to where local labour is available and that pre-emptors be given the preference.
3. That railway connection from Fort George be provided for the Peace River district.
4. That Sir Henry Thornton and the Directors of the Canadian National Railways be urged to expedite the completion of C. N. R. lines in the Okanagan.
5. That freight rates be reduced to conform with those in the rest of Canada.
6. That the Provincial Government be requested to throw open for pre-emption or homesteading, for 5 years, those agricultural lands that had reverted to the Crown through non-payment of taxes.
7. That the Dominion Government be asked to continue the annual grants as provided for hitherto under the Dominion Agricultural Education Act.
8. That the Provincial and Dominion Governments be asked to provide, as far as possible, the necessary facilities and conveniences for handling grain and other commodities of Canadian export and import at Vancouver or other sea ports on the Pacific Coast of Canada.
9. That a protest be entered against the loss to trappers by the publication of notices relating to the prohibition of trapping south of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Eastern district.

Following the regular business of the Convention, a Resolution was passed urging the Provincial Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into questions of irrigation and for the improvement of conditions in the irrigated districts. The officers elected, for 1923, were as follows: President, W. F. Laidman, Vernon; 1st Vice-President, George Monford, Rutland; 2nd Vice-President, E. W. Neel, Glenora; 3rd Vice-President, Thomas Bulman, Kelowna; Secretary, W. S. Atkinson, Vernon.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, a very strong organzation, held its 33rd Annual Meeting, Jan. 17-18, at Kelowna. The Executive reported that 31 Resolutions turned over by the previous Convention for action, had been attended to. Amongst the most important were those

dealing with control of codling moth, and they had been successful in obtaining restrictions on orchard boxes passing from infected to clean areas and districts, compulsory spraying, inspection at the border; taking up through the B. C. Credit and Traffic Association; the disinfecting of freight cars, and as a result of representations to the Government, the setting aside of $2,000 to be used in an intensive campaign against this pest. The question of the Oriental ownership of land was taken up with the British Columbia Government. Definite action was asked for. This had been approved by the local Government and passed on to Ottawa. The existing system of taxation on fruit trees was heavily scored as being iniquitous and unsound, it being felt that the fruit-grower had been the the object of discrimination. Officers elected were: President, Lionel E. Taylor, Kelowna; Vice-President, E. Foley-Bennett, Penticton; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. A. F. Barss, Vancouver.

In May, an ambitious venture in the co-operative marketing of fruit and vegetables, the Associated Growers of British Columbia, completed its organization with the appointment of A. T. Howe, of Vernon, as President and A. N. Pratt as General Manager, with headquarters at Vernon. A noteworthy achievement of the Co-operative Association was the ability with which the growers were able to capture the Prairie market and keep down competition in the dumping markets of Vancouver and Winnipeg. In addition, the competition of the Nova Scotia apple on the Prairies was materially reduced and increased favour was shown on the British markets towards the B. C. apple, due to the careful selection of produce exported. The Associated Growers reported that, on Dec. 1st, 1923, more than 3,000 cars of fruit and vegetables had been shipped to the Prairies; the number of boxes of wrapped apples packed was 2,183,094; of these, about 296,000 were still in the interior; of Summer apples, 14,479 crates had been packed, and 553,000 crates of Fall and Winter varieties, about 568,000 in all; crates sold amounted to 395,714. The Vegetable Growers' section handled Onions, 4,000 tons; Potatoes, 1,500 to 1,800 tons; Shipping Tomatoes, 65,000 crates; Green Tomatoes, 25,000 crates.

A factor in agricultural progress was the Provincial Fair, with D. E. Mackenzie as Manager, held at New Westminster, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5; over $30,000 was distributed in prizes and a special feature was the increased interest taken in the stock-judging competitions. Notable records made during the year included: the world's 365-day record of Agassiz Segis May Echo, producing 1,345 pounds of butter-fat and 30,886 pounds of milk; the B. C. Poultry-breeders' successes in winning the majority of prizes (over 100 blue ribbons) at the three leading Washington fairs—Lynden, Puyallup and Everett; the successes of the Okanagan fruit-growers in winning 11 out of 16 firsts in the Overseas section of the Imperial Fruit Show at Manchester.

Fisheries in British Columbia produced to a value of $20,808,726 in 1923, comprising fish marketed for consumption, fresh and canned, cured, or otherwise prepared. This increase of 10 per cent. over 1922 was due, chiefly, to the halibut fishery, which in 1923 reached its highest value in the history of the industry with a total produce valued at $6,271,993, an increase over the previous year of $2,353,552. The Salmon pack totalled 1,341,677 cases, valued at $9,233,148 compared with 1,290,326 cases, valued at $10,076,171, in 1922, and to the total quantity, Pinks contributed 440,932 cases, Chum 418,055, Sockeye 334,647, and other species 148,043 cases. Of the other chief commercial fishes, Herring, Black Cod, Clams and Crabs showed increases in market value, while Cod, Soles and Pilchards showed decreases. The number of Whales taken increased from 187, in 1922, to 455, in 1923, and the value of the product from $158,814 to $332,781, producing 706,516 gallons in oil.

Capital represented in the industry was $5,754,272 compared with $6,769,327 in 1922, and the number of men employed was 8,669 compared with 9,495 in 1922. The fish canning and curing establishments in operation, in 1923, numbered 128, comprising 60 salmon canneries, 4 clam canneries, 1 crab cannery, 55 fish curing establishments and 8 whale oil and fish oil

factories with a capital investment of $17,000,000, compared with $15,994,036 in 1922, and persons employed 5,839 compared with 6,318 in the preceding year. The statistics of the Salmon Pack by districts, compared with the three preceding years, was as follows:

District	1920	1921	1922	1923
Fraser River	132,860	103,919	137,482	224,637
Skeena River	334,392	234,765	482,305	338,863
Naas River	81,153	51,765	124,071	99,580
River Inlet	152,828	56,957	86,828	123,353
Outlying	398,412	82,883	271,028	357,339
Vancouver Island	87,971	73,259	188,612	193,484
	1,187,616	603,548	1,290,326	1,337,256

Lumbering and other forest products industries of British Columbia commenced 1923 with a marked rise in demand, particularly for export purposes to the Orient and the Antipodes, which was continued through the year. The Chinese demand was largely for railroad ties and bridge timbers; Australila, Japan and South Africa wanted heavy timbers and cedar squares; New Zealand required Douglas fir, spruce and hemlock, while India needed fir-creosoted ties and Mexico long piles. These called for immediate expansion and resulted in the mills running continuously to cope with orders. The Forest products of the year, amounting to 2,521,735,281 board feet, consisted chiefly of Douglas fir, 1,139,149 M.; Red Cedar, 573,615 M.; Spruce, 209,017, and Hemlock, 332,217 M. The estimated value of manufactured products, totalling $86,674,000, was divided as follows: Lumber, $47,600,000; pulp and paper, $15,018,000; shingles, $9,869,000; logs exported, $4,200,000; other products, $9,982,000. Water-borne trade of 521,707 M. feet (b.m.), included export, in the main, to Australia, 78,003 M. (b.m); New Zealand, 11,252 M.; China, 36,398 M.; Japan, 105,916 M.; United Kingdom and the Continent, 16,201 M.; the United States, 248,611 M.

The Yukon Territory. This farthest outpost of Canadian Territory was under George P. MacKenzie, Gold Commissioner, in 1923, and the Territorial Council consisted of W. K. Currie, Dawson, John E. Ferrell, Mayo, Robert Lowe, White Horse. Legislation passed by the Council and assented to on June 29, 1923, consisted of an Act respecting succession duties; amending the Juries Ordinance and the Companies Ordinance; revising the Game Ordinance and the Fur Export Tax Ordinance; amending the Dental Ordinance to permit the practise by a dentist on payment of a fee of $50 for a prescribed period; an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Ordinance covering date of expiration of licenses. Special Supply was voted to the Commissioner for the 12 months ended Mch. 31, 1923, amounting to $252,998 inclusive of $222,368 for Liquor stores. The funds granted for administration purposes for the year ending Mch. 31, 1924, totalled $225,907 and included schools, $39,500; Hospitals and Charities, $32,200; grants to Libraries, reading-rooms, etc., $14,750; Public Works, $100,057 and the balance to salaries, indemnities and sundry expenses. The City of Dawson was voted $37,779 for public utilities and expenses. The Summer of 1923 was the longest on record. On Oct. 10 the last boat left Dawson with the river free of ice. Mild weather during the tourist season brought about 1,000 people to Dawson; the hay and garden crops were unusually well matured, and the hydraulic and dredging operations were carried on into late October.

IMPORTANT
CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS*

Canadian Municipal Organization. Owing to the fact that municipalities, urban and rural, afforded the most intimate governmental relations for the electorate of Canada their organization and development were of particular interest. Local conditions and requirements, of course, varied exceedingly within each Province and, again, the several Provinces, with differing municipal regulations, had their own problems with which to contend. There were, in 1923, about 58 cities and urban municipalities with 10,000 population or over; 195 urban municipalities with population between 2,000 and 10,000; 605 urban municipalities with population of from 400 to 2,000; and hundreds of rural municipalities exclusive of municipalities or school districts with independent taxing powers. These operated, in the different Provinces, under various systems with local designations.

Amongst the organizations formed for purposes of discussion of municipal affairs and the betterment of conditions pertaining thereto, the Union of Canadian Municipalities provided a central forum for representatives from all over Canada. The 23rd Annual Convention was held at Shawinigan Falls, Que., Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 1923, with Dr. S. E. Charlton, of Galt, President, in the Chair, and with the Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau; and the Deputy-Minister of Municipal Affairs, Oscar Morin, in attendance. The Convention was opened with an address by Premier Taschereau and others who covered special subjects were: C. R. Lindsay, Resident Engineer, Shawinigan Water and Power Co., on "Shawinigan, Its Industries and Civic Co-operation"; Gordon Grant, Chief Engineer Highways Branch, Department of Railways, on "Canadian Highways"; H. Ortiz, B.A.Sc., C.E., City Manager, Grand Mère, Que., on "Council-Manager Government"; Andrew F. Macallum, B.A.Sc., C.E., M.E.I.C., Commissioner of Works, Ottawa, on "Municipal Engineering Problems"; Oscar Morin, Deputy-Minister of Municipal Affairs of Quebec, on "Municipal Affairs in the Province of Quebec"; Dr. Omer E. Desjardins, Medical Health Officer, Three Rivers, on "Municipal Hygiene"; Prof. Alex. B. J. Moore, McGill University, on "The Narcotic Menace"; J. H. Valiquette, B.A.Sc., Q.L.S., City Manager, Shawinigan Falls, on "Municipal Finance." The officers for 1923-24 were elected as follows: President—J. A. Dufresne, M.D., Mayor of Shawinigan Falls; Vice-Presidents—F. H. Plant, Mayor of Attawa, D. M. Duggan, Mayor of Edmonton, John Reid, Mayor of Fredericton, E. S. Woodward, Alderman of Victoria; Advisory Board—W. D. Lighthall, K.C., LL.D., Montreal; Mayor W. D. L. Hardy, M.E.I.C., Lethbridge; Mayor T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., St. Hyacinthe; Fred Cook, Ottawa; Ald. T. D. McDonald, Dauphin; Ald. C. W. H. Rondeau, Westmount; Arthur Roberts, K.C., Bridgewater; C. W. McCrae, Sault Ste. Marie.

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1923. That the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Canada, in 1923, were important developing factors in national life was indicated by the substantial growth of their memberships and their efforts for increased relations in the world of industry and commerce particularly. Locally the influence of these Boards was felt in improved municipal direction; in the betterment of educational facilities; in the local control of prices and labour; and in the development of public utilities. Externally, the major activities of the Boards were involved in trade and commercial relations. These endeavours, however, were not limited to individual action, but also functioned strongly through

*Note—In this issue of The *Canadian Annual Review* it has only been possible to deal with a certain number of the organizations and societies in Canada. It is proposed to record the activities of other organizations in the next issue.

unification into district and Provincial organizations, the most important being the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce.

The scope of this Association was Province-wide and, in 1923, included 57 individual organizations. On Nov. 15-16, the Annual Convention at Hamilton was productive of vital problems of importance not only to Ontario but to Canada as a whole, and the consolidation of these discussions into Resolutions was the expression of careful debate on various economic problems and designed to produce legislation, both Provincial and Federal, to meet them adequately. In his Presidential address, George C. Coppley, of Hamilton, claimed that no sounder proof that the Association was effecting achievements could be found than in the manner in which present and past Governments had welcomed the suggestions it fathered. He urged that all obstacles should be removed from agricultural development in the country but considered the demand of Canadian farmers for a lower freight rate was hardly justified, as such rates could be granted only at expense to the whole country; urged the development of Canadian ports; stressed the necessity of a stable protective tariff sufficiently elastic to protect native industry; and emphasized the need for intensive development of Canada's water powers.

Other questions discussed were re-forestation, immigration, modification of post-War taxation, solution of the problems of the feeble-minded, national fiscal policies, development of Canada's natural resources, increased generation of hydro power, the maintenance of existing water level, deepening of canals, and more support for Canadian ocean and lake ports. Important Resolutions passed included:

That the Provincial Government be asked to amend the Act to provide for the manufacture of hardwood logs within the Province in all instances where such logs were sent from Crown lands; that the Ontario Government be urged to enact legislation which would enable every municipality to levy and collect taxes from publicly owned utilities; in support of British Columbia's claim for the appointment of a Customs officer at the port of New York be supported; that action be taken to cope with the decreasing levels of the Great Lakes, held to be directly attributable to the Chicago Drainage Canal, so as to safeguard navigation, prevent interference with hydro development, and save from embarrassment the project to deepen the St. Lawrence River; pressure for a forward policy of immigration; request for the repeal of the Mining Act of Ontario, which would allow Canadian iron ore miners to export their ore to the United States; a request for the development of the Mississauga Forest Reserve; reference to the attraction of industries and capital to Ontario, through a Government publicity campaign; and the asking for greater protection for the average investor through the various Provinces enacting uniform legislation to consolidate a Companies Act.

The officers elected for the following year were as follows: President M. P. Byrnes, Collingwood; 1st Vice-President, J. G. Elliott, Kingston; 2nd Vice-President, K. J. Dunstan, Toronto; 3rd Vice-President, J. J. Duffus, Peterborough; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Toronto.

In the Maritime Provinces, the leading organization of this nature was the Maritime Board of Trade, which held its 25th Annual Convention at Halifax on Sept. 11-13, 1923, the President, Captain J. E. Masters, of Moncton, occupying the Chair—with 14 cities and towns represented. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, A. E. MacMahon, Kentville; 1st Vice-President, Wallace L. Higgins, Charlottetown; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Reid, Fredericton; A. MacDonald, of Sydney, Secretary, *pro tem.*

As a result of a Conference on Immigration held under the auspices of the Maritime Board of Trade in St. John on Oct. 5, an organizing Executive was formed for the purpose of creating a Maritime Colonization and Development Association and the following officers were appointed: Chairman, A. E. MacMahon, President of the Maritime Board of Trade, Kentville; Executive, Prince Edward Island, E. T. Higgs, Charlottetown;

A. A. Pomeroy, Charlottetown; New Brunswick, Angus McLean, Bathurst; E. A. Schofield, St. John; Nova Scotia, Mayor R. K. Smith, Amherst; F. J. G. Comeau, Halifax. Lieut.-Colonel R. Innes, Director of Agriculture of the Soldier Settlement Board, was Secretary.

In the Province of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade were very active and, during 1923, the work of the body may be summarized as follows: the sending of a strong delegation to interview the Federal Government and the Press for the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway—the President and Secretary also speaking at a large number of public meetings on this subject; strong organized opposition throughout the Province to the application of Express Companies for increased express rates; the careful study of the proposals of the Committees compiling the draft of the proposed new Freight Classification No. 17, with a view to protecting the legitimate interests of wholesalers, retailers and consumers in Saskatchewan. The 1923 Annual Meeting was held at Swift Current, Mch. 7-8, and the following officers were elected: President, A. J. Reynolds, Prince Albert; 1st Vice-President, J. M. Sharpe, Moose Jaw; 2nd Vice-President, J. Wood, Swift Current; 3rd Vice-President, T. D. Ross, Yorkton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Mitchell, Prince Albert.

The 4th Annual Convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia met in Vancouver Nov. 15-17, 1923, with 45 organizations represented. Much important business was brought forward in discussion and by Resolution, which may be summarized briefly. Imperial preference within the Empire was unanimously endorsed; strenuous opposition was offered to the Eight-Hour-Day Bill for loggers and those engaged in the lumbering industry, which, at that time, was before the Provincial Legislature; strong enforcement of the existing and anti-dumping legislation, by the Federal Government, was urged; an increased duty on all fuel oil coming into the country was approved; opposition to any demand for increased express rates was emphasized; exemption from the Sales Tax on all purchases of supplies entering into the marketing of fruit and vegetables, either in the natural or preserved state, was proposed, the Minister of Customs to be approached accordingly; the Provincial Government's agitation for the abolition of the mountain scale of railway rates was endorsed; and the Provincial Governments request that the Federal Government establish a Customs officer at New York who would check through Canadian goods to a Canadian port without the necessity of having to pay duty on arrival was, likewise, supported. W. L. Macken, of Chilliwack, was re-elected President.

The Toronto Board of Trade continued to contribute, in 1923, to National, as well as local, development and the beneficial influence of the interests it represented cannot be overestimated. The officers for 1923-24 were elected, on Jan. 12, as follows: President, A. O. Hogg; 1st Vice-President, R. A. Stapells; 2nd Vice-President, E. H. Gurney; Treasurer, D. A. Campbell. F. D. Tolchard was Secretary. The activities of the Board during the year included a careful scrutiny of all proposed legislation of the Federal and Ontario Governments and, where conditions warranted, representations were made to the Government concerned. In this connection, Bill No. 68, an Act to amend the Law as to Contributory Negligence, a Provincial Measure, was successfully opposed; Bill No. 75, an Act to amend the Ontario Companies Act, required incorporated companies to annually send out a detailed financial statement to each shareholder in addition to fyling a copy with the Provincial Secretary, was opposed but the clause passed; a Bill enabling the Attorney-General of the Province to bring an action in the Supreme Court for a declaration that an agreement, which should include contract, arrangement, understanding, combination and conspiracy, whether written, verbal or tacit, existed which was in restraint of trade, etc., and unlawful and void, was strongly opposed and the measure was withdrawn; certain amendments to the Ontario Insurance Act and Model Fire Insurance Act were opposed.

A Special Committee of the Board reviewed the suggested amendments to the Federal Bankruptcy Act and reported that it was premature to make the changes. A second Committee, with D. A. Cameron as Chairman, drew up a series of petitions for consideration by the Federal Parliament, in view of the decennial revision of the Bank Act, and these were sent to the Minister of Finance.

Other activities included surveys of Canadian immigration needs and recommended to the Federal and Provincial Governments the desirability of aggressive policies; opposition to the transfer of C.N.R. headquarters from Toronto; a members' excursion on the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, June 14-21; support of the Esplanade Viaduct scheme. During the year 287 members were added, bringing the total to 2,682.

The Montreal Board of Trade, with its interests more particularly involved in Overseas trade, was no less important than that of Toronto. In 1923, there was, generally, an increase in commodities shipped through the port but the total of 113,669,124 bushels of grain was a decrease of 35,211,279 from 1922. Overseas and foreign-going vessels numbered 798 with a tonnage of 3,096,237 tons as compared with 928 and 3,381,449 tons in 1922; lower port vessels were 263, of 539,736 tons compared with 230 and of $5,493,105,775, as compared with $5,093,943,172 in 1922, placing Montreal of $5,493,105,775 as compared with $5,093,943,172 in 1922, placing Montreal ninth on the continent in this regard.

Activities of the Board included representations to the Department of Immigration for removal of certain objectionable regulations; reviewed a draft of the proposed new Consumption or Sales Tax Regulations and suggested sundry amendments which were communicated to the Minister. The Board co-operated with the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada and addressed the Minister of Finance stating that it associated itself with these representations: (1) the delimitation of fields of taxation as between Dominion and Provincial Governments; (2) to enquire into the respective costs of collecting taxes; (3) co-operation in the obtaining and exchange of information and in any other feasible ways with regard to taxation; (4) such other related subjects as may be delegated to such conference. The Council was represented at a Joint Conference, called by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and held on Jan. 18, which pronounced itself as being decidedly in favour of the retention of the Act, but suggested certain amendments thereto.

The officers for 1923 were as follows President, John W. Ross; 1st Vice-President, H. B. Mackenzie; 2nd Vice-President, W. O. H. Dodds; Treasurer, Arthur Vaillancourt; Secretary, J. Stanley Cook.

The Presidents and Secretaries of other leading Canadian Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in 1923 were as follows:

Place	Organization	President	Secretary or Manager
Halifax	Board of Trade	G. E. Barbour	R. E. Armstrong
Quebec	Board of Trade	E. G. Tanguay	J. A. Y. Bouchard
Hamilton	Chamber of Commerce	J. P. Bell	Lt.-Col. F. P. Healy
London	Chamber of Commerce	John Gray	Gordon Philip
Border Cities	Chamber of Commerce	Hiram Walker	F. Maclure Sclanders, F'R.G.S.
Winnipeg	Board of Trade	Travers Sweatman	A. E. Parker
Regina	Board of Trade	C. J. Watson	C. A. Cooke
Calgary	Board of Trade	D. E. Black	John H. Hanna
Vancouver	Board of Trade	J. B. Thompson	W. E. Payne
Victoria	Chamber of Commerce	C. T. Cross	George I. Warren
Fredericton	Board of Trade	J. A. Cain	R. H. Simonds
Ottawa	Board of Trade	Cecil Bethune	Hector K. Carruthers
Kingston	Board of Trade	Elmer Davis	W. Kent Macnee
Chatham	Board of Trade	George Wands	C. H. Dunn
Brantford	Chamber of Commerce	D. T. Williamson	W. H. Wood
St. Catharines	Chamber of Commerce	E. H. Lancaster	M. M. Maxwell
Belleville	Chamber of Commerce	H. W. Ackerman	J. G. Herity
Kitchener	Board of Trade	W. T. Sass	N. C. Helmuth
Moose Jaw	Board of Trade	W. D. McIntyre	R. Farquharson
Prince Rupert	Board of Trade	E. C. Gibbons	C. V. Evitt
Prince Albert	Board of Trade	J. H. Lindsay, K.C.	J. H. Mitchell

Canadian Clubs. The result of years of progress, expansion and increasing enthusiasm in 1921 and 1922 was emphasized in the activities of the Association of Canadian Clubs and in the individual Clubs within the organization, during the year 1923, and found expression at the Annual Conference held in Victoria, Sept 17-19. This was the largest Conference, in point of attendance, ever held and the sessions were filled with reports of actual accomplishment.

President B. C. Nicholas of Victoria, in his opening remarks, urged the necessity, if the Canadian Club spirit was to be extended, of having other aims and objects than those of luncheons and dinner meetings alone, suggesting that the Clubs should undertake some positive objective as the various service Clubs were doing. At the Convention some outstanding Addresses were delivered which caused wide comment and discussion. "World Relations" was the title of a carefully-prepared criticism by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington, in which he spoke of the League of Nations as a revolutionary and premature movement. This met with a masterly and convincing reply from the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, who spoke on "The League Proven," and stated: "No great and wonderful thing ever proposed has become, so quickly, the habit of thought, as has the League of Nations." The third speaker was M. A. Macdonald, K.C., of Vancouver, who dealt with Canada's relations with the Orient and the westward trend of trade, urging that Eastern Canada study, sympathetically, this problem which was of such vital importance to the country.

The business of the Convention is summarized concretely in the following Resolutions wherein the Association:

1. Recommended to its members the support of the National Council of Education Lectureship Scheme by which it was proposed to bring to Canada at least four distinguished speakers from Great Britain each year, by contributing 10 per cent. of their annual Club membership fees toward the cost of this scheme, on the understanding that the speakers shall be available to Canadian Club meetings of subscribing members.

2. Urged the British Government to provide for the visit to Canada of some leading members of the Government or some prominent public man in each year, for the purpose of observing conditions and becoming familiar with sentiment Overseas and, as far as may be, explaining the policies of the British Government of the day.

3. Supported Canadian Book Week by assigning a date on or about the week from Nov. 19-25 for addresses on the subject of Canadian Literature.

4. Supported the policy of establishing and fostering Junior Canadian Clubs.

5. Expressed appreciation of the efforts of *The Maple Leaf* in diffusing Canadian Club information and recommended that Canadian Club members continue their support and official recognition.

6. Recommended to all Canadian Clubs that each assume responsibility for the publication of articles in the Press, urging upon the immediate community the need of extending a welcome personally and from the neighborhood and of assisting all new settlers.

7. Gave support to the work of developing an adequate and reliable body of Canadian Historical literature through the assistance of the Governments and private individuals.

8. Instructed the incoming Executive to find out the most widely-used version of *O Canada* and report at the next Conference.

9. Recommended to the Federal, Provincial and Civic Governments of the Dominion and the Canadian Clubs of Canada and abroad, the desirability of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Canadian Federation in 1927.

10. Supported the work of the League of Nations.

The officers elected for 1923-24 were as follows: Hon. Presidents, Lieut.-Col. C. R. McCullough and W. Sanford Evans; President, Horace A. Porter, B.C.L.; Vice-President, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Romans; Provincial Vice-Presidents, Dr. E. J. Ryan, St. John, Nova Scotia (to be filled), Mrs. Robert Reford, Montreal, S. B. Gundy, Toronto, C. C. Ferguson, Winnipeg, C. R. McIntosh, North Battleford, Dr. T. H. Whitelaw, Edmonton, John Cochrane, Victoria.

The Canadian Bar Association. This eminent body of jurists held its 8th Annual Meeting in Montreal, Sept. 4-6, 1923, with the Hon. Chief Justice Martin in the Chair at the opening session. The Council reported that, during the year, the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, an honorary member of the Association, had dedicated his book, *The Law of the Kinsmen*, to the Canadian Bar Association jointly with the American Bar Association; that the Association had been represented at the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in Minneapolis, Aug. 29-31, by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.; that George F. Henderson, K.C., had represented the Canadian Bar Association at the American meeting of the New York State Bar Association in January; that, since the last meeting, the *Canadian Bar Review* had commenced publication under the editorship of Dr. Charles Morse, K.C. A large number of recommendations were made in the Reports of the Committees on the Administration of Justice, Legal Ethics, Legal Education, International Law, Uniform Legislation and Law Reform, Publications, Law Reporting, Noteworthy changes in Statute Law, Membership, Finance and Investments, *Canadian Bar Review*. Resolutions carried recommended:

1. That a probation Act be passed in each Province for the investigation and care of persons who may be let out on suspended sentence.
2. That an Extra-Mural Act be passed in each Province to provide for certain prisoners being employed outside of the prison.
3. That an Act be passed in each Province authorizing, as local needs demand, the establishment of branches of the Police Courts, such as Domestic Relations, Motor, Bye-law, Health and others.
4. That an Act, or amendment, be passed to provide, in criminal cases, for effectively dealing with all the feeble-minded and mentally afflicted, both in court and in confinement.
5. That an amendment be made to Section 748 of the Criminal Code, providing that, on breach of a bond to keep the peace, the offender may be brought back for fine or imprisonment as in the case of a suspended sentence.
6. That Section 1002 of the Criminal Code be amended.
7. That an amendment be made to the Criminal Code, providing that all indictable offences should be tried only by a Judge or Magistrate who has been at least 5 years a barrister-at-law.
8. That an amendment be made to the Criminal Code providing that a Magistrate as well as a Judge may, after committal for trial for an offence punishable with 5 years or less, accept bail, and in the case of offences punishable with 5 years or less cash bail may be accepted.
9. That an amendment be made to the Criminal Code permitting, in any Court of criminal jurisdiction, a conviction for attempt where evidence discloses full offence, if attempt is charged.
10. That an amendment be made to section 186 of the Criminal Code to provide for the punishment of persons assisting in the escape of offenders who are out on bail.
11. That an amendment be made to the Criminal Code adding a provision in addition to estreat making failure to appear an offence.
12. That an amendment be made to the Criminal Code to aid in the conviction of receivers.

The officers elected for the year 1923-24 were as follows: Hon. President, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, Ottawa; President, Hon. Sir James Aikins, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Acting Chief Justice Martin, Montreal; Alberta—Hon. R. B. Bennett,

K.C., LL.D., Calgary; British Columbia—L. G. McPhillips, K.C., Vancouver; Manitoba—Isaac Pitblado, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg; New Brunswick—Charles F. Sanford, K.C., Saint John; Nova Scotia—Hon. Mr. Justice Rogers, Halifax; Ontario—Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto; P. E. Island, Hon. Judge Warburton, Charlottetown; Quebec—E. Lafleur, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Montreal; Saskatchewan—J. A. M. Patrick, K.C., Yorkton; Hon. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Justice Surveyer, Montreal; Hon. Treasurer, M. H. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto; Registrar, W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Coleman, Winnipeg.

The Orange Order. The year 1923 marked an epoch in the record of the Orange Order in Western Canada. For the first time in the history of the Order, the Imperial Grand Orange Council of the World held its sessions west of the Great Lakes, opening in Winnipeg, Friday, July 20. The officers elected at this gathering were as follows: Imperial Grand Master, Sir James H. Strong, BART., Ireland; Past Imperial Grand Presidents, Robert Burns, Toronto, Col. R. H. Wallace, C. B. Downpatrick, Ireland, Judge J. H. Scott, of Perth, Ont.; First Imperial Vice-President, William Coote, M.P., Clogher and Belfast, Ireland; Second Imperial Vice-President, T. R. Lavery, M.P., Newtownards, Ireland; Imperial Grand Chaplain, Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate, Lunenburg, N.S.; Imperial Deputy Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. T. Williams-Fisher, England; Imperial Grand Secretary, John Easton, Winnipeg; Imperial Grand Treasurer, James Rice, Glasgow; Imperial Grand Auditors, Joseph Cloughley, of Glasgow, J. J. Tulk, of Vancouver, and Ben. Alexander, of London, England; Imperial Grand Lecturers, Robert Dawson, Regina, and W. N. Cross, Ireland; Imperial Grand Director of Ceremonies, Col. T. A. Duff, Toronto; Imperial Deputy Grand Secretary, Loftus H. Reid, Toronto.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America held its 94th Annual Meeting concurrently with the Triennial Conference at Winnipeg, July 18-19, the Grand Master, Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., being in the Chair. The Grand Master, in his address, spoke strongly against the subtle propaganda which was being directed toward the structure of the Empire by certain elements within and outside of Canada; urged for National unity; review the immigration conditions of the country; attacked the Halibut Treaty method; urged civic activity; analyzed the Separate School situation in the Canadian Provinces and favoured consolidation. The Grand Secretary, William Lee, reported that 33 new Primary Orange Lodges, 2 County Lodges, 8 Royal Scarlet Chapters, 60 Primary and one Provincial Grand Lodge of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, 10 Primary and 4 County Lodges of the Orange Young Briton Association, were organized during the year, while 5 Lodges took out Incorporation Warrants. Other statistics were as follows: Initiated, 6,831; joined by certificate, 3,031; reinstated, 2,489; withdrawn by certificate, 2,561; died, 926; value of real estate, $1,644,445; value of other property, $489,656; insurance, $1,098,685. The most important business effected was the decision, which had been discussed at the Annual Meeting the year before, to raise an Endowment Fund of $1,000,000 for charitable and educational work of the Order. The officers elected were as follows: Grand Master, Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., Toronto; Deputy Grand Master, Hon. Dr. J. W. Edwards, Cataraqui; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Capt. F. C. Ward-Whate, Lunenburg; Grand Secretary, W. Lee, J.P., Toronto; Grand Treasurer, Capt. Joseph E. Thompson, M.L.A., Toronto; Grand Lecturer, W. H. G. Armstrong, Saskatoon; Grand Director of Ceremonies, Lieut.-Col. T. A. Kidd, Kingston.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, 1923

Grand Lodge	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
British America	Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C.	Toronto	William Lee	Toronto
Ontario West	A. A. Gray, J.P.	Toronto	W. M. Fitzgerald	Toronto
Ontario East	C. A. Lount	Cornwall	F. M. Clarke	Belleville
Manitoba	Thomas Boyd	Winnipeg	Hugh Wallace	Winnipeg
British Columbia	H. H. Avery	Princeton	J. E. Carpenter	Vancouver
Quebec	T. C. Radmore	Aylmer	E. C. Janes	Montreal

Grand Lodge	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
New Brunswick	S. B. Bustin	St. John	W. H. Sullis	St. John
Nova Scotia	E. H. Humphreys	Trenton	John Power	Truro
Newfoundland	F. Gordon Bradley, LL.B.	St. John's	J. Milley	St. John's
Alberta	W. G. Walford	Edmonton	Sir James Outram, Bart.	Calgary
Saskatchewan	N. R. Craig, LL.B.	Moose Jaw	W. M. Morrison	Regina
P. E. Island	L. B. Miller	Charlotte-town	George W. MacLeod	Charlotte-town

The Masonic Order: Other Fraternal Organizations. The activities of the Masonic Order, A. F. and A. M. in Canada, administered through the nine Provincial Grand Lodges in Canada, continued to contribute, to a great degree, in the Fraternal work of the country, in 1923. As an example of the strength of the Order, the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario had, at the end of 1923, 537 lodges and a membership of 103,000. The Provincial Grand Masters and Secretaries for 1923 were as follows:

Province	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Alberta	George Murray	Whitla	S. Y. Taylor	Calgary
British Columbia	Charles E. Tisdall	Vancouver	Dr. W. A. De-Wolf Smith	New Westminster
Manitoba	William J. Major	Winnipeg	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	Le Baron Wilson	St. John	T. Twining Hartt	St. John
Nova Scotia	James Henry Winfield		James C. Jones	Halifax
Ontario	W. J. Drope	Grimsby	W. M. Logan	Hamilton
P. E. Island	Edward W. MacKay	Charlottetown	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown
Quebec	Rev. Canon Shatford	Montreal	W. W. Williamson	Montreal
Saskatchewan	Dr. J. W. MacNeill	Battleford	W. B. Tate	Regina

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was international in its scope and, in point of membership, funds, homes, etc., claimed to be the greatest fraternal benefit institution in the world. The Sovereign Grand Lodge, with its Head office in Baltimore, U.S.A., exercised jurisdiction over the whole Order. Canada was divided into seven jurisdictional Grand Lodges, with officers, in 1923, as follows:

Grand Lodge	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Alberta	Dr. J. L. Richardson	Ryley	O. E. Tisdale	Calgary
British Columbia	W. W. Walken	Ladysmith	F. Davey	Victoria
Manitoba	Mark A. Woods	Winnipeg	B. D. Dearing	Winnipeg
Maritime Provinces	W. A. MacKay	Truro	J. J. McKinnon	Charlottetown
Ontario	J. E. Anderson	Lindsay	William Brooks	Toronto
Quebec	Rev. C. H. Charters	Sutton	T. J. Potter	Montreal
Saskatchewan	Rev. E. C. Burley	Brora	F. D. Gray	Regina

On June 17, the I. O. F. celebrated its Jubilee celebration and, in completing its 50th year of service and fraternal fellowship, reported an expansion and development of remarkable proportions.

In his report for the year 1923, the Supreme Treasurer gave the following figures: Invested Assets, $23,372,387, an increase of $559,469; total Assets, $40,001,411; Income in 1923, $5,017,070; paid to policyholders, $3,512,000; grants to Orphans' Home and Sanatoria, $81,348; Surplus of $807,017 and $1,000,000 carried to Special Reserve. The Executive Council was as follows:

Office	Name	Address
Supreme Chief Ranger	W. H. Hunter, B.A.	Toronto
Past Supreme Chief Ranger	Victor Morin, B.A., LL.D.	Montreal
Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger	Frank E. Hand	Los Angeles
Supreme Secretary	George E. Bailey	Toronto
Supreme Treasurer	G. R. Cottrelle	Toronto
Supreme Physician	C. B. Dickson, M.D.	Los Angeles
Supreme Counsellor	J. D. Clark	Dayton, Ohio
Supreme Councilman	M. N. Cockburn, K.C.	St. Stephen
Supreme Councilman	Joseph M. Baum	New York

The Ancient Order of Foresters reported total Assets, as on Dec. 31, 1923, of $949,608 with $1,000 in Death claims against it. The Annual

Meeting was held at Toronto, Aug. 28-31, and elected the following officers for 1923-24; H.C.R., Alex. Dynes, Hamilton; H.C.S.R., M. McInnes, East Kildonan; H.C.T.W., W. H. Goddard, Toronto; H.C.S.W., P. L. Farnsworth, Brantford; H.C.J.W., J. J. Hahgarth, Hamilton; H.C.S.B., J. G. Biggar, Galt; H.C.J.B., J. Turner, Ottawa; High Court Secretary, Archie Martin, Toronto.

The Canadian Order of Foresters was an important and growing fraternal body and, also, essentially Canadian. At the 44th annual Convention, held in 1923, the finances of the Order were reported for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922, as follows: Balance on hand in the Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year 1922, $6,624,163.08; Premiums and interest received $1,022,821, making a grand total of $7,646,974; paid Death claims, amounting to $821,093, leaving on hand $6,825,880; the Surplus receipts over expenditures in this Branch were $201,727. The total income of the Order was $1,336,612, and expenditure $1,126,590.

The total membership of the C. O. F. as on Jan. 1st, 1923, was 74,730, inclusive of 1,831 initiated during 1922; the membership by Provinces was as follows: Ontario, 37,397; Quebec, 19,330; New Brunswick, 2,841; Nova Scotia, 2,504; P. E. Island, 507; Saskatchewan, 2,131; Alberta, 1,037; British Columbia, 997; Manitoba, 7,484; New Ontario, 522. The officers for 1923-24 were: High Chief Ranger, J. A. A. Brodeur, K.C., Montreal; High Vice-Chief Ranger, F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg; High Secretary, A. P. Van Someren, Brantford; High Treasurer, A. R. Galpin, Brantford; Chairman, Medical Board, Dr. U. M. Stanley, Brantford.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1923

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Allan, James D.	Prominent Manufacturer	Toronto	Feb. 7
Anson, Frank H.	President, Abitibi Power & Paper Company	Montreal	Nov. 1
Armour, Samuel James Stuart	Well-known Western Public Man	Cadboro Beach	Aug. 31
Aylmer, Maj.-Gen. Sir Matthew Aylmer, Bart., 8th Baron	One-time Inspector-General of the Canadian Forces	Queen's Bay	June 12
Baird, George M.	Grand Secretary of the I.O.O.F.	Regina	
Balfour, D.C.L., Venerable Archdeacon Andrew J.	Prominent English Church Divine	Quebec	Oct. 6
Barr, James	Novelist and Journalist	Putney, Eng.	
Bell, M.D., C.M., Lieut.-Col. Robert William	Chief Medical Inspector of Health for the Province of Ontario	Toronto	June 8
Bell-Smith, R.C.A., Frederick Marlett	Distinguished Landscape Artist, and Portrait Painter	Toronto	June 23
Bengough, John W.	Cartoonist, Author and Lecturer	Toronto	Oct. 3
Bernard, D.D., Rt. Rev. Alexis Xyste Theodule	Bishop of Ste. Hyacinthe	Ste. Hyacinthe	June 17
Billman, Lt.-Col. Thomas Howard		Winnipeg	
Bisaillon, B.C.L., Francois, Joseph	Prominent Canadian Lawyer	Montreal	May 30
Blake, Samuel Verschoyle	Well-known Lawyer	London, Eng.	Aug. 11
Bourdeau, C.M.G., L.N.H., Rodolphe	Canadian Government Official	Ottawa	June 9
Bowen, Arnold W.	Western Lawyer	Morden	Feb. 9
Bowerman, B.A., Allan	Educationist and Millionaire	California	Dec. 25
Bowlby, M.C., J. W.	Former Mayor of Brantford	Brantford	May 10
Boyle, D.S.O., Colonel Joseph Whiteside	Soldier and Diplomat	England	Apr. 14
Buchner, Nathan	Well-known Newspaper Man	Woodstock	Jan. 9
Burrill, Blake G.	Widely-known Industrial Promoter	Halifax	Mch. 10
Cameron, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Alexander George	Distinguished Soldier and Lawyer	Guelph	Apr. 1
Cameron, Hon. J. D.	Judge of the Manitoba Court of Appeal	St. Paul, U.S.A.	Mch. 26
Campbell, B.A., K.C., Charles S.	Prominent Lawyer	Montreal	June 12
Carlyle, Florence	Well-Known Artist, and Niece of Thomas Carlyle	Crowboro, Eng.	May 7
Cassels, B.A., K.B., Hon. Sir Walter Gibson Pringle	President, Exchequer Court of Canada	Ottawa	Mch. 1
Catto, James A.	Well-known Business Man	Montreal	May 20
Chabot, Marcil	Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court and the Oldest Member of the Quebec Bar	Quebec	Apr. 18
Chamberlain, Rufus Gardner	C.P.R. Official	Montreal	Dec. 24
Charters, M.D., Goldwin Earl	Soldier and Ship's Surgeon	Liverpool	May
Clifford, B.A., LL.B., D.D., Rev. John	Famous Baptist Divine	London	Nov. 20
Cooke, Britton B.	Brilliant Canadian Playwright	Muskoka	July 11
Cooke, M.D., C.M., Sidney Philip	Well-known Medical Practitioner	Ottawa	Jan. 30
Colwell, J.P., John Robert	First Clerk of the Legislature of Alberta	Victoria	Apr. 14
Cope, Frederick George	Secretary, Sun Life Assurance Co.	Montreal	Jan. 9
Cox, LL.D., F.R.S., John	Former Professor of Physics, McGill University	Hayes, Eng.	May 14
Crake, J. Housley	Dean of Upper Canada College	Toronto	Dec. 28
Cross, Charles T.	President, Victoria Chamber of Commerce.	Victoria	Oct. 2
Darling, LL.D., R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., Frank	Noted Architect	Toronto	May 19
Denault, M.L.A., George E.	Member of Quebec Legislature	Sherbrooke	Feb. 6
Dickson, Lewis Henry	Senior Judge of Huron County	Goderich	Dec. 17
Dinnick, Lieut.-Col. Wilfred Servington	Prominent Business Man	London, Eng.	Aug. 17
Douglas, M.D., Edgar	Well-known Physician	Halifax	Oct. 7
Duff, K.C., William Alexander Hamilton	Eminent Lawyer	Hamilton	Dec. 5
Dupont, Major Charles Thomas	Distinguished Soldier	Victoria	Dec. 8
Elliott, William	Mayor of Ingersoll	Woodstock	Jan. 15
Ewing, Samuel Hamilton	Former Vice-President, Molsons Bank	Montreal	Jan. 31
Ferguson, K.C., Thomas Roberts	Prominent Member of the Ontario and Manitoba Bars	Toronto	Jan. 19
Fernow, Dr. Bernard E.	Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto	Toronto	Feb. 6

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Finlay, M.D., A. E.	Member for Souris, Man.	Elgin	
Forget, Hon. Amédée Emmanuel	Member of the Canadian Senate	Ottawa	June 8
Forsyth-Grant, Mrs. William (Beverley-Robinson)	Distinguished Writer	Toronto	Nov. 2
Fowler, M.L.A., Reginald Amherst	Member of Ontario Legislature	Toronto	Mch. 5
Garrow, F.A.C.S., M.D., Alexander	Assistant Surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital	Montreal	Nov. 7
Godhout, Hon. Joseph	Senator of Canada for twenty-two years	Quebec	Apr. 1
Gordon, James R.	Well-known Business Man	Montreal	Dec. 23
Gordan, Mrs. Jeanie	Grand Mistress, Ladies Orange Benevolent Association of B.N.A.	Toronto	Oct. 8
Gourdeau, Lieut.-Col. Francois	Former Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Ottawa	Oct. 2
Greenwood, B.A., William Hamar	Prominent Newspaper Man	Toronto	Oct. 19
Guillet, Rev. Didace	Former Member of the Ottawa University Staff	Duluth, U.S.A.	Dec. 16
Harris, D.D., LL.D., Very Revd. Dean William Richard	Noted Writer, Traveller and Roman Catholic Priest	Toronto	Mch. 5
Hasell, M.D., Edward S.	Former Supt. of Victoria Jubilee Hospital	Victoria	Mch. 13
Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Sir John Strathearn	Former Lieut.-Governor of Ontario	Baltimore, U.S.A.	July 17
Herbin, John Frederick	Well-known Canadian Writer	Wolfville	Dec. 29
Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. J. A.	Candian Soldier and Engineer	Winnipeg	Jan. 26
Hillman, Oliver Street	City Auditor of Hamilton	Hamilton	Feb. 2
Hind, M.A., Rev. Kenneth Cameron	Hon. Canon, All Saints' Cathedral.	Halifax	Feb. 16
Holbrook, Charles	Leading Contractor of Ottawa	Ottawa	Mch. 3
Holland, George Clarke	Newspaper Man and Reporter for Hansard for fifty-five years	Jacksonville, U.S.	Feb. 26
Holland, William Hugh	Well-known Insurance Man and Engineer	Toronto	May 18
Hooper, James	Former King's Printer	Winnipeg	Dec. 18
Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., J. Castell	Eminent Writer and Imperialist: Founder and Author of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 22 years	Toronto	Nov. 5
Howard, Sidney P.	Special Representative of the C.N.R.	Montreal	Mch. 12
Hurdman, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. William	Inspector of Artillery Stores	Ottawa	
Hyndman, R.N., Frederick W.	Former Provincial Auditor, P.E.I.	Charlottetown	Sept. 8
Johnson, Allan (Wawanosh)	Member of the Mohawk Tribe; Brother of Pauline Johnson	Toronto	June 19
Jones, George C.	General Manager, C.N. Telegraph.	Toronto	Dec. 31
Jones, John Henry	Well-known Canadian Musician and Composer	St. Thomas	Jan. 3
Kennedy, M.P., Hon. William Costello	Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals	Florida, U.S.A.	Jan. 17
Ker, David R.	Leading Western Business Man	Victoria	July 13
Killam, Samuel Douglas	Professor of Mathematics, University of Alberta	Yarmouth	July 22
Kinsman, M.D., F. S.	Prominent Nova Scotia Physician.	Chatham,	Jan. 31
Klotz, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Otto	Distinguished Scientist and Director of the Dominion Observatory	Ottawa	Dec. 28
Knowlton, K.C., D.C.L., Frederick	Well-known Barrister and Insurance Man	St. John	May 18
Laberge, M.D., Louis	Former Chief Medical Health Officer of Montreal	Montreal	Mch. 5
Lacoste, LL.D., D.C.L., K.C., P.C., Hon. Sir Alexandre	Former Chief Justice of Quebec	Montreal	Aug. 17
Lafleur, B.A., Paul T.	Dean of the Department of English, McGill University	Luxor, Egypt	Feb. 10
Laframboise, K.C., Louis	Well-known Authority on Bilingualism	Ottawa	Mch. 2
Langford, B.A., Rev. Arthur Leopold	Dean, Faculty of Arts, Victoria College	Toronto	June 24
Langlois, Herbert	Vice-President, Standard Bank	Toronto	Oct. 16
Larson, M L.A., Bernhard	Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature	Regina	Sept. 8
Law, M.P., Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar	Former Prime Minister of Great Britain	London	Oct. 30
Learmouth, Frederick M.	Well-known Montreal Business Man	Montreal	Dec. 25

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Leckie, C.M.G., Maj.-Gen. Robert Gilmour Edwards	Distinguished Canadian Soldier	Vancouver	June 22
Leger, M.P., Auguste Theophile	Liberal Member for Kent, N.B.	Camphellford	Oct. 28
Lewis, K.C., Oscar	Prominent Criminal Lawyer	Chatham	Apr. 2
Macbeth, Frank	Well-known Official of Molsons Bank	Bermuda	Jan. 2
MacBrayne, K.C., Walter Scott	Leading Ontario Lawyer	Hamilton	Nov. 25
Macdonald, LL.D., D.Litt., Rev. James Alexander	Former Editor Toronto *Globe* and leading Presbyterian Divine	Toronto	May 13
Macdonald, Major Neil Rory	Picturesque figure in the C.E.F.	Montreal	Nov. 20
Mackay, Ven. Archdeacon	Pioneer Missionary for 60 years in Saskatchewan	Prince Albert	Nov. 26
Mackenzie, ex-M.L.A., Archibald	Former Member of the N. B. House of Assembly	Campbellton	Feb. ....
Mackenzie, Ewan	Well-known Railroad Contractor and Brother of Sir William Mackenzie	Toronto	June 7
Mackenzie, Roderick John	Canadian Railroad Magnate	Los Angeles,	Mch. 2
Mackenzie, Kt., Sir William	Noted Canadian Railroad Builder and Financier	Toronto	Dec. 4
MacLean, Frank William	Prominent Barrister	Toronto	Oct. 29
MacMillan, D.D., Rev. John	Venerable Presbyterian Divine	Halifax	May 13
MacMillan, D. John	Leading Educationist	Ottawa	Oct. 24
McCarthy, Maitland	Former County Court Judge	Orangeville	Feb. 12
McCormick, K.C., Duncan	Prominent Montreal Lawyer	Montreal	Apr. 18
McCurdy, Edward Adams	Former President, Maritime Board of Trade	Newcastle	Jan. 18
McDougald, John Angus	Local Registrar, Supreme Court of Ontario	Cornwall	Jan. 10
McInnis, John Kenneth	Former Newspaper Proprietor	Regina	Oct. 21
McMichael, J.S.O., William Salmon	Chief Inspector of Customs and Excise for Canada	Toronto	Sept. 24
McMillan, Mary L. (Lady)	Wife of Sir Daniel McMillan, former Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba	Long Beach, Cal.	Feb. 2
McNamara, Frank R.	Well-known Canadian Journalist	Victoria	June 9
McPherson, M.D., C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. William David	Brilliant Canadian Army Officer	Toronto	Jan. 3
Manchester, James	Prominent Business Man	St. John	Feb. 13
Marchand, P.A., Mgr., Ubold	Chancellor of Three Rivers and formerly Vicar-General	Three Rivers	Nov. 14
Martin, Clara Brett	Canada's First Woman Lawyer	Toronto	Nov. 1
Martin, K.C., ex-M.P., Joseph	Former Liberal Member in the British House of Commons	Vancouver	Mch. 2
Mason, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. James Cooper	General-Manager of the Home Bank and Well-known Militia Officer	Toronto	Aug. 6
Massey, John	Former General Manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	Toronto	Sept. 25
Matthew, LL.D., D.S.O., F.R.S.C., George F.	Eminent Scientist and Author	New York	Apr 14
Meredith, Hon. Sir William Ralph	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario	Montreal	Aug. 21
Megloughlin, George H.	Prominent Financier	Ottawa	Feb. 16
Mitchell, D.S.O., Brigadier-General James Henry	Distinguished Canadian Army Officer	Toronto	Apr. 27
Monet, Hon. Dominique	Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	San Juan, Puerto Rico	Feb. 5
Murray, Frank Alister	Western Editor of *Wall Street Journal*	Stuart, Fla.	Apr. 17
Oglivy, John	Prominent Montreal Merchant and Financier	Montreal	Mch. 28
Oliver, M.L.A., William Robert	Liberal Member in the Quebec Legislature	Mansonville	May 4
O'Kelly, V.C., Capt. Christopher P. J.	Distinguished Soldier in the Great War		
Osborne, John	Well-known Ottawa Barrister	Ottawa	Feb. 10
Parc, Arthur	Former President of the Civil Service Association, Ottawa	Ottawa	
Pedley, D.D., Rev. Hugh	Pastor Emeritus of Emmanuel Church, Montreal	Knowlton	July 26
Perry, Richard William	Well-known Financial Man of Victoria	Victoria	Dec. 6
Pitts, ex-M.L.A., Herman H.	Former Member of the New Brunswick Legislature	Ottawa	Mch. 8
Preston, M.D., Mayor Charles Edward	Distinguished Physician	Ottawa	Feb. 7

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Purdom, K.C., Thomas Hunter	Prominent Lawyer and Financier	London	Nov 14
Rathom, John Revelstoke	Former CanadianNewspaper Man	Providence, R.I.	Dec. 11
Richardson, Harry Alden	General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia	Toronto	May 18
Richardson, V.C., Sergeant George	Veteran of the Indian Mutiny and the Fenian Raids	London	Jan. 28
Robertson, Christopher Blackett	Well-known Editor and Publisher	Ottawa	June 11
Robertson, M.D., Lawrence Bruce	Noted Canadian Surgeon	Toronto	Feb. 24
Robicheau, Hon. H. M	Veteran Liberal Member of the N.S. Legislature	Meteghan Clair	May 4
Roddick, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., Sir Thomas Roddick	World-famous Canadian Surgeon, Former President of the British Medical Association	Montreal	Feb. 20
Ross, D.S.L., Henry Durie	Civil Engineer, Poet and Magazine Writer	Hog's Back	Mch. 28
Rutherford, C.M.G., D.V.S., John Gunion	Member Board of Railway Commissioners	Ottawa	July 24
Ryan, John T	Well-known Philanthropist	Toronto	Aug. 13
Ryan, Lieut.-Col. J. W	Mayor of Kentville for 5 successive terms	Kentville	
Scane, M.D., C.M., John Wallace	Ass't. Dean of Medical Faculty McGill University	Montreal	May 20
Scott, LL.D., S. C	Chief Editor Vancouver *Province*	Vancouver	Dec. 9
Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Rt. Hon. Lord	Great Railroad Administrator and Empire Builder	Montreal	Dec. 9
Smith, Major-General Henry	Former Judge Advocate-General	Ottawa	Mch. 13
State, M.D., M.L.A., J. E	Liberal Member Alberta Legislature	Edmonton	Aug. 10
Stewart, D.D., Rev. Thomas	Moderator of the Maritime Synod	Halifax	Jan. 8
St. George, Percival Walter	Former City Surveyor of Montreal	Montreal	Nov. 12
Stirling, M.D., John William	Noted Surgeon of Montreal	Montreal	Dec. 11
Street, Charles B	General Superintendent Gutta Percha and Rubber Co	Toronto	May 17
Sulte, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Benjamin	Noted Historian, Poet and Journalist and Former President Royal Society of Canada	Ottawa	Aug. 18
Sutherland, I.S.O., Major Edward	Auditor-General for Canada	Ottawa	Jan. 8
Sylvain, Louis Philippe	Noted Librarian and Authority on Canadian History	Ottawa	Mch. 26
Taillon, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Hon. Louis Oliver	Former Premier of Quebec	Montreal	Apr. 25
Taschereau, Colonel Gustave Albert	Director of Equipment and Ordinance	Ottawa	Feb. 8
Thomson, K.C., LL.D., Daniel Edmund	Noted legal Counsel; prominent Business Man and Financier	Toronto	Dec. 13
Thorne, H. J	Former President, Vancouver Stock Exchange	Vancouver	June 8
Thorne, Hon. William Henry	Senator of Canada	Montreal	July 8
Tomlin, J.P., H. C	Prominent Business Man	Toronto	June 18
Turnbull, D.D., Rev. James	Well-known Presbyterian Clergyman	Toronto	Oct. 30
Turner, Hon. J. H	Former Premier of British Columbia; Agent-General for B.C. in London	London	Dec. 9
Verall, M.D., Walter S	Superintendent, Toronto Orthopedic Hospital	Brampton	Nov. 25
Vrooman, M.D., M.L.A., J. P	Liberal Member for Lennox	Kingston	Aug. 20
Walker, Mary Alexander (Lady)	Wife of Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., Toronto	Toronto	July 19
Weatherbe, Amelia Johnstone (Lady)	Widow of Sir Robert Weatherbe, ex-Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.	Toronto	July 19
Uren, M.D., J. F	Well-known Surgeon	Toronto	Mch. 2

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

A GREAT CANADIAN INSTITUTION

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AND

REPORTS OF THE COMPANY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY*

Mr. Beatty's 6th Annual Address as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Annual Report which has been in your possession for some weeks, indicates very vividly the trend of transportation affairs in Canada during the past year, and in view of the detailed statement of the Company's operations which it contains, the results of them and the works contemplated for the present year, for which your approval is asked, it will probably not be necessary for me to review the situation, save in respect of the larger aspects of it. I would like, however, at the outset, to reiterate the statement made in the Report as to the continuous necessity of rather extensive expenditures on capital account in view of the enormous size of your Company's undertaking and the desirability always of it being maintained in the highest condition of physical efficiency and capable of meeting the transportation needs of the country. The growth of your property in the last decade has been almost phenomenal, but the money has been wisely spent and spent at the right time, though it is true that during the period of extraordinary high costs the Company could not be said to have secured, in every case, value commensurate with the size of the expenditures, but this was a condition which could not be avoided and from which no enterprise escaped.

As intimated in the Annual Report the operations of the Company were conducted during the year in a satisfactory manner and with satisfactory results. A fairly substantial increase in gross earnings resulted in a moderate increase in net earnings, due to the fact that in view of the highly competitive conditions now existing in Canada, your Directors did not consider it desirable that your property should be permitted to deteriorate physically in the slightest degree. The adoption of this policy, always wise where possible, was particularly so when the gross earnings were ample enough to permit of the requisite additions to operating expenses. In the result, therefore, your Directors are, as has been stated, in a position to assure you that the property has never been in so excellent a condition as it is now.

The tonnage moved during the past year amounted to 30,852,994, an increase over the previous year of 3,108,408 and over the year 1921 of 7,142,388. The increase was principally accounted for

*NOTE.—Annual Meeting, May 7th, 1924. For a History of the C.P.R. see Supplement to the *Canadian Annual Review* for 1911; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see 1918 volume; for Mr. Beatty's first 5 Presidential Addresses, see 1919 to 1922 Volumes.

by a heavier movement of grain and lumber, manufactured articles and general merchandise, the largest individual item of increase being that of grain and grain products. Due to the great prosperity which existed during the year in the United States, there was an increase in international tonnage, but this your Company did not participate in to the same extent as other companies by reason of its not enjoying the advantage of ownership of feeding lines in the Eastern and Central parts of that country.

For the first three months of the present year traffic has shown satisfactory increases, but some diminution has taken place during the month of April. Operating conditions during the winter months were less difficult than during the previous winter, and this, coupled with a heavier movement of traffic, has produced an increase in net earnings, for the first quarter of 1924, of $1,253,814.

As pointed out in the Annual Report the balance sheet of the Company has undergone considerable change, due to the retiring of $52,000,000 of Note Certificates in July of last year which would have matured on March 2nd of the present year and the utilization of cash and the sale of securities accumulated for that purpose. The discharge of this substantial obligation was effected without difficulty and without the necessity of refunding or other financial operations to accomplish it. As you will recall, the issue was made ten years ago in order to provide the Company with funds for improvements and betterments and also to enable the shareholders to participate in the Company's financing on terms which were very advantageous to them. The issue price and rate of return represented a very substantial contribution to the shareholders during the past ten years in addition to the receipt of the usual dividends on the Company's Common Stock.

In view of the necessity for obtaining funds for the prosecution of the branch line construction programme and the provision of additional locomotives and rolling stock and other essential betterments, your Directors decided to make an issue of $12,000,000 Ten-Year Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, secured by $15,000,000 of the Company's Four Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, the issuance of both of which securities you had previously authorized. Your Directors also determined that the issue should be made in Canada, and in addition to enabling the moneys desired to be readily secured, the method of issue had the advantage of extending throughout Canada interest in your Company's securities and also gave an opportunity to Canadian investors to show their confidence in the Company's financial standing, which they did in a very complete and gratifying manner.

The general railway situation has not materially changed since I last had the honour of addressing the shareholders of the Company. It is, however, satisfactory to know that your Company's position has been well maintained, notwithstanding the rather anomalous situation in which it finds itself as being the principal transportation competitor of the Government of the country, to a contract with which it owes its own existence. There were

many who, of necessity, being unaccustomed to such a situation, viewed with some apprehension the effect of such competition upon your Company's revenues and financial strength. They felt that even though your Company might succeed in retaining the goodwill of the people of Canada there would be those among the business communities who, feeling the pressure of heavy taxation, might give heed to the allurements of a public slogan in the hope that, by patronage of the National System, their burdens might be lessened. That extreme publicity and pressure based upon these sentimental appeals were inevitable and were prosecuted vigorously and continuously there can, of course, be no doubt, but the business communities are not, I think, disposed to minimize the value of your undertaking to the country or its ability to contribute directly and indirectly to its progress and particularly to its industrial credit. It should be borne in mind, and I doubt whether it will be forgotten, that this Company's undertaking was a national enterprise in conception, execution and operation, and that the direct and indirect contribution which it has made and is making to the country's prosperity is substantial. The two Systems differ in name only, and in the accident of the personnel of their shareholders. So far as their security-holders are concerned the positions are identical in that hundreds of millions of the securities of both Systems are owned by private investors throughout the world. There is a steady increase in the extent of both Canadian and British holdings of the Company's Common Stock, which is not without significance.

There are two phases of the general railway situation which involve objectionable and discriminatory features not in the interests of the transportation Companies themselves or, in my opinion, in the interests of the people of Canada. One is the special powers vested in the National System by virtue of the Statute passed in 1919 under which that Company may construct branch lines, without approval as to location and other details by the Railway Commission. When the Statute was passed your Company strongly urged upon the Government the unfairness of such provisions and asked that all companies should be put in the same position. Under the present law the Canadian National Company may parallel or duplicate existing lines of any other company once the Minister approves and Parliament authorizes the necessary expenditure.

It is my opinion that that Company should be brought entirely within the provisions of the Railway Act. The other feature of our present legislation which involves discrimination is due to the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement of 1897 and the re-establishment in part of the rates there provided, and the possibility of the remaining commodity rates being put in effect in July of this year. The existence of special statutory rates made under conditions which do not now obtain and which have no relation to present day costs and operating conditions and involving, too, disparities in rates which under the general Railway Act would not be permitted because of their unfairness in relation to commodity rates on other articles and to the rates effective in other parts of Canada, should

obviously not be permitted. I have always strongly felt that the greatest advantage to shippers as a whole, and also to the transportation companies, would be secured if the purpose of the general Railway Act were given effect and all rates made subject to review and change, as conditions warrant, by the tribunal constituted for that purpose.

The operation of your Steamship lines were, on the whole, satisfactory, though steamship business throughout the world still suffers from an excess of vessel tonnage and an instability in the rate situation which is gradually being corrected. Your Company has been in the Atlantic steamship service since the acquisition of the Elder Dempster fleet in 1903, and it has constituted a rather singular development that the acquisition of these boats was planned almost entirely in connection with freight traffic, while, during the year just closed, the revenues of both fleets from passenger business were almost double the revenues secured from freight. The Atlantic service was somewhat affected by accidents, which fortunately resulted in no loss of life, but one vessel, the *Marvale*, stranded and became a total loss.

The Court appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the loss of the *Marvale* found that the Master was guilty of an error in judgment, though they declined to censure him. It is satisfactory to the Directors, as I am sure it will be to the shareholders, to know that in this case the Court expressed itself as follows:—

"The Court further desires to express its appreciation of the extremely efficient way in which the passengers and crew were taken from the wreck. Within 25 minutes, 437 souls were taken off in 16 boats without loss or injury. The Court takes the view that this is one expression of the general efficiency with which the vessel was commanded and it would appear to confirm the view that the Court has taken of the casualty."

The Company cannot be considered immune from accidents so long as the personal element enters so largely into its operations, but it is satisfactory to know that, considering the extent of the latter, few companies have a record for the safe carriage of passengers and goods as that which your Company has enjoyed.

Your business on the North Atlantic route was naturally affected by the immigration restrictions of the United States, and that on the Pacific by the resultant dislocation due to the disastrous earthquake in Japan. The prospects for considerable business on both oceans during the coming year are, on the whole, good. It is anticipated that the immigrant travel to this country will greatly exceed that of 1923, and that the general passenger travel to and from Great Britain will be exceptionally heavy. The Pacific traffic is gradually recovering, due to the somewhat more settled conditions in China and the rehabilitation work being effected in Japan.

So far as the prospects for rail traffic are concerned, it is difficult to hazard any estimate which would be of value. The first three

months' business was on the whole satisfactory, but at the present time there seems to be a distinct lull in both export and domestic shipments, due in part to some unsettlement in industrial districts and to the fact that caution in purchasing is being generally practised and short term requirements filled rather than wholesale stocking in many lines of trade. It is too early to anticipate the results of this year's crop, though the acreage under crop will probably be approximately the same as last year and, generally speaking, soil conditions are reported to be excellent. If the yield approaches the crop of 1923 there will undoubtedly be a very extensive Autumn business and a vastly improved psychological and financial situation throughout the whole country.

The Annual Report contains a reference to the Directors' appreciation of the services of the officers and men of the Company during the fiscal year just ended. I desire to repeat this appreciation and to explain to the shareholders that it does not represent a mere formal expression of the Board's recognition of these services, but is one which is genuinely meant and thoroughly deserved. One of the factors which has contributed most largely to the Company's prestige as an efficient transportation unit has been the extremely high morale among its officers and men. This has not been permitted to deteriorate, and so long as it continues both the shareholders and the public are assured of the high quality of service which the Company has been able to render.

The past year's operations were conducted, as I have intimated in a former part of this address, under somewhat abnormal and exceptional conditions. They were successful from the point of view of this Company, and I think I have good grounds for the conviction which I entertain and which is shared by the members of the Board that your Company will continue to contribute to and share in the development of this country, and that there is no real ground for pessimism in respect of the future of either, though an extraordinary and too rapid advance is neither to be expected nor desired.

43rd ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C. P. R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1923, show the following results:—

Gross Earnings		$195,837,089.61
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		158,358,079.54
Net Earnings		$37,479,010.07
Deduct Fixed Charges		13,470,653.14
Surplus		$24,008,356.93
Contribution to Pension Fund		500,000.00
		$23,508,356.93
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1923	$1,808,305.09	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1923, October 1st, 1923, and December 31st, 1923	13,650,000.00	
		15,458,305.09
		$8,050,051.84

From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable April 1st, 1924	$1,866,705.09	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent., payable April 1st, 1924	4,550,000.00	
		6,416,705.09
Leaving net surplus for the year		$1,633,346.75

In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, three per cent. was paid from Special Income.

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1923

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	$2,158,177.63
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities	1,545,355.05
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	4,292,140.52
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Department, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	3,395,378.56
	$11,391,051.76
Less: Payments to Shareholders in dividends; June 30th, 1923, October 1st, 1923, December 31st, 1923	5,850,000.00
	$5,541,051.76
From this a dividend has been declared payable April 1st, 1924	$1,950,000.00

2. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amount to 80·86 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 19·14 per cent., as compared with 80·55 per cent. and 19·45 per cent. respectively in 1922.

3. The gross earnings were greater by $9,162,000 than those of the previous year. The working expenses, however, increased by $7,984,000, leaving an increase in net operating revenue of $1,177,000. The increase in expenses is accounted for largely by the increased cost of conducting transportation and of maintenance of way and equipment, the latter in pursuance of the policy of your Directors that the property should be maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency. The inspection made in September of last year by members of the Board, enables them to assure you that never in the history of the Company has the physical condition of the property been so excellent as it is now. It was largely due to this circumstance that your Company was able to handle expeditiously a large proportion of the exceptionally heavy grain crop moved during the latter part of the year. High water conditions during the Spring, added substantially to maintenance costs. The operations of the Company were conducted throughout the year successfully, and in the opinion of your Directors the results must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

4. The sales of agricultural land in the year were 53,122 acres for $938,175.04, being an average of $17.66 per acre. Included in this area were 1,429 acres of irrigated land, which brought $58.81 per acre, so that the average price for the balance was $16.52 per acre. The land sales, as the figures will indicate, were very moderate, due primarily to the continuance of the depression which has prevailed in the Prairie Provinces during the last three years and to the fact that few of the new settlers were in a financial position to acquire land holdings immediately upon their arrival.

In order to afford relief to the farmers located on the Company's lands in the Western Provinces, many of whom from various causes had become financially embarrassed and in arrears in payment of principal and interest, your Directors approved the alteration of outstanding land contracts to include an amortization sys-

tem of payments somewhat similar to that adopted by the Federal Farm Loan Board in the United States. Under the plan adopted payments are spread over a period of 34 years and the contract provides for yearly payments of interest and a proportion of principal, until the whole amount is retired at the end of the period. Under this system the Company's equity in the lands will be fully protected and the annual payments by the farmers lessened by being spread over a longer period. The same form of contract was approved for adoption in the sale of the Company's remaining unsold lands with a view to their becoming more rapidly colonized.

5. During the year your Directors sold in London £208,565 and in New York $5,000,000 of Four Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, and in London, £2,600,000 of Four Per Cent. Preference Stock, the issuance of which you had previously authorized.

Owing to the magnitude of your System, continuous expenditures on capital account will always be necessary if it is to keep pace with the growing transportation requirements of the country, but your Directors have adhered to the policy of restricting the issuance of securities to the lowest amount consistent with the maintenance of the property. During the year under review the fixed charges were increased only by the modest amount of $121,747 and dividends payable on Preference Stock by the sum of $447,732.

6. As intimated in the last annual report, the Note Certificates of the Company to the amount of $52,000,000, issued in 1914 and which would have fallen due on March 2nd, 1924, were called for redemption on July 10th, 1923. Note Certificates to the amount of $51,288,180 have been redeemed, leaving Certificates of a par value of $711,820 still unpresented at March 1st, 1924. Under the terms of the Trust Deed these latter do not bear interest after the date fixed for redemption. The full amount of the outstanding certificates with the accrued interest thereon has been set aside for the purpose of redeeming them as presented.

7. The balance sheet at the end of the fiscal year shows considerable change, due to the payment of the $52,000,000 of Note Certificates which necessitated the utilization of cash and the disposal of Government and other securities which were in the hands of the Trustees or reserved by the Company for the payment of the Note Certificates on maturity. The Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites, amounting to $61,865,000, are now released for the general purposes of the Company as collections are made.

8. In the Annual Report for the year 1921 a reference is made to the proposed construction of a new pier at Vancouver, to be known as "Pier B.C.," and an appropriation of $1,550,000 was approved by you as the first portion of the cost. By reason of the very high costs of labour and material which then prevailed, only the dredging and filling were undertaken, the balance of the work being deferred. In view of the great development of traffic to and through the port of Vancouver, your Directors have decided that the construction of the pier should now be proceeded with. The total estimated cost

is approximately $4,000,000, which will be spread over a period of eighteen months to two years. Your approval of the necessary expenditure will be asked.

9. In anticipation of your confirmation your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1923, $3,543,017, and ask your approval to expenditures on capital account during the present year, as and when the conditions warrant such expenditures, of $6,769,066. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$508,115
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	901,576
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,124,230
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,286,857
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	719,916
Improving coaling and watering facilities	211,746
Additional lining, Connaught tunnel	570,000
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	303,020
Improvements in connection with Telegraph service	243,678

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.

10. During the past year a moderate programme of branch line construction in the Western Provinces was proceeded with, 231 miles of line being graded and 347 miles of track laid on lines, the construction of which you had previously authorized. Your Directors are of the opinion that some further extensions should be built during the present year, in order to supply much needed railway facilities to farmers in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. All the branches have been carefully located in good territory and should develop considerable additional traffic. Your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the following lines and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure, namely:

Leader Southerly Branch, Mileage 50 to 75.
Lomond Northwesterly extension of the Suffield Southwesterly Branch, Mileage 30 to 40.
An extension of the Archive-Wymark Branch to Coderre, 12 miles.
An extension of the Moose Jaw Southwesterly Branch from Consul Easterly, Mileage 60 to Mileage 97.
Amulet-Dunkirk Branch, 25 Miles.

The requisite applications to Parliament are being made for the necessary statutory authority to construct such of the above lines, the charter authorities for which have expired or are expiring.

11. Arrangements have been made for the construction of an extension of the Tuffnell-Prince Albert Branch of the Manitoba and North Western Railway from Mileage 50 to Mileage 129. The Manitoba and North Western Railway Company has statutory authority to issue bonds not exceeding $40,000 per mile in respect of this Branch, which bonds will in the usual course be acquired by this Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

12. The results of the year's operations of your British Columbia Coast Steamship service were the best of any year since this service was inaugurated many years ago. Your Directors feel gratified that the policy of development of the Coast business has

more than justified itself, notwithstanding the discouragements of earlier years. In view of the proportions to which the business has grown and its probable future development, your Directors decided to add two new vessels to the fleet, and contracts have been entered into for their construction and delivery early in 1925. The vessels will be 350 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth, will be oil burners and will have a sea speed of 21 knots. Their construction is rendered necessary by the fact that the *Princess Irene* and the *Princess Margaret*, built in 1914, were never delivered to the Company owing to their being taken over by the British Admiralty.

13. The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, have in 1923 continued to show improvement in service and in revenues, although many factors which militate against satisfactory operating results yet prevail. The world's ocean tonnage still exceeds trade requirements and financial conditions in Europe, and labour unrest in Great Britain have had an adverse effect on steamship traffic. The various steamship companies, including those operating ships of government ownership, have worked in greater harmony with the result that rates have been on a more stable basis, though still unsatisfactory from an earnings point of view, being less than in 1922, and on some commodities below the cost of transportation. This situation, however, is undergoing a gradual improvement.

The steamships of the Atlantic service show in comparison with the previous year an increase in gross earnings of $400,000 and a decrease in operating expenses of $320,000. The vessels of your fleet operated on the Pacific by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, show an increase in gross earnings of $158,000 and a decrease in operating expenses of $425,000. In common with the Atlantic fleet the operations of your Pacific steamers have suffered through excessive competition, and unfortunately there has been but little change for the better in the political and commercial conditions existing in China.

While the prospects of a considerable improvement in business with Japan were encouraging during the first part of the year, these were in a measure dispelled—temporarily, it is hoped—by the earthquake which occurred on September 1st and resulted in great loss of life and damage to property.

Your Company's steamer *Empress of Australia* was in Yokohama during the earthquake and resulting fire and rendered valuable aid and assistance in saving life, taking care of the wounded and feeding and clothing the refugees. The conspicuous gallantry and sacrifice of the officers and crew of the *Empress of Australia* have been recognized by the British and American Governments and by the Company.

14. The position of the holdings of the Common Stock of the Company, as of February 1st of this year, was as follows:

United Kingdom	50·73%
Canada	21·14%
United States	20·69%
France	2·95%
Other holdings	4·49%

15. The shareholders have been apprised of the loss sustained by the Company through the death of its Chairman, the Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., on the 10th of December, 1923. The Directors feel it only fitting that the Annual Report should contain the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Board on the 14th of January, 1924, in the following words:

"On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. C. R. Hosmer and by a standing vote, it was ordered that the following be placed upon the minutes of the Company: It is with the profoundest sorrow that the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company find themselves called upon to record the death, on the 10th day of December, 1923, of the Chairman of the Company, the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., in the seventy-first year of his age. Thomas G. Shaughnessy came to the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in October, 1882, as General Purchasing Agent, and thereafter received successive appointments as follows:

1884—Assistant to the General Manager
1885—Assistant General Manager
1889—Assistant to the President.
1891—Vice-President and Director.
1899—President
1911—President and Chairman
1918—Chairman

Thus for a period of forty-one years he was in the very forefront of the Company's activities, and for nineteen years of that period the Chief Executive officer of the Company, and the record of his service is one of extraordinary devotion to duty, unflagging zeal, tireless energy and brilliant achievement. To his remarkable faculties of organization and administration, his prescience, his resourceful initiative, and his indomitable courage is in large measure to be attributed the high state of efficiency in which the property of the Company has been maintained, as also the wonderful expansion and development of its operations, until it has become with its manifold and widely diversified interests the greatest transportation enterprise in the world.

His death has caused in the ranks of the Company a loss which seems well-nigh irreparable. The Directors especially deplore the loss of his counsel at the Board, and the severance of the intimate personal relations which it has been their privilege to enjoy for so long a period. At the same time the country at large has lost one of the foremost of its leaders in thought and action, for while the affairs of the Company were naturally the late Lord Shaughnessy's chief concern, coupled therewith was a staunch loyalty to the Dominion of Canada and to the British Empire, in the interests of which he was ever ready to render any possible service, and in recognition of which service he was created a Knight in 1901, a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1907, and raised to the Peerage in 1916. It is therefore resolved:

That the members of this Board deeply deplore the loss by death of their highly esteemed Chairman and colleague, the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., and they desire to convey to the family an expression of their deep sympathy and condolence."

Your Directors appreciate that it is almost impossible to express in any adequate way the debt which they and the share-

holders of the Company owe to the late Chairman, whose great abilities and untiring energy were devoted for so many years to the Company and its interests. They feel, too, that in the sorrow consequent upon his death there is this measure of solace that up to the very day of his passing, there had been no diminution of those high qualities of mind and heart through which he had been enabled to accomplish so much and which were most deeply appreciated, not only by his associates on the Board but by all Canadians.

16. As in former years, and with equal force, your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the loyal and efficient services of the officers and men of the Company. During the last few years, and none the less in the year just closed, the operations of railway companies throughout Canada have been conducted under conditions which were, to say the least, not normal, and during the last winter all companies were subjected to physical interruptions and extreme weather conditions, which made the conduct of their operations difficult and at times hazardous. The work of the officers and the men which has contributed so largely to the gratifying results of the year's operations was in every respect consistent with the high reputation for efficiency and courtesy which they have earned.

17. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir Augustus M. Nanton, Mr. Grant Hall, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C.

For the Directors,

EDWARD W. BEATTY,
President

Montreal, March 10th, 1924.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1924

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C., Senator	Montreal
MR. GRANT HALL	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	Montreal
MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.	Montreal
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart.	Montreal
MR. F. W. MOLSON	Montreal
SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON	Winnipeg
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER	Toronto
MR. J. K. L. ROSS	Montreal
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.	Montreal
SIR THOMAS SKINNER, Bart.	London, Eng.
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.	Toronto

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	MR. GRANT HALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart.
SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON	SIR EDMUND B. OSLER

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31st, 1923

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers		$627,754,957.50
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A"		59,960,332.89
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (COST):		
Exhibit "B"		130,343,286.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS		10,065,286.34
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	$61,865,083.18	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C", Cost	23,649,945.76	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	96,767,345.83	
		183,075,096.06
WORKING ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies on Hand	$29,463,631.93	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	2,768,793.07	
Net Traffic Balances	1,593,583.53	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc	1,219,634.79	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	7,399,691.94	
Cash in Hand	27,303,369.25	
		69,748,704.51
		$1,080,947,664.08

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Ordinary Stock	$260,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock	93,335,254.45	
		$353,335,254.45
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK		254,244,882.08
MORTGAGE BONDS:		
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent		3,650,000.00
CURRENT		
Audited Vouchers	9,848,018.18	
Pay Rolls	3,902,812.19	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	13,049,261.59	
		26,800,091.96
ACCRUED:		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds		683,830.87
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS		12,730,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:		
Equipment Replacement	6,421,218.53	
Steamship Replacement	15,925,378.29	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes	33,048,957.19	
		55,395,554.01
PREMIUM ON ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK SOLD		45,000,000.00
NET PROCEEDS, LANDS AND TOWNSHIP SITES		82,450,021.20
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION		131,393,041.78
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT		2,550,682.61
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS		112,714,305.12
		$1,080,947,664.08

J. LESLIE, Comptroller.

Auditors' Certificate:

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1923, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England).

Montreal, March 8th, 1924.

PROGRESS OF
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1923
AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

The Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways for 1923 has been issued and contains many interesting features. It shows that during the past year there was an increase in the net earnings of the system, exclusive of the Central Vermont, of $20,867,430.99. An analysis of the figures further shows that freight traffic increased during the twelve months by $14,475,174.95, while passenger business increased by $3,799,023.42. From the Company's gross revenue the sum of $136,463,470 was paid out for labour chargeable to operating account.

A tribute to the fine co-operation and support given by all employees, in assisting the Traffic Department by the solicitation of business, was paid by Sir Henry Thornton, in the Report, in the following words: "The financial performance of the system will turn very largely upon the constantly increasing gross receipts and the Board notes with satisfaction the zeal and energy which the Traffic Department and all in the service of the Company have displayed in this direction."

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the Canadian National Railways is given by the table showing the equipment which is necessary to take care of the daily business of the system. No less than 3,265 locomotives are required to assist in the making-up and moving of trains. Of this number of engines 2,785 are required to move passenger and freight trains, while 468 are used for switching and 12 are electrically propelled.

Big business naturally deals in big figures, but the number of freight cars necessary to look after the National Railways' business appeals to the imagination. Think of a "string" of 124,648 freight cars! Yet this is the number of cars which are used by the Canadian National Railways. The demand for box cars is so great that it is necessary to keep ready for service 84,422 while 15,875 cars are used for hauling coal; flat cars number 12,391 and refrigerator cars 3,170.

Then there is the passenger equipment. Although Canada has less than 9,000,000 people, 3,363 cars are necessary to make up the various passenger trains. Figures show that 964 first-class coaches are in use throughout the system, with 218 sleeping cars (exclusive of Pullman cars), 85 dining cars and 387 combination cars. The demand of the baggage and express departments require 934 and the Post Office 94 cars. There are also in use nine car ferries, five barges and four tugs.

Despite the big equipment figures, it was found necessary, during the year, to make increases to take care of the volume of

business. One hundred new locomotives were added, 7,717 freight cars of various types, 190 cars for passenger service and 414 cars of other types. All told, this means that the number of cars now in the service of the Canadian National Railways reaches the big total of 138,925.

The Canadian National Telegraphs have 22,733 miles of pole line operated and 113,379 miles of wire operated; there is also the Express Department, which includes 628 horses, 111 motor trucks, 1,095 waggons and sleighs, 2,959 platform trucks and sleighs, and 584 safes for valuables. During the year more than 30,000,000 pounds of fruit were handled by the Express department and 47,000,000 pounds of fish.

The Annual Report reads, in part, as follows:

The increase in revenues is particularly gratifying, and speaks for itself. An excellent Crop contributed materially to this satisfactory showing. The fundamental necessity of the system is to build up its gross earnings to such a figure as will be consistent in some degree with its large mileage, and every effort is being addressed to this objective. Freight and passenger traffic returns for the year both show a material improvement over the previous year. With the single exception of September, when the grain movement was somewhat retarded, each month's gross revenue has shown a satisfactory increase over the corresponding month of 1922.

Operating Expenses

A comparison of operating expenses shows that there was a reduction of $841,760 in expenses chargeable to maintenance of way and structures, and of $3,984,380 in those attributable to maintenance of equipment.

With respect to maintenance of way and structures, the saving was largely the result of the performance of work during that season of the year when its accomplishment involved a minimum cost both from the point of view of price of labour and interruptions from traffic. Considerable attention was also given to improvement of work and the maintenance of certain sections of the system at a standard consistent with the character of the traffic. Notwithstanding a reduction in maintenance of way and structures expenses, the general standard of the roadbed has not only been maintained, but an improvement has been accomplished.

The reduction in expenses, chargeable to maintenance of equipment, is largely due to the fact that, in the year 1922, a deferred maintenance of equipment reserve was created by charges amounting to $4,490,000, whereas, in 1923, charges under this heading amounted to $801,402. The difference in these charges, in 1923 as compared with 1922, amounted to $3,688,598. All deferred maintenance of equipment charges may now be considered as either having been overtaken or provided for in the above-mentioned reserve. The balance of the saving in maintenance of equipment expenses may be attributed to more economical working.

For the twelve months ended December 31st, 1923, the average number of freight cars awaiting repairs represented 6·2 per cent. of the total freight car equipment, as compared with an average of 8·2 per cent for what are termed "Class 1" railways in the United States. With respect to locomotives awaiting repairs on the Canadian National Railways, the average figure for 1923 was 22·88 per cent., while for "Class 1" American railways it was 21·35 per cent. From this it will be seen that the general condition of equipment on the Canadian National Railways was comparable with the better class railways across the border, and it is a reasonable deduction that expenses chargeable to maintenance of equipment are ample.

Transportation Expenses

Transportation expenses increased by $6,654,475 and absorbed 47·18 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with 48·57 per cent. in 1922, in the face of an increase in the gross earnings of $20,867,430. That is to say, gross earnings increased 8·9 per cent. and expenses chargeable to moving the traffic increased 5·8 per cent. While these figures are indicative of a healthy improvement, a fruitful field for further reductions exists which will be cultivated with energy throughout the year 1924.

Transportation expenses vary with gross earnings and the larger the volume of business the greater is the amount consumed in its movement. While such increases are inevitable the objective to be sought is a minimum increase in transportation expenses as gross receipts increase.

In consideration of transportation expenses efficiency of organization plays a large part and it is fair to point out that the present transportation organization did not begin to function as an entity in all of its details until the latter part of the year. This is abundantly demonstrated by the fact that in the latter months of 1923 and the early months of 1924 the percentage of gross earnings absorbed by transportation expenses represented a constantly decreasing figure. It is not unreasonable to assume that these expenses in 1924 will show material improvement.

Traffic Expenses

Traffic expenses increased by $537,681. This was largely due to a more aggressive policy in the solicitation of business advertising and similar items. In view of the large increase in gross earnings, the increase in expenses chargeable to traffic is modest; indeed it is believed that a further increase in such expenses would be productive of a larger gross revenue. It is the intention of the administration actively to pursue this policy and, where an adequate return is assumed, unhesitatingly to assume expense.

Prior to the consolidation certain expenditures required for developing traffic were postponed. These expenditures as well as those in connection with the new Colonization and Development Department were undertaken during the year and partly account for the increase in traffic expenses.

Balance Sheet

There are securities in the hands of the public of a total par value of $823,099,056. In addition to this, there is an amount expended by the Government to construct and equip the Intercolonial and the Transcontinental, and to purchase various branches in the Province of Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces which form the old Canadian Government Railways, the capital investment of which is duly set forth in the system's consolidated balance sheet.

The fixed charges for the year total $65,199,323, being an increase of $5,798,847 over 1922, practically all of which was on account of interest charged by the Government. Of the total fixed charges mentioned above, $35,041,380 was paid to the public.

Consideration is being given to the policy to be followed with respect to the capitalization of the system and the extent to which, if at all, the advances made and capital held by the Government should be written down to a figure which may be regarded as consistent with the earning prospects of the railway. In the consideration of such a problem, the interests of the Government, which is to say the people of Canada, must be given due weight. On the other hand it would seem unreasonable to burden the Canadian National Railways with a load which is beyond its conceivable earning capacity. The Directors have this problem under consideration, but before any definite recommendations can be made, a careful survey must be made of the capital position of the Company.

The following statement gives a concise picture of the position:

Securities held by public	$823,099,056.10
Securities held by Dominion Government	33,048,000.00
Receiver's Certificates re Grand Trunk Pacific	53,177,668.18
Loans from Dominion Government including interest	580,314,081.34
Appropriations account Canadian Government Railways	447,643,526.03
Government grants in aid of construction	16,204,520.40
	$1,953,486,852.05

Freight Movement

Freight tonnage increased by 18·2 per cent. or 8,925,416 tons. The average freight train load increased from 475 tons in 1922 to 504 tons in 1923. This was produced by operating efficiency and resulted in lower transportation costs. The volume of freight traffic movement increased 13·28 per cent., namely, from 16,432,787,616 ton miles in 1922 to 18,615,107,256 in 1923. As a result of organized preparation the Company's share in moving the largest grain crop in the history of the country was performed satisfactorily and without any serious car shortage. The number of car loads of grain handled over the national lines to Vancouver increased by over 72 per cent. Business in Central Canada was relatively good and, on the United States lines of the system, the freight traffic was particularly heavy during the year.

Rate Reductions

The decrease in average freight receipts per ton per mile, from 1·033 cents in 1922 to ·995 cents in 1923, is largely due to decreased

freight rates, and partly to the relative quantities of commodities handled. This decline has seriously affected the net returns of the National system, the difference in the rate for the two years representing a loss in net revenue of $7,000,000.

Railway freight rates in Canada are and have been for many years the lowest in the world. The average freight receipt per ton per mile for Canadian Railways in 1914 was 0·742 cents. War-time increases forced this unit of earning up to a point approximately 75 per cent. over the pre-war level. The series of reductions which began January 1st, 1921, have substantially reduced this average so that in 1923 it stood at 0·980 or 32 per cent. above the pre-war level. In contrast to this the average prices of labour, material and supplies prevailing in 1923 were somewhat in excess of 90 per cent. over the pre-war scale.

The Canadian National Railways system is the property of the people of Canada, and it is for the people, through their duly elected Parliamentary representatives and the Board of Railway Commissioners, to determine what the freight and passenger rate policy of the Dominion in its relation to the Canadian National Railway System shall be; but there is no way by which freight and passenger rates can be continually reduced and net earnings at the same time increased; and, moreover, restricted net earnings must inevitably mean additional taxes to provide for annual deficits.

"The administration of the Canadian National Railways' system is the trustee of the people's property. That administration cannot and has no desire to dictate policies, but it would be lacking in the fulfilment of its public duties if it did not make these facts clear to the people of Canada."

Betterments

During the year important progress was made on the general improvement which has been carried on during the period of Government control. The expenditures have been large, but have not been out of proportion to the corresponding expenditures made by other large systems on this continent, and the improved operating results could not have been obtained without such expenditures and the acquisition of additional rolling stock and motive power. The properties of the system have been brought up to a standard which will enable the handling of increased traffic in the future with normal expenditures, except so far as affected by new business developments.

To obtain proper results from operating, as a single system, lines which previously were in competition, it was necessary to build a number of connecting lines and cut-offs, the construction of which has permitted short and economical routing of traffic, joint use of terminals, stations, offices and other facilities with consequent reduction in operating expense, increased capacity for handling the volume of business and ability to give improved service to the public. During the period of improvement, various grade reduction have been undertaken; water supply, particularly in Western Can-

ada, has been greatly improved; terminals have been double-tracked; signals have been installed; a great many tie plates have been applied; heavier rails have been laid; bridges, trestles and culverts have been strengthened, renewed or replaced with permanent work; tie renewals have been brought up to a proper basis and a start has been made on the use of treated ties. Much ballasting has been undertaken, although much remains to be done. A number of station buildings have been constructed; some enlarged or replaced. Telegraph and telephone communications have been bettered.

In addition to the cars purchased, there were a number rebuilt, reinforced and in other ways improved. Various items of special equipment were applied to locomotives such as feed water heaters, automatic stokers, boosters, superheaters, etc., and a number of locomotives were converted or rebuilt. The gradual use of heavier power over the various lines as their physical condition permits, and as traffic is developed, tends more and more to efficient operation.

Land Sales

Conditions in the farming industry in Western Canada are not yet such as encourage the ready sale of lands. 61,994 acres were sold in 1923 at an average price of $15.66 per acre, amounting to $790,952. 9,025 acres were sold in 1922 at an average price of $16.67 per acre, amounting to $150,531.14.

When cancellations of purchase contracts are considered, the showing is still more favourable. In 1923 the cancellations represented 59,190 acres as against 114,056 acres in 1922. Fewer cancellations are expected in 1924.

Wages and Labour

Various demands were made by employees during the year for increases in wages and improvements in working conditions. Several requests for increases are under consideration at the present time. There was no loss of time by reason of strikes among the railways' employees during the year. General good feeling prevails in all classes. The total expenditure for labour during the year chargeable to operating expenses was $136,463,470 representing 58·15 per cent. of such expenses, as compared with 54·99 per cent. in 1922.

Purchases and Stores

All purchases for the Canadian National Railways and subsidiaries, including the Canadian Government Marine, are under the jurisdiction of the Purchasing Department, with headquarters in Montreal. There are purchasing agents located in the various regions to handle local buying. In the work of the Department is included the custody and distribution of stores and materials. The reclamation of material and the sale of scrap, through which very substantial savings are effected, also come under the Purchasing and Stores Department.

Express

This service is now carried on by the Railway Company itself instead of by the Express Company. Economies and other advantages have resulted from the change. The gross express receipts and the expenses of the express department are included in the system's revenue and expense accounts, whereas, generally speaking, other railways show only the net earnings earned by transporting express matter.

The operations of the Express Department present a large and fruitful field which merits a progressive and aggressive policy. It is the intention of the Company during the coming year to expand the activities of the express department into foreign fields, not only with the view of securing a large volume of traffic, but also in the provision of travellers, cheques and various other financial arrangements necessary to the comfort and welfare of tourists.

Telegraphs

The Canadian National Telegraphs operate commercial telegraph lines throughout the Dominion, west of Moncton, N.B., and have charge of the maintenance of all telegraph and telephone lines used for railway purposes.

Material improvement has been made in the efficiency of the telegraph department during the year. Better and more satisfactory offices have been provided at several places, the messenger service has been smartened and every effort is being made to provide a standard of service which will excite a greater business.

Insurance

The Insurance Department was reorganized in March, 1923, and placed under the control of a Director of Insurance. At the same time the Company decided to extend over the whole system the principle of self-insurance which had previously been in effect to a limited extent on parts of the system. The wisdom of this policy has been amply justified, as although there was paid into the fund approximately $250,000 less than had previously been paid to underwriters, a surplus of $1,041,014 was accumulated from April 1st to December 31st.

This surplus together with the previous surplus amounted, in the aggregate as of December 31st, 1923, to $3,133,785, practically all of which is invested in Dominion Government securities. The intention is to build up this fund as rapidly as possible.

An entirely new recording system has been devised which results in a determination of the exact status of the insurance fund with respect to premiums and losses on the various classes of risks insured therein.

A fire prevention and inspection staff has been organized under the direction of a competent fire prevention engineer, and is concentrating its efforts towards a reduction in losses. Various other steps have been taken to reduce fire losses, and it is anticipated that

within the next year the system will have a fire insurance prevention and inspection system second to none.

During the past year the matter of immigration has been receiving very close attention in Governmental and railway circles. Its success depends first, upon the choice of suitable immigrants; secondly, upon the suitable location of such immigrations; and thirdly, upon the supervision and assistance of them till they become self-supporting. Having this in view it was decided to open in London, England, a special office under the jurisdiction of the Department of Colonization and Development. Dr. W. J. Black, who after many years of special experience in agriculture and immigration, held the position of Deputy Minister of Immigration at Ottawa, has been appointed European Manager of such office. Prior to his leaving for England, recently, special meetings were held in Montreal at which there were present representatives of the Dominion Government, the National Railways and allied steamship companies—the desire being to determine a policy of which all interested parties would approve, and which would be carried out in a spirit of co-operation.

The present work of colonization and development of natural resources is being carried on from centres such as Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton, London, England, and Paris, France, with branches at St. Paul, Seattle and Boston in the United States. It embraces advertising of lands and business opportunities, the distribution of information in the public press and by lectures, folders, pamphlets, maps, etc., the answering of inquiries, etc., the advertising and assisting incoming settlers in regard to choice of lands and the obtaining of employment. The work in the New England States has resulted in the repatriation of French-Canadians in Western Canada, Quebec and Northern Ontario. Up to the present time satisfactory results have been produced in spite of the recent agricultural depression, but the more important part of the work done during the past year was the establishment of a suitable organization which will be able to assist in completing the work expected to result from the intensive immigration policy now being carried on and which includes the group settlement arrangements made with the Overseas Settlement Boards.

Pensions

Various plans are now in effect on different parts of the system. A pension scheme for the whole system is under consideration and temporary arrangements are in effect on parts of the system which have not previously had a pension plan. The total number of pensioners at December 31st, 1923, was 2,078 and the total amount paid for pensions in 1923 was $925,173.

First Aid

For many years this work was carried on over the lines of the Grand Trunk system. It will in future be undertaken on all the national lines. For this purpose a Director of Safety First and First Aid was appointed in General charge of the work in January, 1924.

Economics

In order that special consideration may be given to various economic problems which arise from time to time in regard to operation and development matters, a Bureau of Economics was organized in March, 1923 as a special department.

Radio Department

A Radio Department was organized during the latter part of 1923 under the control of a radio engineer and an assistant. The work undertaken during the year was largely experimental,and principally in connection with the operation of radio on moving trains. Various tests having been made and excellent results obtained, wireless receiving instruments are now being installed upon the principal trans-continental trains, and similar sets are being placed in a number of the Company's hotels. It is the intention, in the introduction of radio-telephony on the lines of the Canadian National Railways, to provide a ready means of communication between the executive officers and the public, to advertise Canada and the Canadian National Railways, to furnish entertainment to passengers on long distance trains and guests at the Company's hotels, and generally to make the service of the railway more attractive to the travelling and shipping public.

But more important still is the desire to establish that human contact between the officers of the Company and the employees, which is considered to be essential to the maintenance of loyalty and efficiency. The Company has arranged for wireless receiving sets to be procured by its employees at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Considerable advantage has already been taken of this, and, in the course of a comparatively short time, it is hoped that it will be possible for the Executive officers of the Company to address personally a large proportion of the employees in their own homes. As an advertising medium radio-telephony is unsurpassed, and the administration believes that in the establishment of a radio department it has taken a unique, and constructive step in railway operation.

Organizations

The task of determining the organization best suited for the administration of so large a property, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and including telegraph and express companies, as well as the Merchant Marine, can only be characterized as formidable. All of the great railway systems of North America, and Europe have been the result of decades of growth and development in which ample time was afforded for the development of an organization and the education and trial of those who have subsequently become trusted and capable officers. To a large degree the Board of Directors was obliged to evolve, within a few months, a consolidated organization appropriate to the needs of the widely-flung system committed to its charge. Officers were obliged to acquaint themselves not only with the new territories, but with each other. New

channels for the flow of reports and instructions had to be provided, a system of statistical information developed which would readily reveal the operating results of the various departments and the danger points to be guarded against, and many other important details which will at once be apparent to those familiar with the organization of a large undertaking. It would be remarkable if the accomplishment of such a task were unaccompanied by mistakes; but if such mistakes have been made they have been of relatively small importance, and have not materially affected the general result for the year. No doubt as months go by errors will be detected and improvements made.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the year's operations has been the development of a fine spirit of loyalty, co-operation and pride in the undertaking amongst officers and employees alike. Much of the satisfactory financial performance has been due to this spirit. Those employees and officers of the company who come in contact with the travelling and shipping public have assisted greatly in establishing an excellent feeling by their courtesy and attention to the patrons of the system. The principle that the passenger is always to be regarded as the guest of the Company has been splendidly maintained by all. The Board has much pleasure in congratulating all in the employ of the Company, upon the efficiency of their efforts, and cordially thanks them for their loyal support.

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL SYSTEM

MILEAGE

The mileage of lines included in the system is divided into regions as follows:—

	Miles Owned By Constituent Companies	Miles Under Lease or Contract	Miles Under Trackage Rights	Total Mileage
Atlantic Region	2,580.85	164.25	14·98	2,760.08
Central Region	7,318.25	478.89	33·77	7,830.91
Grand Trunk Western Lines	841.81	123.67	26·21	991.69
Western Region	9,555.21	681.91	31.09	10,268.21
	20,296.12	1,448.72	106·05	21,850.89

Total steam-operated lines making up "System Mileage" 21,850.89

The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with corresponding items of a previous year:—

	1923	1922	Increase or Decrease	
REVENUE				
Freight	$185,240,896.71	$169,783,721.76	Inc.	$15,457,174.95
Passenger	39,285,318.14	35,486,294.72	Inc.	3,799,023.42
Mail	3,543,078.11	3,673,194.86	Dec.	130,116.75
Miscellaneous	26,857,163.08	25,115,813.71	Inc.	1,741,349.37
Total	$254,926,456.04	$234,059,025.05	Inc.	$20,867,430.99
EXPENSES				
Maintenance of Way and Structures	$44,781,775.95	$ 45,623,536.34	Dec.	$ 841,760.39
Maintenance of Equipment	52,176,320.13	56,160,700.14	Dec.	3,984,380.01
Traffic	5,787,582.66	5,249,901.65	Inc.	537,681.01
Transportation	120,307,796.00	113,653,320.14	Inc.	6,654,475.86
Miscellaneous Operations	4,285,829.57	4,127,733.28	Inc.	158,096.29
General	8,063,390.52	7,248,424.18	Inc.	814,966.34
Transportation for Investment	712,801.88	891,985.00	Dec.	179,183.12
Transportation for Water Line		682.77	Dec.	682.77
Total	$234,689,892.95	$231,172,313.50		$3,517,579.45
Net Earnings	$20,236,563.09	$2,886,711.55	Inc.	$17,349,851.54
Operating ratio	92·06			

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1923

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 106th Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal.

The 106th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 3, 1923, at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, with Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Sir F. Williams-Taylor as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1922		$558,815.25
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1923, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		4,496,416.89
		$5,055,232.14
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st March, 1923	$817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st June, 1923	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st September, 1923.	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% payable 1st December, 1923	817,500.00	
Bonus 2% Payable 1st December, 1923	545,000.00	
	$3,815,000.00	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	530,650.00	
Reservation for Bank Premises	50,000.00	
		4,395,650.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$659,582.14

Since the last Annual Meeting offices were opened at 4 points and closed at 62 points throughout the Dominion and in Newfoundland. For the convenience of our Mexico customers and American Correspondents, an Office has been opened at Puebla, Mexico. Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Board on the 10th August last. On the 13th of November, Sir Hardman Lever, Bart., K.C.B., was appointed a member of the London, England, Advisory Committee. All Offices of the Bank, including the Head Office have been inspected during the year.

Address by Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President of the Bank of Montreal.

Our banking year has been one of many perplexities. Our profits, in common with banks at home and abroad, are not so large as during war and succeeding years, but I feel sure it has been a gratification for you to know we have been able to pay our usual dividend as well as a 2% bonus.

The lessened profits are due partly to the fact that our customers have leaned less heavily upon us, but chiefly because we felt that in view of the possibility of untoward developments in the banking world, our cash reserves should be kept exceptionally strong to enable us to lend aid if and when called upon to do so.

*NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports see Volumes from 1911 to 1922.

There is also the incidence of much heavier taxation to be considered in connection with the balance sheet. Our resources, however, are so large and our earning power so constant that I have no misgivings as to the maintenance of substantial profits.

The Bank Act Revision. The banking system of Canada has received an unusual degree of attention since our last meeting, partly in consequence of the failure of a small institution in the neighbouring Province and principally in connection with the decennial revision of the Bank Act.

It is unnecessary at this time to traverse again the denunciatory comments of creditless critics, the illusory schemes for enriching the country by unlimited printing press currency, or the peculiar tenets which regard banking as the instrument of capital and a public menace. Of all the radical remedies proposed to Parliament, practically none were new, nor had survived the test of experience, either in our own or other countries, and it was perhaps fortunate that at the very time currency inflation was urged, Germany presented impressive proof of the confusion, loss and privation occasioned by such policy.

The revised Bank Act embodies no novel principles. The powers and privileges of the banks remain very much as before, neither enlarged nor contracted; but provision has been made in the way of wider authority of auditors and heavier responsibility of directors, by which means it is hoped to strengthen the safeguards for depositors and shareholders. It is trite to say that however rigid the law, the solvency of banks—as, for that matter, of all business—depends upon the integrity, diligence and perspicacity of the management.

The amended Act continues to the banks scope for wide and helpful operation in finance and commerce, restrained by considerations of safety but not so hampered as to prevent fair profits under prudent direction. In this connection it may be observed that despite the notion held in some quarters respecting the profitable nature of banking, capital has not greatly sought this source of investment. In the quarter century, from 1876 to 1901, the capital of Canadian banks remained stationary, and in the subsequent twenty years of rapid commercial development, less than $60,000,000 was added. Banking resources, apart from deposits, have been derived for many years past more from accumulated reserve of profits than from the investment of new capital, a condition which it may become desirable to correct when trade expands, in order to maintain an adequate note circulation.

Business in Canada. I regard the state of trade in Canada as having improved during the year. Statistical evidence supports this conclusion. Bank clearings, railway receipts, foreign commerce have all increased. Stability of commodity prices has been a favourable factor, encouraging confidence and inducing freer buying. The substantial decrease in unemployment—which has virtually reached the zero mark—is an unerring sign of better busi-

ness. There has been more building activity, lumbering operations have increased and the important pulp and paper industry is working close to capacity. Textile manufacturing has been brisk throughout the year, and I regret that as much cannot be said of the woollen industry. The mineral output is well maintained, with prospects of undiminished production of precious metals. When the European field is surveyed, there is indeed cause for congratulation that business in Canada has held up so well.

Agricultural Conditions. To crown all, a bountiful harvest has been reaped, the wheat crop greatly exceeding any former yield. In a country so vast as Canada, variation in production is inevitable both in quantity and quality, and it occasions no misgiving that southern Manitoba and portions of southern Saskatchewan have suffered a partial crop failure from insect pests and unfavourable weather; but taking the harvest as a whole, it has been both abundant in yield and excellent in quality.

It is true that prices of cereals continue low, giving scant profit to grain growers, but even at prevailing quotations, the enormous store of wheat gathered represents an amount of money the circulation of which should stimulate business, not alone in the West but throughout the Dominion, and permit much liquidation of debts in agricultural areas. The crop has been moved expeditiously by our railways, and despite the diminished buying power of Europe, is in fair way to be fully marketed before another is reaped.

With the relatively low price prevailing for wheat, a condition that may persist for some time, it seems imperative that our Western farmers should at once proceed to diversify their crops and enter upon dairying, hog and poultry raising, if only for their own needs, a course now followed in many of the Western States with marked success. While this may entail increased labour, we should without question have a more contented and prosperous people. The disgruntled feeling among the farmers of the West which has been in evidence in late years and which has been given much publicity, is neither in the interests of the western farmers nor of Canada as a whole. An investigation into the causes of farm failures in the United States has brought to light the information that in the vast majority of cases they were due to lack of experience, a shortage of capital, and unwise credit extension on the part of the banks. The same explanation is applicable to similar conditions in Western Canada.

With our vast, sparsely settled areas, where the lack of companionship is keenly felt, I believe that if a trial were given by the colonizing companies to placing settlers in communes or villages, as practiced in France and other foreign countries, it would prove a popular as well as a successful venture.

Immigration. There has come since we last met a little hope that the problem of immigration is in the way of successful solution. This is generally acknowledged to be the most important question confronting the country. The Federal Government is

pursuing the quest for people with greater earnestness through its various agencies, and the long-maintained activities of the Canadian Pacific Railway in a like direction are unabated. This year a relatively large increase in the number of newcomers has occurred, and though the figures are still small, I am not without hope that the coming year will witness a material enlargement.

The Burden of Taxation. I make no apology for stressing again the desirability, one might even say the imperativeness, of moderating public taxation, federal, provincial and municipal, in order to lighten the load pressing upon business and deterring development of resources. The margin of profit in all business is seriously curtailed by the accumulation of taxation, a condition that retards enterprise and discourages thrift. In making this remark, I am not unmindful of some recent signs of improvement. The rising revenue of the Dominion Government promises a balanced budget at the close of the fiscal year, and if out of this, with further reduction in expenditure, comes some remission of direct taxation upon trade, it will undoubtedly operate to the general advantage.

The Reserve of Ready Money. The prompt response to the recent appeal of the Finance Minister for a loan to retire the maturing Victory Bonds is gratifying evidence of the ready resources of the Canadian people. Subscriptions aggregating $200,000,000 made within a week is an event scarcely less notable than the successful launching of large loans during the war; yet even this formidable amount represents less than one-half the investment made during this year in public securities by the people of Canada, more than $400,000,000 of which have been absorbed. We are beginning to do our own financing, though possibly the reluctance to engage in new business enterprises may have been a factor in the large accumulation of ready money available for investment.

Our Foreign Trade. Despite the disorganized state of European markets, the foreign trade of Canada has been gradually expanding. In the seven months ending October 31st, the aggregate of this trade amounted to $1,094,564,000, a gain of $172,-864,000, or about 18 per cent. over the corresponding period last year. The enlargement of imports began in August of 1921 and has since continued without interruption, while in lesser degree exports have followed the same course. This healthy and hopeful sign of recovered trade derives additional significance from the fact that it is not the consequence of rising prices but of augmented quantity movement.

Notable is the revival of the export trade in wood and wood products, which in the last seven months has reached nearly as large a value as in the whole fiscal year 1921-22, and which bids fair to retain its activity by reason of the dependability of the United States market for our pulp and paper. The decrease of $10,700,000 in exports of agricultural products since March last is attributable to the later period at which the recent harvest was reaped, and as the great store of grain in the West moves to market, this deficiency

should be overcome. What is more to be apprehended is a lessening of the purchasing power of foreign markets. A satisfactory aspect of our foreign trade is the sustained excess of exports over imports, the favourable balance in the last seven months having been $13,222,000, and for the year, $82,000,000.

As long as Europe is not in a position to avail herself of her cheaper production facilities, she must, to the extent that she can pay, take a certain amount of goods from us to fill her wants, but as she slowly emerges from this condition and produces more efficiently, she will be able not only to supply her wants, but to compete with us more effectively.

The National Railways. It is a satisfaction to learn from the published reports that under the new management the National Railways' earnings show a surplus over working expenses in the operations of the first nine months, which may be appreciably increased by the close of the year. It must not be overlooked, however, that the Company has issued Bonds during the year, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, amounting to many millions, which constitute an obligation of Canada for interest as well as principal, so that a material portion of surplus operating revenue will be absorbed by new capital charges.

The Question of Inflation. The relative prosperity of business in the United States and Canada in the last year or two is both a cause and effect of the greater stability of prices. A falling market is fatal to trade. Manufacturers will not extensively produce, nor merchants freely purchase when prices are declining, of which fact there was abundant evidence during the late deflation. Since 1921 commodity prices have held, upon the whole, fairly steady, not excepting products of the soil, and as a consequence business has been conducted with greater confidence. Criticism is sometimes made that restriction of bank credits produced the sharp reaction from the post-war boom, and the opinion has been expressed that an extension of these credits would give impetus to business. I may point out that the recurring cycles of commercial ebb and flow are not regulated by credits or currency but by a higher economic law. It is as impossible to obviate trade depression by persistent emission of currency as to quench a conflagration with oil, of which truth Germany affords an illuminating example. Bankers restrict credits under compulsion of circumstances, not less in their own interests than in that of their customers. When, however, prices have become stabilized in the world's markets and there is reasonable assurance of the continuance of that condition, no undue restriction is placed upon credits, nor dependable borrowers turned empty-handed away.

In my opinion, further deflation would incur the risk of depressing industry and would not be in the interests of the country at this juncture. The ultimate goal to which our financial policy must be directed should be the gold parity, but under existing conditions we must make haste slowly.

Conditions in the United States. The best opinions agree that while certain industries in the United States, including wheat raising, are not prospering, business conditions on the whole are on a sound and generally satisfactory basis. There is not the same volume of future orders on the books of manufacturers that there was a year ago, for the reason that the jobber and retailer, as in Canada, are buying from hand to mouth; nor has the manufacturer himself any large inventory of raw material or manufactured goods on hand.

The United States has a valuable concentrated domestic market and high production costs are to an extent overcome by capacity operations. Business is being conducted conservatively, but the volume remains. Apart from the districts where wheat growing is the sole industry, business in the West is particularly good. There is no complaint from the farmers of such States as Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, where diversified farming is practised. The country is considered to be operating on a sound financial basis and has an economic condition from which over-expansion and inflation are absent, while labour troubles have been of late much less acute.

Conditions in Europe and Business in Canada. The unsettled state of European countries gives serious concern and grave anxiety to those engaged in finance and commerce. Instead of realizing the improvement hoped for a year ago, the situation has become worse, to the detriment of international trade and a further declension in the value of continental currencies. We in Canada do not escape the pernicious consequences of an impoverished Europe, these appearing in contracted exports and diminished markets. While large populations remain destitute of employment and the means of purchase, there will be restraint of trade, with its reaction in both production and prices. Canada has been fairly fortunate thus far in finding foreign markets for her products.

Great Britain is in a sound and satisfactory condition financially, but trade conditions leave much to be desired. Unemployment is serious, but this condition is ameliorated to some extent by Government work on public utilities, roads, etc., coupled with large railway extensions, which should stimulate the internal trade of the country. There is apparently no lack of money available for investment, and were it not for the exchange factor, Canadian Dominion and Provincial issues would be well received in London.

In France the people are hard-working and thrifty, and, owing to the large numbers of men still in the army, there is no unemployment problem. Crops in Europe generally are well above the average. Economic conditions in Germany are desperate, and as her currency is virtually worthless for provisioning the country, it is believed she is living on her accumulated resources abroad. When these are depleted, the state of affairs will be worse than it is at present.

The outlook in Canada, as I see it, is for a continuance of reasonably satisfactory conditions with possibly some further

revival in trade, but we cannot hope for substantial and permanent betterment until world-wide conditions show a marked improvement, and this is likely to take time.

Address by Sir F. Williams-Taylor, General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

The one hundred and sixth annual balance sheet of the Bank is now before you for your consideration, and, in accordance with custom, I shall comment upon the changes therein during the year, also upon the conditions under which we have operated, and which have had a bearing on our affairs and affected our welfare.

It has been a trying year for Canadian bankers, probably as trying as any year since Confederation in in 1867. In Canada, as elsewhere, as a consequence of the loss and distress resulting from the disorganization of business and industry a spirit of unrest has developed among groups of individuals, inclining them to listen to the vain pretensions of agitators promising quick relief from ills which only time and adherence to sound business principles can cure. Nevertheless, we are better off in this respect than is the case with others in many countries; it is a passing phase, nothing more.

Also, at this particular juncture economic and political confusion abroad necessarily reacts upon this country to an important extent, while it seems more than ever apparent that for all time our economic welfare must be under the special influence of conditions in the United States of America. It is so important to bear this in mind that I may be excused if I repeat the remark contained in my address to you a year ago:—Canada cannot progress as she should until our cost of living and our taxation are less than across the line.

Canada's economic position will not be satisfactory until we succeed in balancing our public revenue and expenditure, including railways. I venture to suggest to the Government that a healthy and more widespread interest in the finances of our Dominion would be stimulated by the publication regularly in the press of simple standardized figures giving the essence of the whole position, including the result of our National Railway operations.

For the time being we are handicapped in three distinct respects, two of which are common to all countries engaged in the war from the beginning and at present endeavouring to balance their budgets, viz., high cost of living and high taxation. Further, Canada is suffering from lack of adequate population. As the first two handicaps diminish we shall doubtless attract a greater volume of immigration, and, what is still more important, we shall retain the people who come, as well as our natural increase. Therein lies economic salvation for the Dominion. The remedy is in our own hands and is practicable. We have only to conduct our personal and public affairs more economically than do our neighbours

in that most wealthy and free-spending of all countries, the United States.

Canada's Priceless Advantages. Meanwhile we must not lower our Flag, nor is there any occasion for doing so. Canada has priceless advantages as a place to live in, to work in and to play in. These should be obvious to all—as indeed they are to our friends in the United States, who now have $850,000,000 or more commercially invested in Canada—and they will without question attract to us in the fulness of time the people we need.

Prosperity in full measure cannot, however, return to this country until agriculture, our chief industry, becomes again more profitable. The lot of the farmer in the last few years has been hard, owing to low prices for products and high cost of requirements. This unfortunate state of affairs still persists. It is the result of world-wide, not local, conditions, and is by no means confined to Canada. Agriculture, however, cannot be permanently depressed. In the nature of things an improvement is bound to ensue, but the burden in the meantime bears heavily upon this vital industry. For your information, of this Bank's current loans in Canada upwards of $33,000,000 are to the agricultural community.

With regard to trade and commerce in Canada, dealt with in detail in the Provincial reports that follow, it will suffice to say here that, while there has been a measure of prosperity in some directions, business on the whole has not been good. This has reacted upon the banks with the result that bad debts beyond the normal have been encountered, especially in the Prairie Provinces.

Quite apart from bad debts, however, the commodity in which banks deal, viz. money, commands no better price in Canada than before the war, while the price paid the depositor is the same. The margin, therefore, between what money costs us and what we receive for it is unchanged, while the cost of operating has increased greatly. For these reasons net banking profits are necessarily diminished.

In the case of two Canadian Banks, public balance sheet adjustment of reserves has been necessitated. One small Bank has closed its doors and another moderate-sized Bank has considered it the part of wisdom to merge with a larger institution. If we had been experiencing troubles of this nature here while the rest of the world was frec from them, there would be more point in the criticism that our banking system must be at fault, but no country has, in fact, escaped post-war banking losses and no banking system has proved invulnerable. The truth indeed is that few countries have come through so well as our own. Our own Bank continues in a sound position, with a good earning power and unimpaired standing both in our own country and abroad.

Fewer Failures. Business failures in Canada and Newfoundland during the year, ended 1st October last, numbercd 3,482 with

liabilities of $71,500,000, as compared with 3,571 failures with liabilities of $73,500.000 during the previous twelve months.

As regards the Bank Act Revision, I might add to the President's comments that the Act was revised, not at the instance or under the inspiration of the bankers of Canada, but by the Federal Government assisted by a Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce; not with an eye to satisfy and please banks and bank shareholders, but in what appeared to the Honourable, the Minister of Finance and to the House of Commons at large, to be the best interests of the community as a whole. The result is an Act which embodies the wisdom and experience brought to bear upon this subject by the leading statesmen and financiers of Canada during the past fifty-five years, with such amendments as the events of the last ten years have suggested for its improvement from the standpoint of the public welfare.

It is opportune to point out that the powers, the functions and the duties of the Canadian Bankers' Association seem to be completely misunderstood by a large section of the public who have sought to impose on the Association responsibilities for which it is in no way liable and which it cannot accept. For the information of the public in general, the objects of the Association, as expressed in the Act of incorporation, are to promote generally the interests and efficiency of banks and bank officers, to educate and train those contemplating employment in banks, to arrange for lectures, discussions, competitive papers on commercial law and banking, and to publish and carry on the journal of the Association.

The only duties since imposed upon the Association by the Government are with regard to circulation and the appointment of a Curator, etc., in the event of a bank not meeting its liabilities.

It will be noticed that the balance sheet is somewhat differently arranged this year, to conform with the provisions of the newly revised Bank Act. The chief change under liabilities is the addition of "Advances by the Government under the Bank Act." As we are not borrowers from the Dominion Government, we show no amount under this heading. On the assets side of the balance sheet the notable new classification is "Non-current Loans." Needless to say, this feature of the balance sheet has been dealt with by our Directors in accordance with the Act. Another new classification is "Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies," an item which we formerly carried as securities and loans. The particulars thereof are before you.

As a result of lessened business activity our own current loans in Canada are less by $8,000,000 than a year ago. This means a lower earning power, because the funds so released have to be invested in gilt-edged securities or employed in call loans in New York and London upon which we receive a lower rate of interest. I may say that the loaning department of our business is scrutinized with unremitting care by the Bank's executive and by our Board, and, so far as can be judged, specific and full provision has been made for all revealed and possible losses.

Our total deposits show a net decrease for the year of $26,000,000. This is accounted for by the withdrawal of certain large Government and corporation balances, which were required during the year for special purposes. I am pleased to report a steady and satisfactory growth in our savings deposits, which have increased by some $22,000,000 since our last annual meeting.

Interest bearing deposits of all the banks, which for the most part represent personal savings, have gained $10,000,000 in the same period, this notwithstanding the flotation in Canada of a new $200,000,000 Dominion Government Refunding Loan, and the activities in some districts of Provincial Savings Banks. Our circulation, which is always highest in the Autumn, stood at $41,600,000 when our balance sheet was made up. The low point for the year was in January, when our notes outstanding were $36,000,000.

Increased Investments. Our investments now stand at $103,000,000, an increase of $45,000,000 during the year. This increase is in the form of gilt-edged securities readily realizable, so that we shall be in a position to meet the borrowing requirements of our customers when the country enjoys a return of industrial activity.

As an indication of the expenses your Bank is under in the matter of taxation I may say that our Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxes in Canada during the bank year amounted to no less than $1,300,000, in addition to which we paid full income taxes on our earnings in New York and London and elsewhere abroad.

The premium for United States funds for the past six months has ruled considerably higher than for the same period last year, doubtless owing to the fact that Canadian bond flotations in New York, which were exceptionally heavy in 1922, have been conspicuously absent during the past six months, as market conditions have induced Canada to finance her borrowing requirements chiefly at home. United States funds were quoted at $1\frac{1}{32}$ premium on the 31st October as compared with $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% discount, the same date a year ago.

Sterling enjoyed a notable advance early in the year, which, together with the rise in United States funds, brought the rate of exchange between Canada and London almost to par. The highest point was reached in March, when cables touched $4.82\frac{3}{4}$. From that time there was a gradual decline, which culminated in a sharp break when the dissolution of the British Parliament and consequent uncertainties caused heavy selling of sterling securities at the season of the year when offerings of commercial bills are exceptionally heavy. The low point in the decline was reached in November, when cables were quoted in Montreal at $4.36\frac{1}{2}$. Our liquid resources in London have continued to be profitably employed throughout the year, although consistently cheap money and low discount rates have limited the margin of profit earned.

As has been the case for a number of years past, exchange rates have prevented the issue of Canadian public loans in London, which, in pre-war times, constituted a very important feature of our business in that centre. The London market, however, is ready to absorb sound securities at rates favourable to the borrowers, and we have not abandoned the hope that, before long, an improvement in exchange will take place which will allow of a resumption of Canadian borrowing in London. No opportunity is lost, either by our London or our Canadian offices, in affording every assistance our facilities will allow towards developing trade relations between the two countries.

British manufacturers are taking a greater interest in the Canadian market. There will no doubt be a great influx of visitors to London next year in connection with the British Empire Exhibition, and I trust our customers from Canada and elsewhere will make full use of the services of our offices in that centre. Our Waterloo Place Branch will be of particular usefulness, situated, as it is, in the West End and within easy reach of the hotels and shops.

While our Paris Office continues to be a great convenience to Canadians and others visiting France, it is also making steady progress in extending the business on general lines, and its facilities are being made use of to an increasing extent. We have repeatedly received from travellers abroad the heartiest testimony to the helpful service of our establishments overseas.

In New York, where we have had an agency for sixty-four years and where we occupy a position of first importance among the foreign banks, our business continues to show steady growth.

Securities markets there have been witness to the uncertainty of the European outlook and the investor's doubt of the permanence of prosperity. Rates for money have been moderate and steady with no stringency at any time. Call money averaged \$4.85%, being ½% higher than the average for the preceding year.

The General Manager then delivered an important and elaborate review of the conditions in the Canadian Provinces, dealing with natural Resources, commercial development, financial affairs and the general economic situation. The Report, on motion of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was then adopted, the usual votes of thanks tendered and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. Forbes Angus, J. H. Ashdown, E. W. Beatty, K.C., H. W. Beauclerk, His Honour, Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, William McMaster, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., F. E. Meredith, K.C., Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., The Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of Directors Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BANK OF MONTREAL

OCTOBER 31st, 1923

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock			$27,250,000.00
Rest		$27,250,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward		659,582.14	
		$27,909,582.14	
Unclaimed Dividends		9,777.40	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1923		817,500.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1923		545,000.00	
			29,281,859.54
			$56,531,859.54
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$41,602,735.50	
Deposits not bearing interest		158,695,407.98	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement		420,361,375.27	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada		3,773,561.10	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		560,851.88	
Bills Payable		411,806.98	
			625,405,738.71
Letters of Credit outstanding			9,471,690.01
Liabilities not included in the foregoing			972,821.16
			$692,382,109.42

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current		$27,009,762.05	
Dominion Notes		54,579,919.75	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		17,000,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	$14,259,744.89		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	11,458,640.33		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	118,526,277.57	144,244,662.79	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		63,185,030.88	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		2,328,051.22	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value		37,601,758.88	
Notes of other Banks		3,612,885.00	
United States and other foreign currencies		361,593.00	
Cheques on other Banks		41,298,174.10	
			$391,221,837.67
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		236,656,924.05	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		21,703,848.08	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		16,227,085.37	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,380,628.65	
			276,968,486.15
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)			9,800,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			573,788.03
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			994,442.44
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)			9,471,690.01
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund			1,320,000.00
Shares of and loans to controlled companies			1,343,825.54
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			688,039.58
			$692,382,109.42

NOTE.—The business of the Branches of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies in compliance with legal requirements of the respective countries, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of $2,829,000.000 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH, President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true conditions of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A.
JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A. } Auditors.
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison.

Montreal, Que.
23rd November, 1923.

OFFICIALS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS TAYLOR, *General Manager*

F. J. COCKBURN, *Assistant General Manager*

G. C. CASSELS
Assistant General Manager and Manager London, England Branches

D. R. CLARKE
W. A. BOG
O. R. SHARP
Assistant General Managers

S. C. NORSWORTHY
Superintendent, District of Ontario

H. WELDON
District Superintendent of Mexico Branches

C. W. CHESTERTON
District Superintendent of Alberta

J. W. SPEARS
District Superintendent of Saskatchewan

W. H. HOGG
Superintendent British Columbia Branches

JACKSON DODDS
District Superintendent of Manitoba

A. E. NASH
District Superintendent of the Maritimes

J. T. STEVENS
District Superintendent, Montreal Subsidiary Branches

A GREAT RECORD OF PROGRESS

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The 55th Annual Meeting and Reports.

The 55th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 10th, at 11 o'clock a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt, in the Chair.

The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Director's Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-fourth Annual Report, for the year ended November 30th, 1923, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, November 30th, 1922	$1,007,514.19	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	3,909,316.48	
		$4,916,830.67
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 142, 143, 144 and 145 at 12% per annum	$2,448,000.00	
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	408,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	475,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,085,830.67	
		$4,916,830.67

The assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, in order to make ample provision for all bad or doubtful debts. During the year 18 offices were opened and 25 were closed. In May last we acquired on a favorable basis the business of Pedro Gomez Mena e Hijo, a well-known Cuban banking institution, bearing a high reputation. The transaction has proved very satisfactory, the business acquired being of a particularly desirable class. The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been inspected as usual during the year. The Directors record with deep regret the death in July last of the Honorable W. H. Thorne, who had been a member of the Board since February, 1907. Owing to his intention to reside hereafter in France, Sir Mortimer B. Davies, K.B., tendered his resignation from the Board, which was accepted with regret. Mr. G. MacGregor Mitchell of Halifax, N.S., was appointed a Director on December 27th last. Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

*NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; Succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in the 1911-22 Volumes.

Address by Sir Herbert S. Holt, President.

I have pleasure in submitting, for your approval, the Bank's Statement for the past year. It has been a year marked by what I hope are the final adjustments of the period of depression—adjustments in which, I am glad to say, we have not been deeply concerned except in so far as the country's general business was affected. The statement now before you shows satisfactory profits and an increase in assets of $58,996,188 as compared with the Balance Sheet of one year ago.

The situation in Canada has been a varied one. In the West a record wheat crop of about 450,000,000 bushels was harvested. Alberta, which perhaps stood most in need of a good crop, was fortunate in producing 160,000,000, possibly 175,000,000 bushels, of high average grade. Sections of Saskatchewan, and more especially of Manitoba, suffered from severe lack of rain, and the average quality of their wheat was lowered by rust. In spite of these defects and of continued low prices, the gross receipts from the crop in the West will be very large. The net return will not by any means suffice to place the farmers on their feet again, but it will assist in reducing their obligations and is bound to result in larger purchases after years of restriction in this respect. Increased activity in western business, which was expected to follow hard on the harvest, did not materialize to any extent, but since the middle of December there has been considerable sectional improvement.

The situation of the farmers in the West clearly shows that they must adopt mixed and more scientific farming and not depend wholly on grain, principally wheat, which is so subject to rust and climatic conditions. However, until the change can be made, it is to the wheat crop that we must look for prosperity. A reduction of 5,759,000 acres in the area planted to winter wheat in the United States is encouraging to Canada. Eventually I expect to see the United States producing only enough wheat to supply their domestic needs, leaving Canada, already the leading exporter of the world, as the sole exporter from North America. I am confident that before long better conditions will prevail in the West; in the meantime, the farmers' troubles must have our full sympathetic consideration and assistance. The situation in regard to agricultural credits will be referred to by the General Manager.

Conditions in the West have naturally had a country-wide effect and have been responsible for many business difficulties. The year, however, has had certain favourable aspects. In British Columbia the lumbering industry has done well. In Ontario and Quebec the success of the important pulp and paper industry, and mining developments in Northern Ontario, have been outstanding features, and in the East the lumbering, coal, and steel industries have worked themselves into a better position. For all Canada the 1923 production of newsprint paper should approximate 1,270,000 tons, a new high record.

Foreign Trade Conditions. The results of our foreign trade during the year have been gratifying. Exports for the twelve months ending November 30th last were valued at $1,015,583,000 the surplus of exports over imports being $107,351,000. Export values were $152,500,000 larger than in the preceding twelve months, imports, $156,000,000 larger. Trade with the British Empire has been well maintained, but the main increase has taken place in our business with foreign countries, notably the United States. Despite the effects of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, our exports to our neighbours to the south have increased very substantially. Wheat has been affected by the tariff, but not severely. The western cattle industry, however, has been hard hit, as although sales to England have improved they have so far not made up for the restriction of the United States market. There is some possibility that the United States tariff on livestock may be made less severe. After extreme legislative measures are resorted to, to improve business and satisfy a popular demand, it is often found that they have not produced permanent benefits and the tide turns in the other direction. I trust that some such movement will develop to the south of us, but in any event the British market should be exploited to the fullest extent possible, as dependence on any one market leaves the cattle industry in a very weak position.

Notwithstanding the increase which has already taken place in our immigration figures, the pressing need of the country is for a larger population, and the campaign for immigrants should continue to be conducted with vigour. Fortunately the Government is adopting an aggressive immigration policy, and admirable work is being done by certain private organizations. The distress in Europe affords an opportunity of securing settlers of the best type. The new-comers should receive every encouragement and must be regarded, not as competitors in our labour market, but as citizens whose requirements will stimulate employment in home industries and whose work will aid in developing our natural resources.

During the year we published a booklet containing information likely to be of use to prospective settlers. The booklet apparently filled a need. Over 100,000 copies have already been distributed, almost entirely in England, and another edition of 100,000 is being printed. We are placing the services of our branches entirely at the disposal of those interested in coming to this country, so that either before or after their arrival they may obtain from our managers any information or advice which they require. We sincerely hope that intending emigrants will not hesitate to make use of the facilities offered.

Turning from Canada to the foreign countries in which we are established, I am pleased to be able to say that the results of the year can only be characterized as eminently satisfactory. I was optimistic in regard to the Cuban situation at our last Annual Meeting, but even so had not counted on average prices for the 1923 sugar crop so attractive as those which were actually obtained. The full crop was easily marketed, and whether or not 1924 prices

are on a par with those now ruling, Cuba will continue to give a good account of herself. As a low cost producer of one of the world's prime necessities, her prosperity is assured.

Throughout the West Indies improved conditions in the sugar market have brought good results, although in Trinidad and Grenada, where cocoa is an important product, the low prices received for that commodity have had a depressing effect. At other southern points there have been no outstanding developments, but a general quiet improvement in business can be noted.

It must be gratifying to see that, if we except Porto Rico "a section of the United States," there is not a southern country in which we are established, which is not buying more goods from Canada. Taking only points where we have branches, and comparing the two seven-month periods ending October 31st, 1922, and 1923 respectively, British Colonies in the South increased their purchases from $6,500,000 to $8,100,000, South American countries from $4,000,000 to $6,900,000 and other southern points from $3,300,000 to $3,760,000. Altogether this represents an increase in our exports of 36 per cent. from one year to the next, and with improved shipping facilities there is still room for further expansion. As an international bank we have done our best to forward Canadian trade and are now reaping the benefits of this policy. Canadian purchases from the countries concerned have also substantially increased, so that the development of trade is well balanced and both sides profit.

In Europe, the long drawn-out struggle between France and Germany continues to act as an obstacle to better business. As a currency the mark may be said to have disappeared, and the substitute currency now introduced does not inspire confidence. The situation has gone from bad to worse. There must always be an end to situations of this sort, but it is not possible to say when that end will be in this case. In Russia we can at last see some improvement. A new currency has been established and is being well protected. Certain of the political ideas which brought chaos into the business life of the country have been discarded and business is being reorganized. This Russian recovery is a very favorable development for Europe, and consequently for us as well, in spite of the fact that it means the return of a competitor in wheat and lumber.

Business conditions in France, Spain and Italy continue to be depressed, with their currency at the lowest point reached in all time, but it is pleasing to note the improved economic and political situation in Italy. As intimated at our last Annual Meeting, our branches in Paris and Barcelona are not maintained for the purpose of doing a local business, but as clearing houses for our general business they continue to bring satisfactory results.

Coming back again to our own Canadian situation, I cannot but feel that we have a great deal to congratulate ourselves on. We are not unduly prosperous, but it is certain that it was no poor country which subscribed so generously to the recent highly suc-

cessful Dominion Government loan. We will come into our own when the tide of immigration again turns strongly towards our shores, bringing with it the long sought for country-wide development. Here is the only solution of our railroad problem, and the most satisfactory solution of the taxation problem. But in the interval of marking time there is no question that continued retrenchment is called for. As a country we have discounted our earning capacity to the margin of safety, and it is to be hoped that the Government will bear in mind that the situation renders imperative a rigid adherence to spending on real necessities alone, in order that our excessive taxes may be reasonably reduced in the near future. Otherwise we will retard the influx of new citizens and capital, which are so essential to our progress and which will seek other countries where taxation is less burdensome.

I believe that increased immigration, the development and conservation of our great natural resources, the protection of our industries, and reduction of our excessive taxes, will within a few years bear fruit in prosperity for us all, leaving the events of the past few years as experiences to guide our steps in the future.

Address by Mr. C. E. Neill, General Manager.

As your President has dealt with the general financial situation and outlook for trade, it is only necessary for me to touch on these matters in so far as they pertain specially to the operations of the bank. You will receive in due course, with the report of the proceedings of this meeting, detailed information regarding conditions in various parts of Canada and in other countries where we are represented, but a brief outline may not be out of place now.

As regards our business in Canada, conditions on the whole have been reasonably satisfactory. A bountiful harvest has resulted in considerable liquidation of agricultural loans and an increase in deposits in farming communities. The demand for lumber has been good, and the heavy stocks which accumulated for several years after the war have been cleaned out, unfortunately, in many cases, at a substantial loss. However, the situation is now much healthier. The pulp and paper industry, which is such a great factor in our exports, is prospering. The mineral production of the country shows a steady growth and the outlook is most promising, especially as regards the gold mines in Northern Ontario and Quebec. Our fisheries have not shared in the general prosperity, but recently prices appear to be improving slightly. Commercial failures during the past year were less than during the previous year, and on the whole, the outlook is encouraging.

There has been another profitable sugar crop in Cuba and other West Indian Islands, and I am glad to say that the general improvement we looked for has been fully realized. I am also pleased to report a substantial increase in our deposits in Cuba, and that, on the whole, our business there continues to develop to our satisfaction.

Our connection in South America, which includes our branches in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Caracas, continues to expand along conservative lines, and already satisfactory profits are being derived from this section of our business, which is entirely self-supporting as regards loaning funds.

Our business in the great financial centres of London, New York, Paris and Barcelona, shows a steady growth, and because of our international connection, we are able to make substantial profits in exchange at these points.

With regard to our widely distributed business, we are often asked how it is possible to supervise from Montreal our branches in distant countries, and not only in those countries, but even in Canada. In the circular which each shareholder received giving particulars of the attendance of Directors of the Bank at Board Meetings, it was explained that in addition to the Directors at Montreal, there are committees of the Board at Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Quebec. The Directors at these points meet regularly and consider with the senior local executive officers, credits originating in, and other matters pertaining to, the business of the district. For the purposes of supervision, Canada is divided into six districts, viz.—Quebec, Ontario, Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Our business in each of these districts is supervised by an executive officer of experience, assisted by a staff of competent inspectors. Credits are submitted to the Supervisors by local Managers, and after proper investigation by the former, are either authorized by the local Directors or, if in excess of a specified amount, forwarded to Montreal. All credits authorized by local Directors are submitted to Montreal for confirmation.

To superintend our foreign business we have resident Supervisors at Havana, for Cuban business; at San Juan, for Porto Rican business; at Santo Domingo, for Dominican business; at Port of Spain, Trinidad, for British and French West Indian business; and at Rio de Janeiro, for Brazilian business. We have also a resident Supervisor in New York, for certain other points not covered by local Supervisors. This officer also represents Head Office in negotiating business for our southern branches which originates in New York. As in the case of Canada, each of these Supervisors is assisted by a competent staff of inspectors. All credits are carefully investigated by the Supervisor, whose knowledge of local conditions renders his recommendations particularly valuable.

At Head Office our General Credit Department is divided into sections to correspond with the Supervisors' districts. Before submission to our Directors, every credit recommended by the Supervisors is carefully investigated by the credit officials at Head Office, and when finally passed upon, the Directors and Senior executive officials have the benefit of the views of the local Manager, the District Supervisor and the Head Office Credit Department.

The organization which we consider it advisable to maintain may appear elaborate, but experience has taught us that thorough local supervision is the surest way to keep losses at a minimum and to ensure proper and intelligent consideration of local business.

As called for by a new provision in the Bank Act, statements of our controlled companies, The Royal Bank of Canada (France) and the Globe Realty Corporation, are submitted to you with the general Balance Sheet.

In order to avoid excessive taxation, our business in Paris is carried on by a French corporation, The Royal Bank of Canada (France), the entire capital stock of which is owned by this bank, and whose Directors are Directors and officers of this bank. By referring to the statement, you will see that substantial deposits have been acquired. While these deposits have, to a great extent, been invested in short-term Government bonds, you will be pleased to learn that our Paris office, besides being a great convenience to our customers from Canada and the South, has built up a substantial commercial business, and is proving of decided advantage to our Canadian, West Indian and South American branches. We have acquired, on a very favourable basis, an extraordinarily well located property, No. 3 Rue Scribe, which will in due course be remodelled and used to house our Paris office.

The Balance Sheet of the Globe Realty Corporation, the company which holds a number of our banking properties in Canada, is also submitted to you. The appraised value of our properties held in this company is over $17,000,000, and the company has a bonded and floating indebtedness of $9,352,000. On this basis the equity in this company is over $7,600,000, which is carried on the books of the bank at $1. It is quite impossible to estimate the realizable value of this equity, but from the standpoint of the bank as a going concern it is a most valuable asset.

Canadian banks, including ourselves, have been criticized for heavy investments in buildings, and it was in order to make available for our general business a portion of the funds invested in bank premises that our realty company was formed and bonds on certain properties sold. Outstanding bonds of the Globe Realty Corporation are being redeemed at the rate of $400,000 per annum, this amount being in addition to the $400,000 which appears in the bank's statement as appropriated to Bank Premises Account. Through this annual reduction in outstanding bonds the bank's equity in the stock substantially increases each year. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that we have not been extravagant in our buildings. Our branches are charged a fair rental, based on the cost of the properties, and in most cases, including rent received from other tenants, there is a reasonable return on the investment. With our chain of nearly 700 branches, the largest of any bank in Canada, our investment in bank premises is necessarily large, but permanency of location is eminently to be desired, and it is almost impossible in large centres to rent conveniently located buildings of

sufficient size with proper facilities to handle a large active banking business. We are now well equipped at all important centres except Montreal, where our Head Office building is entirely inadequate for present needs, our business having spread into no less than three adjoining buildings. It was therefore considered advisable several years ago to purchase a large property in the financial district, on which a new Head Office building will be ultimately erected.

The Revision of the Bank Act. The revision of the Bank Act at the last Session of Parliament was a matter of great importance, not only to the banks, but also to the entire business community. New provisions to safeguard the interests of depositors and shareholders were introduced. During the discussion in Parliament there was much criticism of the banks and their methods, and since the disastrous failure of the Home Bank there has been more criticism, both privately and in the public press. It is difficult to understand what the critics of the banks hope to accomplish by their attacks. Obviously, legislation can neither produce sound bankers nor prevent fraud and mismanagement. The record of banking in Canada, as compared with other countries, is undoubtedly satisfactory. Much of the criticism during the discussion of the Bank Act in the Banking and Commerce Committee at Ottawa came from members representing the Middle West. Undoubtedly there is, as has been stated, a barren area of credit in the Prairie Provinces, but the credit on land required there can not legitimately be supplied by banks. Such loans as are required for the development of farm properties are almost a form of capital investment and can be repaid by the borrowers only over a lengthy period. The imperative duty of the banks to their depositors is to avoid just this class of business. Deposits repayable on demand must be utilized in loans which are quickly collectable. Long-term loans against land must be provided by companies constituted for that purpose. It is gratifying to know that the Dominion Government have appointed a commission to study the whole question, and it is clearly the duty of banks to encourage actively any sound scheme that may be put forward in this connection. We are an international bank, and speaking from the standpoint of a bank which does business in a number of different countries, I have no hesitation in saying that the facilities accorded to the Canadian public by Canadian banks compare very favorably with the facilities granted by banks in other countries. The funds which Canadian banks have available for agricultural and commercial loans are distributed to the best possible advantage in the general interest. To indicate how widely the loaning funds of this bank are distributed I may say that we have no less than 65,000 direct borrowers in the Dominion of Canada, and that the average loan is only $4,080.

I know of no case of a well-managed bank where the Directors or officers of the bank have used the bank or its resources in any way for their personal advantage. As a matter of fact, in most cases Directors of Canadian banks assume great responsibility, giving their time and experience in the interests of the banks and to

the advantage of the public, without adequate remuneration or gain to themselves.

In some quarters there is a demand for Government inspection. Speaking for this bank, I desire to say that while we have a highly developed system of internal inspection, and in addition a thorough audit by efficient and experienced public auditors appointed by the shareholders, we shall be only too glad to submit to any further reasonable form of audit or inspection required, be it Government or otherwise, provided such inspection be efficient. The demand for Government inspection and the demand for increased long-term agricultural credit in some cases come from the same sections, in spite of the fact that one is a contradiction of the other; for, while Government inspection would presumably have as one of its goals the increased restriction of banking funds to conservative short-period loans, extension of agricultural long-term credit on a broader scale would be, as I have said before, a departure from proper banking principles. I feel that the criticism of the banks is in most cases unwarranted, but feel just as strongly that the banks must give it full and sympathetic consideration with a view to finding remedies for the troubles on which it is based. I am sure that Canadian bankers are prepared to do everything in their power to take care of all legitimate demands made upon them for credit, to meet the public generally in every reasonable way possible, and to give that co-operation which is indispensable to the proper development of the country.

Each year it is customary to say something about our staff. This is much too important a matter to dismiss in any perfunctory manner, and I find the usual stereotyped words of commendation entirely inadequate. It is difficult to give proper expression to my feelings, but this I should like to say:—The success of the bank, and incidentally the value of your investment as shareholders, depend in a great measure, on the integrity and ability of the officers of the bank, not only the senior officers, but also those who occupy less important positions, and you have my assurance that you are well served. As the executive head of the bank, I could not wish for a more efficient staff, and I desire further to place on record the statement that if I, as executive head, have achieved any measure of success in furthering your interests, it is due to the loyal support I have received from all ranks of the staff, especially those senior officers with whom I come in daily contact.

Conditions in British Columbia. Generally speaking, conditions in the lumber industry in the Coast Province during the year have been very satisfactory. The mills have been steadily engaged, the demand has exceeded the supply and prices have ensured satisfactory profits. The shingle business, however, has suffered to some extent by the competition of patent roofing and mills were forced to close down for a period on account of lack of demand. Exporting business has increased very largely, and the total value of forest products is greatly in excess of that of 1922.

Increase in foreign demand has been most noticeable in the case of the Orient, Australia and New Zealand, and the United States Atlantic ports. Timber losses through fire were the lowest for at least ten years.

There has been a considerable increase in the value of mineral products for 1923, for all metals except silver. Owing to the completion of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company's new mill, the production of copper has expanded tremendously, but the price has fallen off, and it is expected that this will have an effect on the output from now on. Lead production has also increased very noticeably. A marginal increase has taken place in the case of zinc and coal.

The 1923 salmon pack will probably exceed slightly that of last year. The catch on the Fraser River was very poor, and unless some drastic changes are made in fishing regulations, covering the waters immediately adjoining both sides of the international boundary line, the Fraser River may soon cease to be a factor in salmon production. Owing to the competition of the Japanese pack of Siberian red fish, a very small proportion of this year's Sockeye has been sold. The total Halibut catch for the first ten months of the year was more than 24,000,000 pounds, in comparison with 21,000,000 pounds for the same period last year. In general, prices obtained by the fisherman during the season have averaged from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than those of 1922. The whaling industry on the Pacific Coast has had a very successful year.

The past season has been a successful one from the standpoint of agricultural production, climatic conditions were exceptionally good throughout the entire season. Fruit crops in the Okanagan Valley were excellent, with the exception of some of the earlier small fruits, such as berries, cherries and plums. Better systems of co-operative marketing have been adopted and the producers appear to be in a better position than formerly. There has been a very satisfactory increase in business in the Port of Vancouver. Additional facilities were made available by the completion of the Ballantyne pier and the enlargement of the grain elevator capacity. Lumber and grain are responsible for a great deal of the additional tonnage. The net result of these various factors has been a slight improvement in general business conditions. This was assisted by a very large tourist traffic in the summer months, and in general retail trade has benefited substantially. Business has been better than during the previous year.

The Middle-West Provinces. The wheat crop of 1923 created a new high record for production, going approximately 65,000,000 bushels beyond the record set in 1915. The wheat yields in the respective provinces are given below:

Province	1922 bush.	1923 bush.
Manitoba	60,051,000	36,481,000
Saskatchewan	250,167,000	252,622,000
Alberta	64,992,000	160,000,000

It will be noted that Manitoba came off badly, Saskatchewan duplicated its satisfactory performance of 1922, and Alberta had a year of a most exceptional sort, far in excess of 1922. When the final out-turn is known, it is thought that even the present large figures for Alberta will be increased. The two provinces which did best in wheat also harvested a large crop of oats and barley.

The supply of harvesters, which included about 12,000 men brought from Overseas by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was adequate, although temporary shortages occurred at a few points.

Crop deliveries have been heavy, and the railways have handled record amounts with the greatest despatch that could be expected. The year in general must be considered an exceptionally satisfactory one, for although Manitoba suffered, the splendid yield in Alberta restored confidence in the productivity of the soil, and has given the average farmer the renewed encouragement so urgently needed. Prices continue extremely low, having declined even below the averages of the same period of 1922. Where there has been a high yield per acre, however, the farmers have had an opportunity of improving their position considerably, and in general throughout the Prairie Provinces, the amount of money brought into circulation by such a large crop is bound to have its effect on business, an effect which, although delayed, was noticeable in retail circles by the month of December.

While the cattle industry cannot be said to have had a good year, basic conditions are improving. The pressure to dispose of stocks which characterized the latter part of 1922, when feed was scarce, has not appeared this year. Greater interest is being taken in the purchase of feeder steers to be fattened over the winter, and better results can be expected in 1924. The raising of sheep gives evidence of greater activity, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, where interest in this business was lowered by the slump of a few years ago, a change in this respect is quite noticeable.

The manufacturing industry has shown little vitality, and operations have been almost entirely restricted to covering the small volume of orders on hand.

Wholesalers have had another unsatisfactory year, declines estimated at from 10 to 15 per cent. having been recorded in practically all lines of business as compared with 1922. Credit to retailers has been carefully scrutinized. Stocks on hand are said to be below normal, and the increased purchasing power resulting from the large crop just harvested is bound to have its effect in increasing sales. In the retail trade, the improvement which was expected from the crop of 1922 did not materialize, although some progress was made in liquidating old advances. Reports received from the more important towns and cities indicate a general decline in the volume of sales during the first ten months of 1923, as compared with the same period of 1922, although business showed an improvement at the head of the lakes and at the majority of points in Northern Saskatchewan. For the close of the year, however, as marketing proceeds, business is improving, particularly in Alberta.

In the labour market, wages have shown little variation in comparison with the previous year, and there were no strikes or labour troubles of importance. Coal production in Alberta for the current year is expected to exceed 7,000,000 tons, and at the end of September showed an improvement of 1,583,366 tons over the same period last year. The operators anticipate a satisfactory season in all respects.

Business in Ontario. The crops harvested throughout Ontario during the past season have been satisfactory. The yield of grain was not so favourable as during the previous year, yet it was fully up to the average, and an abundant crop of hay and clover, along with a fair yield of corn and roots, have left the farmer with an adequate supply of feed for the Winter months. Dairying was the most profitable branch of agriculture, as the price of cheese was especially favourable. The prices of cattle and hogs, however, have shown a gradual decline, with the result that the low purchasing power of the farming community continues to be felt in business conditions.

Although the degree of improvement in industrial conditions that was anticipated a year ago has not been fully realized, a fairly substantial improvement has taken place. Steel and iron industries have been more actively employed, particularly with equipment orders for the railways. Agricultural implement plants have been busier than has been the case during either of the past two years, although a seasonal falling off took place towards the end of the year. Pulp and paper plants have been operating at capacity. The automobile and textile trades have been reasonably well occupied, while manufacturers of boots and shoes, clothing and furniture have not found demand very active. In general, manufacturers have had to work on a very small margin of profit in view of the keen competition from the United States.

The mines of Northern Ontario are becoming increasingly important to the commercial welfare of the older sections of the Province. The nickel-copper industry is back on a pre-war basis, with the difference that the main outlet for products has shifted from the production of armaments to the production of industrial equipment. The production of gold has not shown the increase anticipated on account of shortage of power, but this difficulty has been overcome, and the total gold produced during 1923 has probably exceeded 21 million dollars, an increase of slightly more than $300,000 over that of 1922. The output of silver and other metals has been well maintained.

The building industry, particularly in the Toronto district, was very active, especially in the first half of the year. From July on, however, a noticeable falling-off took place in building activities. Nevertheless, the volume of building exceeded that of last year. The value of construction contracts awarded for the first ten months of the year amounted to $134,458,400, in comparison with $129,971,200 for the same period of the previous year.

Lumbermen experienced considerable difficulty with their operations during the last season, owing to the exceedingly heavy snowfall and also to the lack of water for their Spring drives. The cut, however, was larger than that of the previous year. The market remains fairly stable and profitable prices were obtained. During the present season, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of woodsmen, and the cost of this labour has increased accordingly.

In the wholesale and retail trades little improvement has been experienced. One of the chief causes of this has been the unseasonable weather, which delayed the purchase of winter supplies. The public have been buying only for their immediate requirements. As a result, collections have been difficult.

The Situation in Quebec. Although the harvest was late, crops in general were up to average throughout the Province in 1923. Business in the lumber industry was good. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined considerably as compared with 1922, but more lumber and pulpwood was exported to the United States.

Asbestos production was double that of 1922, but competition has been keen and prices low. The pulp and paper industry has had a good year. Manufacturing in general was moderately active. In Quebec Province are located cotton mills with a total of 800,000 splindles, representing two-thirds of the total of all Canada. This important industry had an irregular year, affected by rapidly increasing prices for raw cotton, tariff adjustments and foreign competition. Production is said to have averaged about 72 per cent. of capacity, probably the most that could be expected in the circumstances.

The Port of Montreal had an extremely good year. Grain shipments, although smaller than in the 1922 season, amounted to 120,000,000 bushels. Ocean steamships entering the port numbered 1,082, aggregating 3,683,720 tons; lake vessels 5,603, totalling 8,139,672 tons.

Tourist traffic was large, and a very considerable amount of United States money has been spent in the Province of Quebec, especially in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, trade in which has benefitted accordingly.

Wholesale and retail trade in general has been quiet, but present conditions are fair to good.

Labour conditions throughout the year were good, wages slightly on the increase and unemployment moderate.

Emigration of French-Canadians to the United States has been somewhat noticeable. A reverse movement is now apparently likely to take place, and the Provincial Government has undertaken the repatriation of those who find that present conditions in the United States do not warrant their remaining permanently away from their native Province.

The Maritime Provinces. While weather conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces during the year have not been particularly favourable to agriculture, the crop yield was above the average. The hay and grain crops were particularly heavy, except in certain sections of New Brunswick where a shortage of moisture occurred. The production of potatoes is below that of last year, but the quality is better and the prices are fully 25 per cent. higher. The cost of production, moreover, has been lower on account of reduced prices of fertilizer. The apple crop will probably total about 1,500,000 bbls., which is about 20 per cent. below that of last year. This was due to the severe wind storms which did heavy damage in the Annapolis Valley in October.

The conditions existing in the fishing industry are not at all satisfactory. The 1923 Spring and Summer catch of cod by the Lunenburg fleet was 197,000 quintals, in comparison with 321,000 quintals in 1922. This is largely due to the reduction in the size of the fishing fleet, which comprises only 81 vessels in comparison with 100 in 1922. Stocks are now fairly well exhausted, and an improvement is looked for. The lobster catch was large and prices were satisfactory, but owing to unfavourable developments in Europe, the pack has not been entirely disposed of.

The lumber cut for the first ten months of the year was considerably in excess of that of 1922, but the cost of operating has been somewhat higher. Early in the year, the market for lumber in the United States was active. Shipments to Great Britain were also in excess of those of 1922, but recently there has been a slump in the British market. The movement of pulpwood has consisted for the most part of the disposal of old stocks. The cut will be less than that of last year, on account of the scarcity of labour and high wages.

Reports from the mining areas, particularly in Cape Breton, are very reassuring. The mines are now employing several hundred men more than last year, and the total production has probably exceeded 6,200,000 tons, in comparison with 4,642,000 tons last year.

The outstanding feature in connection with the manufacturing operations for the year, was the strike of the steel workers in Cape Breton, which lasted for six weeks. Negotiations succeeded in bringing about a better feeling between the company and the men, and it is confidently expected that more satisfactory conditions will prevail. The number of employees has increased considerably, and there are sufficient orders on hand to keep the plant busy during the Winter months. Manufacturing in other lines has also been active, with few exceptions, and little unemployment during the winter is anticipated.

The past year in many respects has been a trying one, but in general conditions have been slightly more favourable than the preceding year. These conditions vary greatly in parts, but speaking generally, collections have been somewhat easier, consumers are buying more frequently and there is comparatively little unemploy-

ment. There is special cause for optimism in the fact that returns this year from practically every industry, except fishing, are considerably in excess of those of last year, and the outlook for 1924 is encouraging. A circumstance worthy of note is that since the construction and maintenance of roads in the Maritime Provinces was placed under the control of Government Commissions, there has been a vast improvement in the highways, and this is being reflected in a substantial increase in tourist traffic.

Following a study of conditions in Newfoundland, the British West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela, Costa Rica, England, France, and Spain, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Sir Herbert S. Holt, K.B., (President)	W. J. Sheppard	W. H. McWilliams
E. L. Pease, (Vice-President)	C. S. Wilcox	Capt. Wm. Robinson
Jas. Redmond	A. E. Dyment	A. McTavish Campbell
G. R. Crowe	C. E. Neill	Robert Adair
D. K. Elliott	G. H. Duggan	Wm. A. Black, M.P.
Hugh Paton	C. C. Blackadar	C. B. McNaught
A. J. Brown, K C.	J. T. Ross	G. MacGregor Mitchell

GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

NOVEMBER 30th, 1923

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		$20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	$20,400,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,085,830.67	
	21,485,830.67	
Dividends Unclaimed	8,283.34	
Dividend No. 145 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable 1st December, 1923	612,000.00	
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1923..	408,000.00	
		22,514,114.01
		$42,914,114.01
Deposits not bearing interest	$109,575,137.96	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement..	311,759,127.18	
Total Deposits	421,334,265.14	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	31,226,541.74	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	856,886.55	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	14,055,924.38	
Bills Payable	4,744,757.90	
		472,218,375.71
Letters of Credit Outstanding		23,226,065.17
		$538,358,554.89

ASSETS

Current Coin	$16,946,169.28	
Dominion Notes	29,446,597.25	
United States and other Foreign Currencies	23,711,772.49	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	11,500,000.00	
	81,604,539.02	
Notes of other Canadian Banks	2,750,470.11	
Cheques on other Banks	24,987,366.06	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	22,290,159.04	

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value)	28,783,050.46	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, (not exceeding market value)	15,900,363.08	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, (not exceeding market value)	10,436,951.81	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	16,307,367.43	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	30,065,207.61	
		$233,125,474.62
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	157,738,785.51	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	104,487,764.09	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,496,418.34	
		264,722,967.94
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		13,560,168.21
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,734,512.43
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		387,890.79
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		23,226,065.17
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies		252,346.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,020,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		329,129.73
		$538,358,554.89

Note.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,
President

G. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada:

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1923, as well as at another time, and we also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That the above Statement has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1923, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.
of Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A.,
of P. S. Ross & Sons.
} Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1923.

A GREAT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

PRESENTED AT THE 42nd ANNUAL MEETING OF

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

The Forty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation was held in the Board Room at the Corporation's Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, the sixth day of February, 1924. The President, Sir Edmund Walker, KT., C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., occupied the Chair and Mr. W. G. Watson, Assistant General Manager, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. A. D. Langmuir, General Manager, submitted and commented upon the financial statements, showing the business of the Corporation for the year ended December 31st, 1923.

Address by Sir Edmund Walker, KT., C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President of the Corporation

In presenting the forty-second Annual Report of this Corporation, the most important event of the year is the death of our highly esteemed and dearly loved President, the Honourable Featherston Osler, K.C., D.C.L., who for nearly fourteen years presided at this Board. We owe more than can be readily expressed to his keen powers of analysis and his wide knowledge of law and of public affairs, but we owe still more to his kindly nature and his unvarying sense of fair dealing. The Board has done me the great honor of electing me as his successor, and I am very conscious of the large responsibility which devolves upon me to aid in maintaining the traditions created by the founder of the Corporation, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, and the various Presidents, the Honourable Edward Blake, Dr. John Hoskin, and the Honourable Featherston Osler.

Although I have been a Director for many years, my appointment as President is so recent that you must not expect me to speak at length about the Company, other than to join in congratulation upon the statement which has been laid before you. There are, however, features in the business life of Canada in which all are, or should be, deeply interested, and I shall ask your indulgence while I speak regarding a few of these, although I fear I can but repeat what I have said in another place.

General Economic Conditions. The world, as we know, is still struggling to recover from the effects of the Great War. In no country is there a clear road to prosperity ahead. At the moment the most prosperous country in the world is the United States, and Canada is probably the next most prosperous. In both countries there is evidence that the people, as a whole, have large earnings out of which to make investments, and the domestic trade is so large as to make it seem as if all were well. But both countries suffer

keenly because of Europe's low purchasing power and the low price of such of our products as they are able to buy. We thus have a high return where labour is producing such commodities as we buy at home, or for which we can succeed in naming the price, while we have an extremely low return for all labour on which Europe, indirectly, fixes the price. This has upset the balance between country and town, so that men are drawn away from the farms in search of the higher rewards in the towns. And too many of those who own their farms are struggling with debt and discouragement generally. We are fortunately better off in this respect than is the United States. Our land is, as a whole, more productive, our wheat is worth more, while the money value set upon our land is much lower than for similar farms south of the border.

The remedy lies in many things regarding which the townsman is not the most competent to speak. But there are a few things about which he may safely express an opinion.

For the bulk of our products the home market is the largest and the best. But if our home markets are to be maintained, and are to grow, we must do things that will start enterprises again. We must re-adjust taxation so that men who save will be able to start new business ventures. We must put an end to conditions under which highly capable men invest in Government bonds, tax free when procurable, with what the tax collector allows them to keep, because they do not like a tax system which penalizes thrift and ability and which refuses to share adversity with the taxpayer. We must encourage immigration of all kinds, except of those who are unfit or otherwise objectionable, if we expect enterprises involving unskilled labour to be created.

Coming closer to the business of the Trust Company, owners of land who have mortgaged it or contemplate doing so, or who realize the fact that unmortgaged land is usually a valuable reserve against financial trouble, should combine to clear from the Statute Books as many as possible of the classes of prior liens which towns, Provinces, and even the Dominion Government, are placing upon our properties in advance of the mortgage lender. These governing bodies are making farm loans so difficult, and the legal obstructions to foreclosure in some Provinces are so great, that some institutions have already stopped lending in certain Provinces, and of course the percentage of value in money that can be obtained on such loans is lessening, and the rate of interest must be higher than if such prior liens and obstructions could not, by law, exist.

Whenever the various adjustments which will make farming attractive again have been made, or which will offer to the ordinary farmer even a quite moderate profit, immigrant farmers will come in large numbers from the United States, where land is so dear, and, earlier still, immigrants who do not look for so high a standard of comfort as our farmers naturally expect to enjoy will come from Europe. Such conditions as those through which we are passing have periodically marked the history of land settlement in North America.

Address and Report of Mr. A. D. Langmuir, General Manager of the Corporation.

The voluminous and detailed statements which have just now been under review, set forth the results of the Corporation's operations in all its branches during the past year and, I am sure, as shareholders, you have obtained a very clear conception of the affairs of the Corporation.

In the matter of the net profits for the year, you will observe from the Profit and Loss Statement that these amount to $325,326.49. This amount represents a decrease of $15,397.44 from the preceding year. I think however, you will feel that, having regard to the general business conditions and, particularly, the loaning situation in Western Canada, calling as it does for conservative action in profit taking, the operations for the year have produced a satisfactory result.

The balance carried forward from the preceding year, together with the net profits, make a total of $444,674.06 which your Directors have dealt with by the payment of the usual quarterly dividends at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, or $240,000.00, the setting aside of $26,000.00 to take care of the Federal Income Tax payable in 1924, the transfer to Contingent Reserve Fund of $105,000.00 (increasing this fund to $150,000.00), and carrying forward a balance of $73,674.06.

The Assets and Liabilities Statement shows a total volume of assets under the care of the Corporation as at the end of the year of $137,930,038.98, or an increase over the preceding year of $8,832,-997.56. It is interesting to observe, in connection with this statement, that each of the three sections shown in the statement, namely, Capital Guaranteed and Estates and Agencies, shows a substantial increase in assets over the year 1922.

It will be evident, as a result of your consideration of these statements, that, in the administration of the affairs of the Corporation, its business is of a two-fold character.

First, there is the Executorship or Trustee Section. In this department of our work, which involves all business of a Fiduciary nature, such as acting as Executor and Administrator of estates of deceased persons; Guardian or Committee of persons and estates; Trustees of Marriage Settlements or Miscellaneous Funds, etc., we meet a requirement which presents itself, sooner or later, to practically every person or family in the country.

The administration of estates and trusts, either as Executors or Trustees, has now become a highly specialized business, calling for expert knowledge and responsible service, financial training, sound judgment, integrity and other important qualifications. It is a business which, in recent years, has become more complex than most people realize on account of the increase of wealth and the many varied forms which this wealth takes.

Think for a moment of the great increase in the world's wealth which has taken place during the past few decades as the result of

the many marvellous productions of man's inventive genius as applied in the industrial world. Consequent upon the increase in wealth and industrial activity, the relationships between men in financial affairs have become more complex and the field and functions of Trusteeship greatly extended. Where, in bygone days, life was lived on a much simpler plan, one's estate was more easily administered, not only because the assets were less in amount but much less diversified and extended than to-day. The field for investment is now world-wide; fifty years ago for the average man it was purely local. Then, in recent years, there have been placed on the Statute Books of most countries many laws affecting the ownership and taxation of property and all these have added to the duties and responsibilities of executors and trustees to a very marked extent. The result is that the executor who takes over an estate for administration to-day is confronted with a much more complex and difficult task than was the old-time individual executor or trustee.

As to the assets being more varied in their character to-day than formerly, and requiring more experienced service on the part of the executor, let me suggest that many estates have assets which include securities situate in more than one Province of Canada, and often in other countries than the Dominion. Under modern business methods, it has been an easy matter for the testator to acquire these securities. Through some Bond or Investment house, which institutions now enter so largely into the financing of all great enterprises, public and private, he has invested his funds in the stocks or bonds of industrial, or other, concerns in various parts of Canada, in the United States or other countries. When these securities, however, have to be administered as part of the assets of his estate, the executor is faced with a task of which his predecessor in office knew little or nothing. He will require, probably, to probate the Will in the provinces or countries in which these assets are situate; will have to ascertain from the transfer agents of the companies whose stocks are so held, the procedure necessary to complete the transfer of the securities into the name of the executors; submit a statement of assets to Provincial, State or Federal authorities, upon which may be determined the amount of Succession duties and Inheritance taxes payable; and check carefully the computations which are frequently quite involved in connection with these Government claims. These are details which arise in dealing with one class of property only, namely, stocks and bonds, but similar conditions are met with in dealing with other assets, such, for instance, as Real Estate, Mortgages and Life Insurance. The making of Income Tax returns for the beneficiaries of estates and trusts both as to Federal and Municipal Governments has also added to the duties of executors in recent years. The more complex, therefore, business life becomes the greater the duties and responsibilities of executorship.

For services of this character, the private or individual executorship of former days frequently proves entirely inadequate; hence, the remarkable growth of corporate executorship in this and other countries in the form provided by the modern trust company.

Is it not the duty of every shareholder of this Corporation who possesses property, in view of the modern and more efficient form of executorship provided by the Corporation, in his own interest and in the interests of those who shall come after him, to appoint the Corporation as his executor and trustee, and thus secure the full benefit of our long experience and training in this work. The increasing volume of this business which is being entrusted to our care strongly evidences the growing confidence which the public is reposing in your Corporation.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, at the end of 1915, after thirty-three years' operation, the total amount of Estates and Agencies remaining under the care and management of the Corporation was $58,740,811.78, whereas, at this date, only eight years later, the amount has grown to approximately $122,785,353.58, or over double. I have no reason to doubt, as time goes on, that the volume of this branch of the Corporation's business will steadily increase.

If, at one time, there was a fallacious impression that the charges made by trust companies were exorbitant, this misunderstanding has been pretty thoroughly dispelled, for it must be generally understood that the remuneration awarded for such work is determined by the Courts in the same manner as in the case of individuals, or by agreement fixed between the parties beforehand.

In the second place, there is the Investment side or section, where the Trust, Agency and other funds are invested in mortgages, bonds, debentures or other securities. The statements submitted to you show that the investments negotiated by the Corporation, and still current, amount to the sum of $50,259,963.86 made up as follows:

		Percent. Invested
Mortgages (including Agreements for sale) on improved real estate	$24,776,035.83	49·30
Dominion & Provincial Government Bonds	11,139,054.76	43·48
Municipal Securities	10,715,233.32	
Stocks purchased as provided for in Wills and Trust Deeds	1,219,182.30	2·42
Call Loans on Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Debentures, and Stocks and Bonds	2,410,457.65	4·80
	$50,259,963.86	100.00

Respecting our Mortgage investments, they are distributed about in the five Provinces—Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—in the following manner and return the following average rate of interest:

		Average Rate of Interest
Province of Ontario	$17,816,107.91	6·89
Province of Manitoba	2,799,585.68	7·57
Province of Saskatchewan	3,935,735.10	7·99
Province of Alberta	171,882.89	7·85
Province of British Columbia	52,724.25	7·90

Inasmuch as it has been the policy of your Directors to confine themselves to Ontario, as far as Mortgages are concerned, for the investment of funds derived from estates originating in the Province of Ontario and which form the bulk of our estates business, the beneficiaries of these estates have, in no way, been affected by such

conditions as exist in the Western Provinces at the present time. With mortgage investments totalling $17,816,107.91 in the Province of Ontario, as at the 31st of December, 1923, the arrears of interest unpaid at that date were only $31,695.23, or less than a fifth of one per cent. on the amount invested.

I am pleased to report with regard to Bond and Debenture Investments, that these are all in a highly satisfactory state, there being none in default either as to principal or interest, which, I am sure, you will agree is a gratifying state of affairs. While the proportion of investments in Government and Municipal Bonds and Debentures, judged from the earning power, may seem high, it should be pointed out that, in not a few of our largest estates and trusts, we are confined in the matter of investments, to this particular class of security, which has the effect of unduly increasing the proportion of trust funds invested in these securities.

As to our mortgage investments in the Western Provinces, these securities are taken largely as investments for our own Capital and Guaranteed Accounts and, to some extent, for estates under administration in our Western Branch Offices.

The situation with regard to these Western Mortgages is not so satisfactory, which condition, however, applies, more or less, to all companies who have been loaning in these Provinces. The harvest, as you no doubt all know, in respect to practically all crops, with the exception of those in Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan, has been the largest in the history of the West, producing over 445,000,000 bushels of wheat, about half of which, at the end of 1923, had already been marketed. It is too early as yet to judge of the extent to which current interest and arrears will be liquidated from this year's crop. The returns, as at the end of December, compare favourably with last year's receipts, and, based upon reports received, we have every confidence that, during the first six months of the present year, substantially increased payments over those of the preceding year will be made.

The harvest of 1923 was an expensive crop to handle. Wages continued high and nearly everything that the farmer had to buy showed little reduction in cost, whereas the price of everything he produced has come down to practically a pre-war basis; consequently the margin of profit, in the case of many farmers, has been altogether too narrow. On the other hand, there is in many districts in the West considerable indication that during the last two years a marked improvement has taken place in the farmer's ability to supply himself with home foods. He has noticeably improved his position by producing on his farm, meat, butter, eggs and vegetables. He is also beginning to show great economy in the care of his machinery and by repairs to his old implements. Cattle sales in Saskatchewan show an improvement over last year, and hogs an increase of 25%. The increasing production of stock and of dairy products must certainly have the effect of greatly improving the farmer's financial position.

The situation in the three Prairie Provinces calls for a considerable increase in immigration of a suitable class of farmer and farm laborer which will make possible more intensive and diversified farming on an extended scale, in conjunction with which is also required a generous reduction in transportation rates at the earliest moment possible.

While the Real Estate held for sale, as you will have observed from our Assets and Liabilities Statement, amounts to $322,731.14, showing an increase over 1922, I may say that we have effected a considerable number of farm sales which are 50% over the amount at which these properties are carried on our books, but as these sales have not, in our judgment, been sufficiently assured by payments to warrant the transfer of the properties from "Real Estate account", they are still being carried under this heading.

In the meantime, and until the Western farmers' position has come back to a more normal condition, and an increasing tide of immigration has set in which will produce again in these Provinces a demand for farm properties, the fullest and most ample provision will be made to meet any deflation in values.

The Corporation's Office premises and Safe Deposit Vaults at Head Office and Branches, which stand in our books at $1,000,-000.00, providing, as these offices do, suitable accommodation in which to conduct our affairs at very reasonable rental charges, produced for the year, after charging expenditures of all kinds, a return upon the amount at which these properties stand in our books, of 6·55%.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency throughout the year of the Officers and Staff of the Corporation at Head Office and its several Branches. I cannot conclude my remarks without expresing in an intimate way the sense of loss that the Officers and Staff of the Corporation feel in the passing of the Honourable Featherston Osler, who, for nearly fourteen years, occupied the position of President of the Corporation. His kind regard for the members of the Staff and his unfailing courtesy endeared him to all of us, and we shall greatly miss him.

GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
DECEMBER 31st, 1923

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—			
Office Premises and Safe Deposit Vaults at Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver		$1,000,000.00	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—			
Rents, Due and Accrued		7,734.13	
Real Estate held for Sale		322,731.14	
Mortgages:			
Principal	$2,303,307.91		
Interest Due and Accrued	102,056.33		
		$2,405,364.24	
Agreements for Sale:			
Principal	$209,871.89		
Interest Due and Accrued	9,431.60		
		$219,303.49	
Loans on Dominion of Canada and Provinces of Canada Securities		54,312.56	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds		250,720.35	
Canadian Municipalities Debentures		2,932.00	
Other Securities		43,730.49	
Loans or Advances to Trust Estates under Administration by the Corporation		388,285.67	
Other Assets		1,596.01	
Cash in Chartered Banks	$122,583.21		
Cash on Hand	275.00		
		$122,858.21	
			$4,819,568.29
GUARANTEED TRUSTS ACCOUNT—			
Mortgages:			
Principal	$6,623,666.52		
Interest Due and Accrued	439,991.59		
		$7,063,658.11	
Dominion of Canada and Provinces of Canada Securities		806,067.15	
Canadian Municipalities Debentures		2,115,456.17	
Loans on Dominion of Canada, Provinces of Canada and Canadian Municipalities Securities		227,668.15	
Cash in Chartered Banks		112,267.53	
			$10,325,117.11
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES ACCOUNT—			
Investments negotiated by the Corporation		$37,732,212.99	
Sundry Assets		14,537.43	
Cash in Chartered Banks		1,269,718.23	
		$39,016,468.65	
Original Assets, Including Real Estate, Mortgages, Debentures, Stocks and Bonds at Inventory Value		83,768,884.93	
			$122,785,353.58
			$137,930,038.98

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT—			
Capital Stock Subscribed and fully paid	$2,000,000.00		
Reserve Fund	2,500,000.00		
		$4,500,000.00	
Contingent Reserve Fund		150,000.00	
Dividend No. 110, due January 2, 1924		60,000.00	
Appropriation for Federal Income Tax		22,484.42	
Unearned Rents, re Office Buildings and Safe Deposit Vaults		13,409.81	
Profit and Loss		73,674.06	
			$4,819,568.29
GUARANTEED TRUSTS ACCOUNT—			
Guaranteed Trust Funds for Investment		$10,325,117.11	$10,325,117.11
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES ACCOUNT—			
Trust Funds for Investment or Distribution		$39,016,468.65	
Inventory Value of Original Assets of Estate and Agencies under Administration by the Corporation		83,768,884.93	
			$122,785,353.58
			$137,930,038 98

A NOTABLE INSURANCE RECORD

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA*

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1923.

Your Directors present their Fifty-third Annual Report, recording the transactions for the year 1923, with much satisfaction. The signal success which has marked the Company's operations in the past, has been again a feature, and even higher records have been established. Applications for new assurances of $119,804,657.84 were received. New policies actually issued and paid for were 35,975 in number, for a total of $107,391,255.43, the highest figure ever reached by the Company in a single year. Of this amount $2,865,133 was reassured. An agreement has been entered into with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for the reassurance of their British business. The Company welcomes to its ranks the 8,200 policyholders affected by this transaction. The arrangement should prove advantageous to all concerned.

Policies in force now number 318,632 for a total net amount, after making all deductions, of $703,765,243.25, an increase over the previous year of $72,360,373.76. Our group policies now protect the homes of 22,731 employees. The total income from all sources advanced by $10,714,317.18 to a new record of $46,965,639.31. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in respect of Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., reached $22,145,979.29. The measure in which the Company is fulfilling its function can be judged by the fact that these payments during the year exceeded the total annual assurance issued by the Company fourteen years ago. The amount paid out to policyholders or their representatives since organization, now reaches a total of $151,916,489.06. The net loss as a result of the great earthquake in Japan was $145,615 under 77 policies. The mortality experience amongst our policyholders has continued to be highly favourable.

The assets have now passed the two hundred million dollar mark, and at December 31st, stood at $209,257,313.04, an increase of $35,168,454.72. The amount available for investment or reinvestment has this year been unusually large, new securities purchased and loans made having amounted to $84,027,336, exclusive of loans on the Company's own policies. The interest earned on the mean invested funds was 6·20 per cent. Profits to the amount of $4,417,068.85 have been paid or allotted to policy-holders. In addition it will be noticed that very substantial sums have been set aside for Investment Market Value fluctuations and other contin-

*NOTE.—Annual meeting, Feb. 12, 1924. Preceding annual Reports may be consulted in the 1911–22 Volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review*; a History of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 Supplement.

gencies. After making these deductions the net surplus over all liabilities and capital stock amounts to $17,872,868.86, an increase of $3,603,447.91. Your Directors are pleased to announce that this highly satisfactory showing will permit of a further increase in the scale of profits payable to policyholders.

With deep regret your Directors report the death of Dr. H. R. Macaulay, who had been for many years closely identified with the business of the Company, and joined the Board on the death of his father, the late revered President. Senator Lorne C. Webster has been appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:—Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. J. Redpath Dougall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Mr. T. B. Macaulay and Mr. Arthur B. Wood. Representatives of the Policy-holders: Hon. Raoul Dandurand and Mr. John W. Ross.

ARTHUR B. WOOD, Vice-President.

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

H. WARREN K. HALE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1924

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., *President and Managing Director.*
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., *Vice-President and Actuary*

ROBERT ADAIR	W. M. BIRKS	CHARLES R. HOSMER
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND	J. REDPATH DOUGALL	ABNER KINGMAN
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER	CARL RIORDON
	JOHN W. ROSS	

E. A. MACNUTT, *Treasurer* — H. WARREN K. HALE, *Secretary*

HON. JAMES C. TORY, *General Manager of Agencies*

Assistant Actuaries:	*Superintendents of Agencies:*	*Assistant Secretaries:*
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A, F.A.S.	W. A. HIGINBOTHAM	C. S. V. BRANCH
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.	JAMES W. SIMPSON	E. E. DUCKWORTH
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.	F. D. MACGRQUODALE	D. L. MACAULAY
	H. O. LEACH	

H. P. THRONHILL, *Assistant Treasurer* — J. A. EWING, K.C., *Legal Adviser*
W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., *Consulting Medical Referee*
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., *Counsel* — C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., *Chief Medical Officer*

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
CALENDAR YEAR, 1923

ASSETS

(Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement).

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Par Value	$126,505,406.11	
Ledger Value	115,526,064.19	
Market Value	119,023,426.26	
Carried out at Market Value		$119,023,426.26
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:		
Par Value	$8,278,827.00	
Ledger Value	7,230,173.45	
Market Value	7,167,252.78	
Carried out at Market Value		7,167,252.78

Other Stocks:		
*Par Value	$13,553,850.00	
Ledger Value	13,251,164.29	
Market Value	17,030,888.50	
Carried out at Market Value		17,030,888.50
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage		16,503,763.62
Real Estate, including Company's building		5,957,550.72
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserve on same)		33,220,453.65
Loans on bonds and stocks		891,600.00
Cash in banks and on hand		2,520,877.30
Due from other Companies on re-insured contracts for death Claims paid		14,490.00
Reassurance reserves on deposit with ceding company		290,008.96
Outstanding premiums (net)	$3,072,819.21	
Deferred premiums (net)	1,056,515.62	
		4,129,334.83
Interest due		363,247.11
Interest accrued		2,128,950.93
Rents due and accrued		15,468.38
Net Assets		$209,257,313.04

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Offices Om (5) Table with 3½ per cent. interest on policies issued prior to December 31st, 1902, and 3 per cent. on policies issued since that date	$151,603,188.86	
Reserves on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest	23,095,171.03	
	$174,698,359.89	
Less Reserves on policies reassured	381,857.73	
		$174,316,502.16
Death claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge		2,099,725.38
Extra Reserve for unreported death claims		600,000.00
Reserve for liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement may be demanded		100,000.00
Present value of Death Claims payable by instalments		791,041.87
Matured Endowments awaiting discharge		620,003.08
Annuity Claims awaiting discharge		118,617.73
Claims on Supplementary Contracts, etc., awaiting discharge		9,780.21
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge		599,783.11
Profits contingently allotted to Deferred Dividend Policies		2,468,332.97
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1924		2,499,480.54
Dividends, etc., on deposit		371,347.75
Unearned interest paid in advance		791,966.88
Premiums paid in advance		199,837.80
Sundry Liabilities		624,492.21
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued		708,754.05
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January 1924		114,778.44
Investment Market Value Reserve	$2,000,000.00	
General Contingency Reserve	1,000,000.00	
Special Contingency Reserve	500,000.00	
		3,500,000.00
Total Liabilities		$190,534,444.18
Surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard as above		18,722,868.86
Capital subscribed, $2,000,000; paid up	$ 850,000.00	
Net surplus over all Liabilities and capital stock	17,872,868.86	
Surplus over all Liabilities, except capital stock	$18,722,868.86	
		$209,257,313.04

*Shares of No Par Value are included as having a Par Value of $100.

A GREAT BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT C. HOWARD SMITH

Address by C. Howard Smith, President of Canadian Manufacturers' Association†

I wish I could stand up before this meeting of manufacturers from various parts of Canada and say that trade conditions have improved during the past year. I regret that I cannot do so. I wish I could say that Canada has progressed since the War. I fear that I could not justify such a statement. If the steady annual increases in national, provincial and municipal debts and private borrowings are taken into consideration, it is doubtful if the country has broken even.

This is not a popular position to take. My remarks would be received more cordially by at least part of the public if I said that times are good and will be better. As business men, we know that during the past few years there has been a good deal of what is commonly called "selling talk." Hundreds of speeches have been made and hundreds of articles and editorials have been written to show that Canada is recovering from the effects of the War and is making steady progress towards prosperity. Unfortunately, there is a lack of conviction in these statements which is increased when we try to discover the tangible proofs of their accuracy.

Where are the evidences of this much advertised progress? The country is not satisfied with general statements or selected statistics. It wants results. In business, while we use statistics to a certain extent, to ascertain the truth, we depend more on current opinions, gathered from commercial travellers, financial experts, newspapers and the various trade organizations. A study of such information quickly explodes the complacent optimism with which many have gotten into the habit of regarding the position of this country.

Throughout Canada there is general uneasiness and lack of confidence. Business has had a rough passage for several years, as the increase in the failures of manufacturing firms shows. The failures in commercial enterprises are, proportionately, as serious. There has been heavy mortality in banks, brokerage houses and other financial concerns. Although some improvement is apparent in the position of the Canadian National Railways, their deficits are still adding formidable sums annually to the National Debt. It is not agreeable for thousands of Canadians to reflect that all their hard earned income taxes have been swallowed up by the Canadian National Railways for several years, with a regularity that is becoming monotonous.

---

*NOTE.—Address delivered at Annual Meeting, Montreal, Jan. 3, 1924.

†NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Address of 1922 and 1923, see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1921 and 1922 Volumes.

The farmers are making discouraging statements in regard to conditions in agriculture, which, as they claim, and as everybody knows, have been and still are bad. Although wages are high, thousands of people have been emigrating every month to the United States and the exodus continues. Are these the signs of progress? I do not think there is much use in the people of Canada deceiving themselves any longer. It is time to face the facts.

Causes. What are the causes of these conditions? They may be grouped in two classes; international and domestic. The international causes are affecting all countries. The whole world was impoverished by the War. International financial and trading machinery was badly damaged and is being slowly repaired. Germany and her Allies have been conducting a persistent campaign to evade disarmament and the payment of reparations to which they agreed in the Treaty of Versailles. The Allies have been trying to enforce the Treaty. They have succeeded fairly well in bringing about disarmament, but they have not got very far in securing the payment of reparations. Many new nations have emerged since the War and new alliances, some of them secret, have been formed. The Allies have not been unanimous. Suspicions have arisen. Large expenditures for military, naval and air forces have been maintained, and in many cases, increased. As a result, trade has made slow progress towards recovery. As Canada has not much influence in world politics we shall have to wait patiently to see what Great Britain, the United States and France accomplish.

In the domestic field we can act. Most of our present troubles are due to following wrong policies since the War. Does it not seem reasonable that Canada, emerging from the War with Dominion, provincial and municipal debts enormously increased, should have taken stock of her resources and her obligations and formulated a policy accordingly? And should not the foundation stones of that policy have been economy, the reduction of debts, the conservation of raw materials, the employment of the people, and the development of agriculture?

The opposite course was chosen. Within a few months after the close of the War, Canada began to abandon the national policy which had been in effect for over forty years. Tariff reduction followed tariff reduction. The country has now suffered five, in 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, and the most serious and far-reaching in 1924. There is very little of the old national policy left.

Forsaking the National Policy. What caused this change? Why did Canada turn away from the national policy? Although there have always been a few free traders in Canada, the Customs Tariff, during the first ten years of this century, had practically disappeared from politics because both Conservatives and Liberals, when in power, maintained the protective system.

But there grew up in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, a group of men, small at first, but compactly organized, who were and

are free traders at heart. They organized a group of followers in the Prairie provinces and entered politics. By using their influence in Parliament, they forced the Union Government to reduce the tariff in 1919 and 1920, and the present Government to make further reductions in 1922, 1923 and 1924. Their spokesmen say that they have only made a beginning, that they have sounded "the death knell of protection," and that they are going on to the end, which is the complete destruction of the protective system. While they are apparently still supported by a majority of the people in the Prairie provinces there is a very considerable and growing minority in these provinces, who do not believe in them or their policies. This minority remembers that for thirty years, under the national policy, the great West developed at an amazing rate. Railways were built, the country was opened up, thousands of new farms came into cultivation, the value of farm property steadily increased, wealth multiplied. Everywhere there was growth and development. The people were happy, confident and optimistic in regard to their future. Is it only a coincidence that, since this group of politicians seized control and have been putting their policies into effect, the spirit of the West has changed? Where is the optimism that used to prevail? Where is the development? The Prairies have been hit harder than any other part of Canada since their own representatives have forced their successive doses of free trade on the country. Their allies in the Province of Ontario experimented with free trade and socialistic theories during the four years they governed that Province with results that are well though unfavorably known. They are busy with excuses for the success of the national policy and for the failure of their own, but they cannot explain away the facts.

Canada and the United States. Consider for a moment the position Canada has been forced into with relation to the United States by following this suicidal destruction of the protective system. They have been steadily hoisting their tariff against us. We have been humbly lowering ours against them. During the twelve months ending March, 1924, we bought from the United States goods to the value of $601,295,339, as against $540,989,738 during the twelve months ending March, 1923, an increase of $60,305,601. This may indicate ability to buy, but part of the buying was done with borrowed money and part with money obtained by sacrificing raw materials. During the twelve months ending March, 1924, the United States bought from us goods to the value of $430,715,496. That is, on the average last year every Canadian bought $68 worth of United States goods, while every American bought $4 worth of Canadian goods. They are draining away our cash and they are drawing away our people. Recently, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association addressed a letter to all the universities in Canada, asking each how many of its graduates are now living in Canada, how many are living in the United States, and how many are living in countries other than Canada and the United States. Twelve out of fourteen universities replied giving the requested information which shows that 6,378 graduates of these Canadian universities

are living outside of Canada, and that, of these 4,675, are in the United States.

Under any conditions a few graduates of our universities would leave Canada to pursue research work or for some other special reasons. But why would 6,378 of them leave their own country? We must admit that they left because they could not make a living here and that better opportunities awaited them elsewhere. These highly educated men had to seek alien lands, combat the obstacles an emigrant encounters in strange countries, and find there the living for themselves and their families denied to them at home. Estimate the cost to the country of educating these graduates. On the average, most of them spent six years in the public schools, which are maintained entirely out of taxes; four more years in the high schools, which are also maintained almost entirely at the public expense, and from four to six years at the universities, most of which are maintained, to a considerable extent, by the taxpayers.

We cannot obtain the statistics of the graduates of our public, high, agricultural and technical schools, and of the young business men who emigrated for precisely the same reason as that which actuated the university graduates, namely, they could not make a living in Canada. Where the university graduates emigrated in scores, the others emigrated in thousands. Go where you will in the United States—New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco—and you will find thousands of Canadians who were born and got their early education and business training in this country.

What of the skilled trades? How many graduates of our machine shops, our foundries, our woodworking factories, our textile mills, our paper mills, our building trades, have gone to the United States for work, taking with them their years of experience and the potential value of this country, had they been able to live here and devote their skill to Canadian industry? Why have not all these Canadians been able to stay in this country and make a living for themselves and their families instead of going to the United States? That question is easily answered. The first tariff measure passed in 1789 by the United States provided: "The encouragement and protection of manufacturers."

They have never departed from that policy. Although their tariff was raised or lowered, the governing principle of their policy was that their own country would be developed, that their own people would be employed and that their own products would be protected whether they were made in factories, produced from the forests or the mines, or grown on the farms.

In stability our tariff policy has been as variable as that of the United States has been constant. We are not sure from year to year what the tariff will be. Contrast the results. The United States has one hundred and five millions of people, as compared with our nine millions, and the respective degrees of national development are much in proportion to these figures. This is not all due to the difference in tariff policies. A greater area of arable land and the more temperate climate are additional causes, but it is conserva-

tive to say that, if we had followed the same tariff policy for the same length of time, our population to-day might have been anywhere from twenty-five to fifty million people, with corresponding national development.

The time has come for all those who believe in the development of Canada to take a stand. The issue is clear. Is the country to have a policy of national development or not? We believe in protection because it is no experiment in Canada. Over forty years of success are behind it. There are few countries that have such valuable stores of raw materials as Canada. We have abundance of fuel, water power, an intelligent industrious population, in fact everything that a manufacturing country needs, except confidence in the future. If the policy of protection is restored, confidence will return, prosperity will follow, and Canada will begin to grow again instead of remaining stagnant as she has since the War.

National Problems and the Tariff. There is scarcely a great national problem that is not tied up to the question of protection. Two courses are open to us. We can export our raw materials, export our surplus population along with them, reduce the size of our cities, towns and villages, diminish the value of our farm property, put hundreds of firms out of business, and thousands of workers out of employment. On the other hand we can decide to conserve these valuable materials, manufacture them in Canada and sell them as finished articles. If this policy is followed, capital will pour in to take advantage of the opportunity to earn dividends. There will be no immigration problems because people will be glad to come to Canada to get work. The railway problem will disappear because there will be an increase in freight and passenger traffic which will turn deficits into surpluses. If wealth piles up in the country there will be no trouble about paying the taxes and reducing debts. The farmers, who are suffering because their produce is shut out of the United States by a high tariff, because freights are high to other markets, and because the home market has been so badly hit by trade depression and emigration that the demand for farm products has decreased, will have their home market restored and with it the prosperity that has been absent since 1920.

Preferential Tariffs. The Association has gone on record in favour of the preferential tariff arrangements with British countries, and also with any other countries where satisfactory arrangements can be made. The annual meeting last year declared in favour of the principle of bargaining in negotiating preferences. In other words, we want to get value for what we give. We have a preferential arrangement with New Zealand, for example, that we hope to see continued. Some preferences, however, are doing us harm, for example, the preference to the United Kingdom. The rapidly increasing importation of goods from the United Kingdom, especially of woollen and knitted goods and boots and shoes, is injuring Canadian firms and throwing their employees out of work. These British goods are made at half or less than half the wages paid to

Canadian workmen. The British Government has just cancelled the preference on automobiles, watches, clocks and pianos, extended to Canada in 1919.

The effect of this protection on United Kingdom industries is described as follows in the May issue of the *English Review.*:

> In every industry covered by the duties, the undeniable results have been largely increased employment, extensions of plant, confidence in making forward commitments, larger profits with consequent increase in tax contributions to national revenue, and, owing to greater output, reductions in selling price, in some cases to below the pre-War level. The workers engaged in the various industries are almost unanimously in favor of the continuation of the duties.

We are not questioning the right of the British Government to frame its policy to suit its own views and the needs of its people. But Canada has the same right, which is freely recognized by Great Britain, and Canada cannot be expected to continue preferential arrangements which hurt her own people and give nothing in return.

The lack of adequate safeguards against depreciated currencies of European countries and dumping from the United States is responsible for the serious conditions existing in many lines of manufacturing. French silks, dresses and other goods are filling Canadian shops. Imports are increasing from Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries—where wages are only a fraction of Canadian wages—and the currencies are depreciated to a great extent. As the Government has turned a deaf ear to all protests, Canadian industries and their employees must continue to suffer.

Attacks Upon Prosperity. Under the combined assaults of socialists and free traders, those who have a stake in the country in the shape of a farm, a house, a factory, a shop, a bank account, or any other form of property, have felt the devastating influence of wholesale taxation. There has been little real economy in public expenditures, Dominion, provincial, or municipal. From time to time various governments go through gestures and even make some small reductions, but what are these in comparison with the decrease in cost of operation which has been put into effect in every factory, farm and other business in Canada? Living beside the United States, which has one hundred and five million people against our nine million, and many times our wealth, we have been trying to keep up with their expenditures. As a result this country has been equipped with public buildings, hotels, banks, office buildings, houses, and railways, at a cost far beyond our means. We cannot change the past, but it should serve as a warning for the future. We must regulate our spending, not by the example of the United States, but by the contents of our own purses.

Future Depends on Policies. Possibly from some quarters will come the charge that my remarks to-day are pessimistic. I am not a pessimist in regard to the future of Canada, provided that right policies are followed. It does not take long for wrong policies

Colonel Arthur F. Hatch,
President of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

to ruin a bank, a manufacturing company, or an individual. Recently, Europe has furnished some dismal examples of what can be done to a country by governing groups of theorists.

The common sense of Canadians will prevent the acting of European tragedies here. It is well-nigh impossible to wreck a country possessing the virility and resources of Canada. I am not saying that if tariff reductions continue Canada will become insolvent. I am not talking blue ruin. But I do say that, if Canada keeps moving towards free trade and socialism, everything will get further into the doldrums. We'll drift about trying new theories, and paying dearly for them, until Canada becomes known as one of those poor countries where there is little opportunity and which capital and immigrants should avoid.

Must we always suffer before we learn? Has the bitter school of experience taught us nothing? We have been through these disastrous free trade experiments before—must we go through them again? The people of this country, as a whole, do not want this at all. They want to see Canada forge steadily ahead on the road leading towards another great period of development. They want to see the Prairie Provinces start to grow again. They want to see the resources of British Columbia turned into manufactured goods. They want to see the old provinces of Quebec and Ontario combine their skill, capital, water powers, lumber, and minerals into the products of industry. They want to see the Maritime Provinces brought into closer relations with the rest of Canada and rescued from their present depression. If these are to be accomplished the old tried and true national policy must be restored and with that restoration will come a new era of national expansion.

I believe that this country has a future that will compare with that of any other country if it gets on the right track and stays there. We have within our boundaries all the elements of success if we use them. If you agree with me I think this body of men assembled here should do everything possible in their own communities to see that Canada returns to the national policy of protection and makes it permanent.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee — C. Howard Smith, Chairman

The total revenue of the Association for the year from membership fees was $207,113.48. Of this $204,233.41 was spent in the cost of operation, leaving a small surplus from fees of $2,880.07. It has been possible to add to this surplus, from other sources, as follows: Profit from *Industrial Canada,* $6,466.98; profit from the *Canadian Trade Index,* $5,855.26; interest from investments and bank interest, $5,133.12. As a result, the total surplus for the year is $20,335.43, which has been added to the reserve account. The reserve account now stands at $91,567.12.

The Association maintains a Head Office in Toronto, an office in Ottawa, and Divisional Offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Amherst. Branch Offices are located at Victoria, Edmonton, Hamilton and Quebec. The Edmonton Office was opened during the past year and serves the members in Alberta, under the direction of the Divisional

Office at Winnipeg. The permanent staff now numbers 62, with 5 additional part-time employees.

The Publishing Committee reports direct to your Committee and is specially charged with the supervision of Industrial Canada, the business side of the Canadian Trade Index, the Produced-in-Canada campaign and the preparation of all statements and publications issued in the name of the Association. *Industrial Canada* produced a net profit of $6,466.98 as compared with $3,937.95 for the preceding twelve months.

As our advertising is confined to lines manufactured in Canada, *Industrial Canada,* in its advertising as well as its editorial pages, is a splendid champion of the "Produced-in-Canada" campaign. Editorially, progress has been made during the year both in improving the quality of the contents of *Industrial Canada* and in rendering its appearance more attractive. The feature of the year's work has been the amount of attention paid to the subject of protection to Canadian industry, this matter occupying first place in the table of contents throughout the year.

Early in the Association year, the Executive Committee asked the Publishing and Commercial Intelligence Committee to give their consideration to bringing out a new edition of Canadian Trade Index by the first of January, 1925, and annually thereafter. Upon full consideration, the new edition for January, 1925, was decided upon and annual publication thereafter approved, subject to reasonable prospects of sufficient support from the advertisers.

The "Produced-in-Canada" campaign has been carried on, whenever opportunity offered, steadily throughout the year. 15,000 large cards, bearing the words "Make Canada Prosperous by Buying Canadian Products," and 35,000 small cards, bearing the words "Produced in Canada," were distributed, through the divisional organizations, at 480 exhibitions and Fall fairs.

The British Empire Exhibition is now under way and will be open until October of this year. Your Committee arranged the organization of a party of members of the Association to visit the Exhibition, and this party will sail from Montreal on June 6th on the S.S. *Montcalm.* A Sub-Committee of the Executive Council was appointed to keep in touch with the development of scientific and industrial research.

Your Committee, in co-operation with the Tariff and Divisional Committees, co-operated with the Government in an attempt to decrease smuggling from the United States. On the recommendation of your Committee, the Executive Council re-appointed the Special Committee on Taxation, consisting of the Tariff and Legislation Committees, which reported fully to the Executive Committee in January, and this report was forwarded to all members of the Association. W. H. Slater, Manager of the Insurance Department, resigned, with effect April 30th, 1924, and has gone to England to engage in private business. The tendency of Trade Sections towards divisional as well as national activity continues. The most important subjects dealt with by the Sections are studies of factory costs, production, standardization, research, markets, credit information, advertising, legislation, transportation and welfare work.

Your Committee believes that it is very important to maintain and improve where possible the efficiency of the Association's circular service. During the past year the Association issued 17 circulars from the Head Office on the Sales Tax alone, and other circulars were issued on the following subjects:

British Empire Exhibition.

Canadian Customs Officer, Port of New York.

Freight Claims.

Steamship Service, Canadian Atlantic to Pacific Coast Ports via Panama Canal.

Purchasing Agents and Commercial Travellers, re "Produced-in-Canada" goods.

"Stuffers" for Pay Envelopes.

Taxation.

Income War Tax Act.

Exhibitions—Prairie Provinces.

Marking of Import Freight Shipments.

The Bank Act.

Resolution re Canadian Tariff.

"Produced-in-Canada" Campaign, 1923.

Use Canadian Ocean Ports.

Parliamentary Legislation, 1923

The Bankruptcy Act Amendment Act, 1923.

Vacant Positions for Immigrants

Express Rates—Proposed General Increase.

Reduction in Class Rates—Traffic Between Maritime Provinces and points Montreal and West.

Speech from the Throne.

Budget—Tariff and Taxation Changes, 1924.

Canadian Freight Classification, No. 17, (Corrected) April 10, 1924.

Canadian Anti-Dumping Law; Cancellation of 5% Marginal Allowance.

Proportional Representation—Arguments for and against Allowance.

Tariff Committee — T. H. Watson, Chairman

Tariff Reductions. The tariff reductions made by the Government in its 1924 Budget are the most serious and far-reaching in the history of Canada. This was apparent from the time the Budget was first announced, and as time passes the evidence accumulates. The Budget made heavy reductions in the tariff on a great number of articles used in farming, dairying, fruit growing, poultry raising, mining, quarrying, lumbering and logging. In addition to these reductions other serious reductions were made in the rates on materials partly or wholly manufactured entering into the composition of numerous machines and apparatus referred to above. The result is that the tariff has been actually lowered on thousands of manufactured articles made in Canada. Every change in the customs tariff made by the Budget was downward. There were no increases. A complete analysis of these reductions has been forwarded to members in circulars.

Following the four previous tariff reductions in 1919, 1920, 1922, and 1923, your Committee believes that this last and greatest general reduction injures the entire industrial system of Canada. The factories which make articles on which the tariff was not reduced are indirectly and adversely affected because their sales will be diminished.

Before the announcement of the Budget the Association, supported by many groups of manufacturers, made urgent representations to the Government asking for the provision of adequate safeguards against dumping of manufactured goods into Canada with the assistance of depreciated currencies and low wages; but the Budget introduced no safeguards for Canadian industry against unfair competition from those countries where the currencies are depreciated and wages are only a fraction of Canadian wages, or against the seasonal dumping of United States goods into Canadian markets.

The Sales Tax. Extensive changes in the Sales Tax were made in this year's Budget. This tax is in a constant state of change, which makes it difficult and expensive to manufacturers to administer. These changes have been defined and analyzed in circulars sent by the Association to its members. In this report it seems desirable to refer to the observations on the Sales Tax made by the Special Committee on Taxation, which includes all members of your Tariff Committee, to the Executive Council last January and approved by Council.

The Sales Tax, a new form of direct taxation, is only in the experimental stage in the few countries that are trying it. Great Britain and the United States, for example, refused to adopt a sales tax after investigation. The list of exemptions had been enlarged steadily. Class after class of individuals and group after group of products have been exempted, until the present Sales Tax is not a sales tax at all, but is really a tax collected from some manufacturers, a few wholesalers and on certain imports. As the

application of the tax narrowed, through these exemptions, the rate of the tax increased, until the recent high rate of 6 per cent. was reached. This rate was reduced to 5 per cent., effective April 11th, 1924, which is still a heavy burden. Owing to the reductions in the tariff and to the abolition of the business profits War Tax, the Government had to resort to some alternative form of taxation and decided upon the Sales Ttax. Realizing this situation, the members of the Association, in co-operation with other businessmen, agreed to give the Sales Tax a fair trial as a temporary expedient, and have done their best, as unpaid collectors, to assist the Dominion Government in administering it.

In regard to the attitude of the Association towards the new Sales Tax, attention is directed to the following statement, which was issued by the President on December 26th, 1923:

"Statements have appeared in the press and reports have been circulated to the effect that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association advocated the new Sales Tax law which will come into operation on January 1st, 1924. These are entirely without foundation. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never suggested or approved the new Sales Tax Act.

Experience has demonstrated that the sales tax is economically unsound, for many reasons, some of which are summarized in the following examples:

The Sales Tax has raised the cost of living in Canada. The cost of building, manufacturing, farming, transportation, trading, establishing settlers on land and equipping homes has been increased. Other unsatisfactory features of the Sales Tax are as follows: it hampers Canadian export trade in manufactured goods to certain countries; it discriminates unfairly; it pyramids the cost of Canadian manufacturers and handicaps them in competing with importers; it presents greater administrative difficulties than any other taxation.

Your Committee recommended to Council that the Association should ask for the abolition of the Sales Tax for the reasons stated above. The Executive Council concurred and the recommendation was forwarded to the Government.

During the year your Committee has endeavored to keep the membership fully informed in regard to all changes in the law and regulations as affecting the Sales Tax and have issued, through the Department, an unusually large number of circulars and pamphlets embodying this information.

The principle of British preferential tariffs was adopted by Canada in 1897. In 1898 Canada granted the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies a preferential tariff of 25 per cent. In 1900 this preference was increased to one-third and in later years more than 33 1-3 per cent., preference was granted on many items. The preference was increased in 1923 by the action of the Government in reducing the rates under the British preferential tariff, as a rule by 10 per cent. of the duty, when the goods were brought direct by vessel from the British country to a port of entry in Canada. The limited McKenna preferences extended in 1919 and cancelled this year were the only practical preferences we got in return.

This is a one-sided arrangement and your Committee believes that Canada should discontinue the policy and cancel all preferences to the United Kingdom. This preference to the United Kingdom has resulted in a very great increase in importations of British goods, including especially woollen and knitted goods and boots and shoes, which have displaced Canadian products in this market, deprived Canadian employees of work and endangered capital invested in Canadian plants. Your Committee believes that all preferences should be negotiated on a bargaining basis; that this country should open preferred markets to those countries which extend preferred markets to the outstanding exportable products of this Dominion; and as the Government of the United Kingdom has shown clearly that preferences are not to be extended to Canada, Canada should immediately withdraw the preferences now extended to the United Kingdom.

Membership Committee — B. W. Coghlin, Chairman

The membership of the Association on April 30th, the close of the fiscal year, was 4,057. The summary by Divisions for the year ending April 30th, 1924, is as follows:

Divisions	Applications	Cancellations
Ontario	196	307
Quebec	48	164
Maritime	11	59
Prairie	103	96
British Columbia	77	41
	435	667

Cancellations this year were unusually numerous, due to depressed conditions in manufacturing resulting from tariff reductions and other causes. The reasons given for cancellations of membership are classified as follows:

Out of business	201	Operations restricted to local business only	15
Non-payment of fees	162	Company re-organizations	12
Resignations	107	Belonging to other trade organizations	12
Amalgamations of firms	39	Practically not operating	10
Additional representatives no longer eligible	38	Other reasons not specified above	6
Additional representatives no longer required	38	Total	667
Financially embarrassed	27		

Transportation Committee — W. S. Campbell, Chairman

Export Trade. Effective on March 1st, 1924, ocean rates from United States and Canadian Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom were increased by varying amounts, in the aggregate, representing an average increase of 25%. In response to an invitation of the Canadian Government to the Imperial Shipping Committee to visit Canada for the purpose of enquiring into alleged discrimination in ocean rates from Canadian Atlantic ports, the Chairman of this Committee, Sir Halford Mackinder, together with Mr. H. B. G. Larkin, the Australian Government representative on the Committee, recently held sittings in Montreal, Toronto, Port Arthur and Winnipeg, to receive evidence in this connection. Your Committee, the Canadian Export Club of Toronto, and the Toronto Board of Trade co-operating, presented a joint memorandum at the Toronto sittings held in the Association's rooms, placing before the Committee information on important matters affecting the carriage of goods through Canadian ports, particularly marine insurance rates charged on both cargo and hulls, and the relatively higher ocean rates applying east-bound to the United Kingdom than apply in the opposite direction.

Ocean Rates Increase to United Kingdom Ports. Representations were made by the Association, the Export Club of Toronto, and the Canadian Industrial Traffic League co-operating, strongly protesting against this increase under present conditions. Both the officials of the Canadian Pacific Steamships and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, however, expressed their willingness to give careful consideration to any representation made in connection with any particular commodity where it was found that the effect of the increase would be to exclude Canadian manufacturers from competing abroad, and invited us to bring all such cases to their attention, when they would extend every assistance which could be consistently granted consonant with economical and successful operation.

Use of Canadian Ports. The resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association in Toronto on June 14th last, commending to members the desirability of utilizing to the fullest possible extent the facilities provided at Canadian Atlantic and Pacific seaboard ports, and urging that export and import traffic be routed, as far as possible via such ports, was conveyed to members in the Department's circular No. 408, dated August 8th, 1923.

Freight Classification. Canadian Freight Classification No. 17. This Classification, as corrected and modified, was filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners on April 10th, 1924. It is a pleasure to be able to announce that with few exceptions the classification as now filed has been agreed to by the various interested shippers and the carriers. The exceptions, which will doubtless have to be settled by the Commission, while few in number, are of considerable importance to members affected and the Department is giving full information and assistance to these members in connection with the preparation of their case.

The Special Classification Committee appointed were as follows:

East of Fort William

G. C. Ransom, (Chairman) Montreal.
W. B. Lanigan, Montreal.
F. J. Watson, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.
J. K. Smith, Montreal Board of Trade, Montreal.
T. Marshall, Toronto Board of Trade, Toronto.
S. B. Brown, Canadian Manufaeturers' Association, Toronto.

West of Fort William

W. F. Thompson, (Chairman) Canadian Freight Association, Winnipeg.
W. G. Manders, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg.
Geo. Stephen, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.
W. F. McClintock, Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia.
J. H. Hanna, Associated Boards of Trade of Alberta.
Alex. McDonald, Associated Boards of Trade of Saskatchewan.
G. E. Carpenter, Associated Boards of Trade, of Manitoba.

New Inter-Coastal Service *via* Panama Canal. The Transportation Department has devoted considerable attention to the question of rates established for the Inter-Coastal Service *via* Panama Canal, and has urged that the rates named from Montreal to Vancouver should be on a parity with the corresponding rates available from New York and other United States Atlantic ports.

Application for Increase in Rates by Express Companies. Your Committee, after careful consideration of the application, decided to oppose it and eventually demanded a reduction in both the interests of the public and the express companies. Acting upon instructions from your Committee, the Department submitted to the Railway Commission a case in opposition to the granting of any increase. The Association's case was largely along the lines of endeavoring to show that the figures submitted by the C.P.R. and the Dominion Express Companies were extravagant and unreasonable and that when analyzed the actual conditions shown to exist were in favor of some reduction in rates rather than an increase.

Commercial Intelligence — T. F. Monypenny, Chairman

The activities of the Commercial Intelligence Committee have been characterized this year by a continuance of the educational features that have been inaugurated in the past two or three years, by a speeding up of the Canadian Trade Index, and by a great increase in the number, importance and range of practical trade enquiries.

The University Short Course in Export Trade was even more keenly appreciated by those who attended it than previous courses have been. The Canadian Trade Index has been used with great effect by large purchasers at home and abroad to assist in placing orders and contracts for quantities of Canadian materials and supplies. The Montreal Export Club is again a C.M.A. instrument for the propagation of the export idea in the Quebec Division.

The Department maintains continuous co-operation with other Departments and Divisions of the Association. The information collected for Trade Index purposes and assembled through other investigations and enquiries where it can be used without breach of confidence or without harm to the supplier is steadily made available for many purposes. Perhaps the outstanding effort in this direction in the past year was the provision of a prospective membership list of over 2,500 names requiring a careful and close scrutiny of our whole Trade Index list and then a long and tedious checking process.

This paragraph is followed by a very brief summary of some items of general interest dealt with during the year. Domestic activites included: Distribution of the whole issue of the 1923 Canadian Trade Index; Collation from a wide variety of sources of 3,000 additional names as prospective eligibles for entry in the new edition; Preparation of many lists of producers of materials in other countries at the instance of members desiring to find sources of supply; Collection of a wide range of data dealing with comparative wholesale prices on various commodities for the years 1913 and 1923; Preparation of many summary statistical statements, based on Government data, for interested manufacturers; Issued circular to all non-producing recipients of the Trade Index calling attention to its value for regular use and extending services of the Department to put purchasers in touch with Canadian producers; Provided members with dates and names of officials of Class A Circuit Western Fairs.

Export activities involved: Interviews with two hundred and close attention to forty prospective or actual commission agents, buyers and merchants from overseas countries; Co-operation with Japanese Relief Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Many activities in connection with the British Empire Exhibition; The compiling and distribution of a booklet called *A Survey of Canadian Foreign Trade*; Co-operation with Canada Trade Commissioners on regular business visits to Canada; Notified interested manufacturers regarding requirements for the Government electric power development work in Victoria, Australia, and many similar export opportunities; Co-operation in making arrangements for Short Course in Export Trade at University of Toronto; Provision of 300 commercial reports on companies located in 40 different countries.

Foreign trade is gradually assuming greater importance as a factor in our commercial life. In furthering this development the Department has been able to render considerable assistance. Members of the Association have been given information relative to establishing and conducting export trade, commercial reports have been obtained on foreign firms, as well as specific particulars regarding foreign markets, and through the medium of export clubs, which are under the direction of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, export managers and their assistants have had an opportunity of gaining a more accurate knowledge of methods and details and keeping in close touch with new developments.

During the year over six thousand enquiries relating to foreign and domestic trade have been handled. These enquiries come to the Department from members of the Association and other purchasers through the mail, over the telephone, by cable and through buyers from other countries calling at the office. They cover a wide range of subjects: statistics of imports, exports and production of various countries, sources of supplies for raw material, names of Canadian manufacturers and exporters of certain products, and lists of firms in all countries.

The foreign trade enquiries have been received from correspondents abroad, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, and the Department of Trade and Commerce. These have been circulated as largely as possible by mail, bulletins and through the columns of Industrial Canada. Trade enquiries form a varied and growing part of the work of the Department.

Translation Service. The total number of translations rendered this year was 3,002 showing an increase over last year of 737. The in-

crease in the French correspondence amounted to 18%, and in Spanish to 98%. One interesting comment gleaned from the grist of translations is the increase in letters conveying actual orders or confirming the establishment of definite trade connections.

Legislation Committee — J. C. MacFarlane, Chairman

Federal Legislation. That branch of commercial law familiarly known as Company Law which has developed in this country under the legislation of Parliament, and of the Provincial legislatures, has continued to engage the earnest attention of your Committee and the Department. Though it cannot be said that anything like complete uniformity has been attained, some important clarifying principles have in recent years been laid down—largely as a result of the efforts of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It has now been completely established that a province cannot by way of enforcing a tax, suspend a company's corporate status or its power to sue and be sued. Another principle which is now well established is that a province cannot in its legislation discriminate against Dominion companies, and in four of its own companies.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada was held in Montreal on 30th and 31st August, and 1st-5th September, 1923, your Legal Department being represented by J. C. Macfarlane, Chairman of the Legislation Committee, and the Legal Secretary. The greater part of the time of the meeting was devoted to an act respecting life insurance, which was approved in its revised form. The subjects of intestate succession and reciprocal enforcement of judgments were also discussed. Other subjects which have been considered by the Conference or which have been referred to committees for report are: wills, succession duties, mechanics' liens, workmen's compensation for injuries, the protection and property rights of married women, chattel mortgages and bills of sale. Your Legal Department keeps in close touch with the work of the Commission, and it is possible that practical suggestions may be made from time to time which will not only be of assistance to the Commission but of special benefit to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Certain Acts of the Dominion Government, which were of special interest to the C.M.A., were the Combines Investigation Act, 1923; The Bankruptcy Act; The Dominion Income War Tax Act. In the Provincial Legislatures the matters of importance were engaged in by the Divisional Legislation Sub-Committees during the year.

The Legal Sub-Committee (composed of five lawyers of wide commercial experience who are not in private practice) acting along with the legal officers of the department, to which were referred the more important Parliamentary bills, has again ungrudgingly rendered expert service, which has undoubtedly been of the highest value to the Association.

All the Parliamentary bills, Federal and Provincial, over 900 in all, also Orders-in-Council and other technical documents were examined by the department, some of the subjects being reviewed by the Legal Secretary in *Industrial Canada* for the information of our members, as well as being the subject of extensive correspondence with manufacturers and others.

In addition to keeping in touch with legislative activities throughout the Dominion, and endeavouring to protect the interests of manufacturers in the broadest spheres, your Committee has experienced a year of greatly increased activity, in advising members in the special branches of commercial law, taxation and other problems, to which it has been devoted. The Legislation and Industrial Relations Committees have also co-operated very closely with satisfactory results. Your Committee is also finding an increased field of activity, advising and co-operating with the Divisional Executives, and other departments, and there is every prospect of a considerable enlargement of the work during the coming year. Each successive Parliamentary session sees an increasing volume of legislation of various kinds, which requires careful study and consideration by the Department.

Industrial Relations — W. C. Coulter, Chairman

The Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference was held last October at Geneva. The employers of Canada was represented by Mr. J. H. Sherrard, of Simmons, Limited, Montreal, a past President of the Association.

The Sixth Session of the Conference will be held at Geneva beginning the 16th of June, 1924, and the employers of Canada are to be represented by Mr. Melville P. White of the Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, Toronto, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Committee, as advisor.

In September, 1923, a Conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments and of the Dominion Government, as well as of labour and employers, was called at Ottawa to consider the question of legislation to give effect to the various International Labour Draft Conventions and Recommendations.

So far as the more important draft conventions dealing with the 48-hour week and unemployment insurance were concerned, neither the Government nor the labour representatives considered that these were "practical politics" in Canada at the present time.

In the Provinces which have compulsory state insurance systems, there is still a marked tendency for labour each year to demand increases in the scale of compensation. Thus in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario demands were made at the recent sessions of the Legislatures—in Alberta for an increase from 55% to 75%; in Manitoba, for increased benefits to dependents; and in both Manitoba and Ontario for the contribution of money by the employers for the vocational training of injured workmen. As your Committee pointed out a year ago, it does not seem to be realized by a certain section of labour or, for that matter, by certain governments, that the scale of compensation was fixed at 55% after the most careful study and consideration, having particular regard to the reasonable maintenance of workmen on the one hand, and to the danger of encouraging malingering on the other.

Another question to which your Committee has given considerable attention is that of prevention of sickness in industry. Much has been done in recent years towards the prevention of accidents but it is too little recognized that sickness causes infinitely more loss to industry than accidents. With a view to coping with this problem, many of the larger American concerns have established plant medical departments and no concern which has started such a department has ever abandoned it. As regards the results of such industrial medical service, your Committee draws attention to the fact that reliable statistics show such reductions as the following: (a) From 6·5 days lost per man per year to 2·9 days, in the case of a large Ontario concern; (b) From 8 days to 4 days per man per year in the case of a large Milwaukee company; and (c) 75% reduction in the case of a large Massachusetts company.

In view of these striking facts your Committee feels that this is a question which, no less than accident prevention, should be given the most careful consideration by all employers.

Labour Supply and Apprenticeship. As is well known, the amount of unemployment in Canada has been less during the past year than during 1922. Unfortunately, however, the reason for this is not so much increased activity on the part of Canadian industry as the very large exodus of workmen to the United States. In these circumstances your Committee deems it proper to point out that when Canadian industry resumes its normal activity there will in all probability be a great shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers. In this same connection your Committee feels that more attention should be given, than at present, to the question of training apprentices. This, in the opinion of your Committee, can best be carried out, not through an elaborate Government scheme financed by assessments upon all employers, but by groups of employers in the same industry, or even by individual employers independently.

Insurance Committee — Arthur Hewitt, Chairman

The Annual Conference of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance was held in Winnipeg, October 16th to 19th, 1923. The Association was represented at this Conference by the Manager of the Insurance Department. He supported a suggestion made that in the case of unlicensed companies operating under Provincial licenses, the licenses by the various Provincial governments should be reciprocal and the deposit held by the home Province applicable to claims in all other provinces in which the company may be licensed.

As a result of this Conference, a Model Fire Policy Insurance Act, approved by both your Association and the insurance companies, was introduced in the Ontario Legislature as a part of the Consolidated Insurance Act of Ontario, and was passed. It is probable that this procedure will be followed by the other Provinces.

The Manager of the Insurance Department ascertained that some undesirable legislation was about to be introduced in British Columbia. The British Columbia Insurance Act provides that where unlicensed companies wish to inspect a risk placed with them by a resident of the Province, the company shall obtain a license and pay a fee of $10 in connection with each inspection. This regulation has, apparently, been evaded by the unlicensed companies, and a new bill made the insured responsible and provided that no property owner should allow a representative of an unlicensed company to see his plant until such representative had produced a license and receipt for the $10 fee. The minimum fine payable by the assured for allowing an unlicensed inspection was to be $500. Through the efforts of our members in British Columbia this bill was dropped. Another amendment to the British Columbia Insurance Act was introduced, providing that the Superintendent of Insurance or any of his officers might demand, at any time, the production of all policies with unlicensed companies carried by any property owner resident in the Province. In spite of the protests of our members and others in British Columbia, this bill was passed.

During the past year the Insurance Department has given special service to members on 85 occasions and has been consulted by about 70 members in all.

OFFICERS OF THE C.M.A., 1924.

Office	Name	Address
Hon. President	Col. Arthur F. Hatch	Hamilton
Hon. 1st Vice-President	J. H. Fortier	Quebec
Hon. 2nd Vice-President	John M. Taylor	Guelph
Hon. Treasurer	Thomas Roden	Toronto
General Manager	J. E. Walsh	Toronto
General Secretary	J. T. Stirrett	Toronto

HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT

CHATHAM HOUSE

10 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON

Presented by

COLONEL AND MRS. R. W. LEONARD

of ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

To the British Commonwealth to be administered as a school of foreign politics by the British Institute of International Affairs

---

The Commemorative plaque on the left of the door contains the following inscription:

HERE LIVED

Three Prime Ministers

WILLIAM PITT
EARL OF CHATHAM
1708-1778
EDWARD GEOFFREY STANLEY
EARL OF DERBY
1799-1869
WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE
1809-1898

Chatham House,
10 St. James's Square, London, England.

THE DONATION OF CHATHAM HOUSE
TO
THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Visitor

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

Trustees

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
The Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.
Colonel R. W. Leonard

Presidents

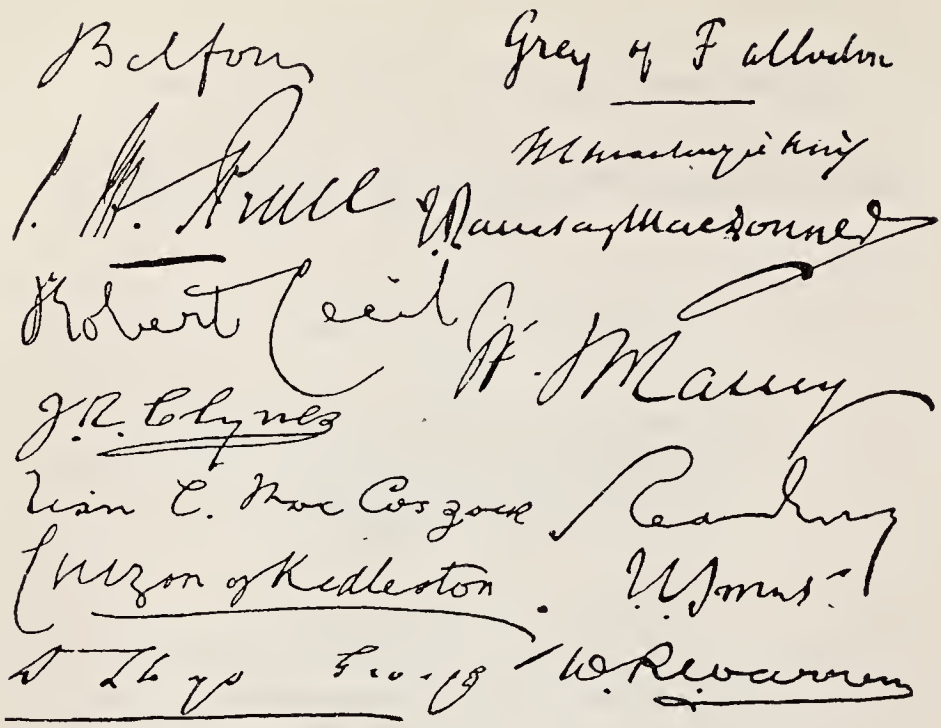
The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.
The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.
The Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.
The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.
The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.

Honorary Presidents

The Viceroy of India
The Prime Minister of Great Britain
The Prime Minister of Canada
The Prime Minister of Australia
The Prime Minister of New Zealand
The Prime Minister of South Africa
The President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State
The Prime Minister of Newfoundland

On the 9th of last November the Prince of Wales installed the British Institute of International Affairs in its new and permanent home (Chatham House), the gift of Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, of Canada.

As Presidents and Honorary Presidents of the Institute, we echo that hope. The purposes of the Institute have the strongest claim on all who believe in the part that the British Commonwealth is destined to play in stabilizing the world.



Earl of Balfour (Great Britain)
The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce (Australia)
Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (Great Britain)
The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes (Great Britain)
Liam C. MacCosgair (Irish Free State)
Marquess Curzon of Kedleston (Great Britain)
The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (Great Britain)
Viscount Grey of Fallodon (Great Britain)
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Canada)
The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald (Great Britain)
The Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey (New Zealand)
Earl of Reading (India)
General The Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts (South Africa)
The Hon. W. R. Warren (Newfoundland)

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking as Prime Minister of Great Britain at the Guildhall on the evening of November 9th, 1923, said:

"My Lord Mayor, your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In opening the Imperial Conference I said that the present troubles of this world were largely owing to the fact that we had learned to control the forces of Nature but had not learned to acquire control of ourselves. If I am right in this diagnosis, more pains must be taken in the future to apply the methods of science to human problems, and I cannot but welcome the step taken this afternoon in that direction under the auspices of the Prince of Wales at a gathering where His Royal Highness was supported by Ministers from all the Dominions and by my colleagues, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India. Two generous and far-seeing Canadians had presented to the British Empire the house where three of my predecessors—Chatham, Derby and Gladstone—had lived, and it will now become the home of a great Imperial school, where all the nations of the British Commonwealth can combine to study their relations with each other and with foreign nations. The creation of a body to do for foreign affairs what the Royal Geographical Society does for geography, and the learned societies for other sciences, fills a gap

among our institutions which ought to have been filled years ago. I should like to thank, on your behalf and mine, the Prince of Wales for his gracious and invaluable assistance.

The British Institute of International Affairs is an endeavour to promote a wise understanding of our foreign relations and thus to help the British Empire in the ever-increasing part which it must take in maintaining the peace of the world. There was no organization of the kind before the War: the whole history of the world since 1914 has shown the necessity for it now.

It was at Paris, during the Peace Conference, that the conception of the Institute originated. The War had brought home sufficiently the terrible consequences of ignorance or neglect, on the part of the peoples of the world, of their relations with each other. It was soon apparent that the issues of the Conference would be settled less by the views of the statesmen assembled at Paris than by public opinion in the countries from which they came. And it was clear that, as time went on, governments in their conduct of foreign affairs would come to rely more and more on the support of their nations. The creation of an informed public opinion on international affairs was thus one of the prime needs of the future. The authorities competent to help in forming such opinions are few; they are usually experts in one small area of the field; and the materials for general study by the publicist or politician are so vast and often so forbidding in form as to be in practice inaccessible. Here, then, was an imperative call for a society or institution which would undertake the diffusion of knowledge on foreign relations.

To meet that call the circumstances provided a unique opportunity. At Paris there were collected, in the delegations from England and its Dominions, men of the most varied callings and experience, all of them able to contribute first-hand knowledge of some phase in the conduct of foreign affairs. By the constant interchange of knowledge and ideas they gained a wider insight, not only into the general principles but into the practical difficulties, of international studies. As the time approached for them to return to their ordinary occupations, it was felt that the interest which had been thus awakened and the experience that had been gained ought not to be lost, and that their co-operation should continue. By their exertions the Institute was founded.

It was formally inaugurated on July 5th, 1920, at a meeting presided over by Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Grey of Fallodon was the chief speaker, supported by Mr. Clynes and Mr. Balfour. Its objects were defined as being:—

> to encourage and facilitate the study of international questions, to promote the exchange of information and thought on international affairs, with a view to the creation of better informed opinion, and to publish or arrange for the publication of works with these objects.

In selecting members, regard was to be had:—

> solely to the qualifications possessed by candidates (who must, of course, be British subjects) as persons able to contribute to the knowledge or thought of the Institute in respect of international affairs.

The annual subscription was fixed at two guineas, on the ground that a heavier subscription would exclude many whose special knowledge is indispensable to the work of the Association.

For over three and a half years the Institute has now been at work, and by its results it is ready to be judged. Its membership is nearly a thousand, comprising the larger number of the leading authorities on foreign affairs; it has worked so far chiefly by arranging debates and discussions, at which those who are specially interested in any particular problem are brought together and, with the freedom given by privacy, interchange their knowledge. It publishes every two months a journal containing a selection of the papers read at the meetings, and, by arrangement with the Empire Parliamentary Association, a very valuable bi-monthly report on foreign affairs is also circulated to members. Under its auspices (with Mr. H. W. V. Temperley as Editor) has been published a *History of the Peace Conference of Paris*, which is now complete and consists of six volumes and will perpetuate, as no other work in any language does, essential and authoritative information regarding matters of the highest importance to the whole world. At the Institute, also is domiciled the *British Year Book of International Law.*

Such are the present activities of the Institute; but its field of work should be much wider if it is to fulfil its purposes. It has been limited by its accommodation and its income. The former need has been remedied: the generous gift of Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of a beautiful old house in St. James's Square, which was formerly the residence of three Prime Ministers—Chatham, Derby and Gladstone—has provided the Institute with a convenient and appropriate home. The house is now being adapted to its new uses, and Sir John Power, the Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, has given £10,000 for the erection of an adequate meeting hall behind the house. The time has, therefore, come to take stock of the resources of the Institute and of the work that lies before it. Without departing from the high level of qualification, no large extension of the membership is practicable; and for reasons already indicated, the subscription should not be raised. The income is, and will be, most carefully administered by a competent finance committee; but it must be substantially increased. In accepting the gift of Chatham House on behalf of the British Commonwealth, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Visitor of the Institute said:—

> The donors have recognized that in order to establish an Imperial School of foreign affairs on an adequate basis, an ample endowment will have to be raised. To that end they have given the Trustees not only the freehold of this building, but a cheque for £8,000 in addition as the nucleus of an endowment fund. They look with confidence to the rest of the Empire to complete the work, and they will not, I trust, look in vain.

It now remains to explain for what purposes an endowment is required, in order to secure the full usefulness and the wide outlook at which the Institute aims.

In the first place, the material of his study must be made available to the *bona fide* student of international affairs. On no subject

Colonel R. W. Leonard.

Mrs. R. W. Leonard,

is it so difficult to obtain ready access to the essential facts. Some of these facts are and will probably always remain hidden, but in truth they are the smallest part. The secrets of the Chanceries are very small; the essential facts, the main stages in every controversy, are published. The real difficulty experienced by those who want to become acquainted with the course of events is the enormous mass of material which is available. None but those who have ample leisure and resources can possibly find their way through the official documents, the newspaper reports, the parliamentary debates, the books and pamphlets, and the authoritative maps. Not only, therefore, is there the need for a thoroughly-equipped technical library and map-room, but also for a staff capable of assisting enquirers in their search for the proper documents. Initial expenditure is required, as well as capital to provide the recurring charges; and the initial outlay must be considerable, because a technical library begins to be useful only when students find that its shelves provide what they seek.

In the second place, it is desired to continue the work of published records which was begun by the *History of the Peace Conference of Paris*. The intention is to produce an annual survey of foreign affairs in which, with the smallest expenditure of time, the reader may find an authoritative and impartial statement of what in fact happened, together with a list of the essential documents. It is certain that in the past the want of some such work of reference has been a grave defect. It is hoped to begin the compilation of such a work immediately, so that the first volume may be issued at the end of 1924. In addition, it is clearly necessary to publish an intermediary volume or volumes summing up the events which have taken place since the conclusion of the peace settlement. If the annual survey is to meet the need which exists for it, it can hardly in modern conditions be self-supporting; for it must be published at a moderate price, while competent contributors and an editor must be paid. It is proposed also, if funds allow, to bring out monographs in pamphlet form explaining the facts connected with definite international problems as they arise.

In the third place, it is most desirable to continue and increase the assistance now given to the *British Year Book of International Law*. The *Year Book* was started in 1920 and was affiliated to the Institute in 1921. The War had shown that there was a wide misconception of the true nature and function of international law, and had also shown the urgent need of a British periodical for the publication of articles in which clear and constructive thoughts could be applied to the various international law problems of the day. Unfortunately the public to which such a periodical appeals is small and until the general interest is more widely aroused, help from the Institute is very necessary. The institute aspires, indeed, to do in this country what the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace does in America.

In the fourth place, much has to be done in bringing the work of the Institute to the help of the wider public, both in Great

Britain and in the British Dominions overseas. The Institute has been founded as a school of international affairs for the British Commonwealth as a whole, a conception emphasized in the terms upon which Chatham House was dedicated to its use by Colonel and Mrs. Leonard. Its members, wherever stationed, can gather for mutual intercourse in the rooms of Chatham House when they are in London. But throughout the Empire overseas touch can best be maintained by the establishment of branches, which the Mother Institute would feed with materials and periodical information. In the British Isles themselves assistance could be given to local effort and educational organizations by paying the expenses of qualified lecturers.

Other fields of profitable activity will open out as the Institute grows in experience; the foregoing indicate the sphere which it hopes to occupy as funds permit. In conclusion, a word is necessary as to its attitude to party politics. From the outset, one of its cardinal rules has run thus: "The Institute, as such, shall not express an opinion on any aspect of international affairs." That rule will be rigorously maintained. The hope is to secure that every party, every school of political thought, every calling connected with foreign affairs should be represented in its membership, as well as every country of the Commonwealth. The function of the Institute in its corporate capacity is to render the uncoloured facts of foreign affairs accessible to its members and through them to the public. It has no propaganda, it encourages no partisanship. Its aim is to promote truth and understanding, in the hope that by truth and understanding the cause of peace may be promoted.

The Institute has thus no hesitation in appealing for an endowment fund, not only to the people of Great Britain, but to the British Commonwealth as a whole. The continuity and sincerity of the work are guaranteed by the fact that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is Visitor of the Institute, by the personality of its President and by the consent of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the Dominions and the Viceroy of India to serve as Honorary Presidents. The imprimatur under which this appeal issues bears the testimony of those statesmen to the value of the Institute and its programme; and it is trusted that the Imperial importance of the work will be recognized by gifts sufficient to establish it on a permanent basis. Gifts may be either for the general endowment or earmarked, if the donor so desires, for some of the particular projects enumerated above.

On Friday, November 9th, 1923, at 3 p.m., a meeting of the Institute was held at No. 10 St. James's Square, S.W.1., when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to accept, on behalf of the Empire, the gift by Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of Chatham House, for the headquarters of the British Institute of International Affairs.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon was in the Chair, and among those present were Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, the Duke of Devonshire, the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, the Maharajah of Alwar, Lord Peel, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the High Commissioners for Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and the Irish Free State. A verbatim report of the speeches follows:—

The Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is now, I think, rather over three years since I had the privilege of being present at the inauguration of the Institute of International Affairs. We had a very quiet beginning; Mr. Arthur Balfour—now Lord Balfour—came, Mr. Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil, and the Institute was inaugurated with considerable hopes. Those hopes in these three years have been amply fulfilled, and the good work it might do and the fulfilment of those hopes has brought with it the further result that there has opened out before the Institute a sphere of wide and great usefulness. I would like it to be borne in mind that the idea of the Institute did not spring, as a sort of fancy scheme, out of nothing at all: it sprang out of a piece of concrete experience. At the Peace Conference there found themselves gathered together from all parts of the British Commonwealth numbers of persons called together as experts with knowledge of this and that branch of international affairs and lodged under one roof in the Hôtel Majestic in Paris. I suppose never before were so many people, all with some knowledge of international affairs, drawn together for the first time. They became aware, amongst other things, of two points especially. First of all, that Governments are limited by public opinion, and however great the occasion, however wise the men who are called upon as plenipotentiaries on a great occasion, the amount of good they can do is limited by the amount of public opinion which they have behind them. If the public opinion of their country is narrow, if it is ignorant, they cannot do great and good work. One other thing they found: that being met together, all bringing some information and knowledge of the subject, all exchanging that information, all imparting knowledge to each other by discussion of their various views and ideas, they all mutually helped each other, so that they gained greater knowledge and greater grasp of international affairs than would have been possible without that association together. Out of that body of concrete experience came the idea of having something of the kind in London, in the centre of the British Empire, wherewith the same sort of process of acquiring knowledge, focussing it, distributing it, discussing it, might be carried on.

"The first point I would make is that the Institute came as the result of a piece of personal experience, showing that there was a real need for something and that something could actually be done. After all, the same sort of thing as the Institute is doing for

international affairs has been done for other subjects. Science. for instance: the Royal Society does the work which we all know, So with arts: for art, the Royal Academy; for law, statistics, economics, there are appropriate bodies and for geography, as you know, the Royal Geographical Society. The Royal Geographical Society, to take it as an illustration, collects information about geography, co-ordinates it, makes it available for its members, circulates it, distributes it; it is a centre into which knowledge can be gathered and from which knowledge can be distributed. But, of course, it is much easier to do that for geography than it is for human affairs. The earth's crust is not always as stable as we could wish, though in this country, happily, it is stable; but it is stable indeed compared to the course of human affairs and things which are under human control. Therefore, when the Institute approached the question of international affairs they knew very well that they were undertaking a delicate task, much more difficult than establishing an Institute for the other subjects which I have named, and they have proceeded, I think rightly, cautiously and quietly, feeling their way, but always doing a very useful thing and getting their members first of all to acquire knowledge, then to form their own *prima facie* opinions and then to get those opinions tested and improved by constantly discussing and comparing them with the opinions held by others with knowledge on the same subject.

"Now, that may sound a very simple and obvious method and a very ordinary piece of work. But just think for a minute. Though that is the right method of proceeding if a man wishes to educate himself in any political subject, it is not the method which is always adopted. In international affairs, as in other public matters, it is a very common method first to form an opinion and then to select from the facts the things which suit that opinion and—if those facts do not suit it—either to ignore them altogether or to distort them till they fit it; and then, having done that, to use the opinion so fortified by careful selection of facts, not for the purpose of discussion, but as a sort of bludgeon with which to beat people who hold different opinions. Now the method pursued by the Institute of International Affairs is exactly the opposite of that. It is the real method of education, it is the method by which people who belong to it, people who use it, can acquire really reliable knowledge collected solely from the point of view of getting to know the truth, can form their opinions on that knowledge, and can meet and discuss and improve their own opinions by discussion and comparison with the opinions of others. I think really it is essential that in the centre of this British Commonwealth there should be an institution of this kind. It is quite true that some of the Dominions make their own separate arrangements on matters which specially concern themselves in foreign politics. When I was in office, for instance, the Dominion of Canada sent their own Minister to the British Embassy at Tokyo and negotiated an agreement with Japan in connection with Canada on the subject of emigration. In cases like that the Dominions make their own arrangements, for things which specially

concern themselves. I only mention this to show that I do not overlook them, because they do not modify the great truth that affects the Empire on matters of general importance in foreign policy. There can be only one policy, and that policy has got to be arrived at by consultation with the equal Governments of the self-governing Dominions.

"The British Commonwealth has to meet as a consultation of equal self-governing parties, and it must arrive at its agreement on great matters of foreign policy by that consultation. In order that that may function effectively, it is necessary that there should be throughout the British Commonwealth an educated opinion on international affairs, an educated public opinion. Now, this Institute will form the centre to which people can belong, whether resident here or resident overseas, to which they can come and get the very best information and opportunities of educating themselves and, in turn, educating their own public opinion on subjects of international importance. It is really essential that in this great, very diverse British Commonwealth, there should be some centre like that, which can form a unified public opinion on matters of international importance. That is why there is a special feature about our proceedings to-day. Our Canadian friends, Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, are making the present of this freehold to the British Commonwealth to be administered as a school of foreign politics by the British Institute of International Affairs. It will have its origin in the spontaneous, generous initiative of Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, who are Canadians; it will be given to the British Commonwealth as a whole to be administered by the British Institute of International Affairs for this particular purpose. I might add to that, that the Imperial—what I might call the British Commonwealth—aspect of it is still further emphasized by the fact that the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions and the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State have agreed to become Honorary Presidents. At the head of it, it is right and proper, and indeed essential, that there should be someone who is entirely above suspicion of political controversy, and who is regarded throughout the British Commonwealth as belonging, not specially to any one part of it, but belonging equally to all parts of it.

"For that reason, Your Royal Highness, it gives us great pleasure to know that you have graciously accepted the office of Visitor. The title of Visitor is simple, and homely, and familiar, but it is an ancient tradition connected with collegiate life, of very great dignity, and it has been adopted in British Colleges and Universities throughout the British Empire. It is a fitting thing that, at the head of an Institute such as this, there should be some one who occupies the great position which Your Royal Highness occupies in the British Commonwealth. I express our great appreciation that you have graciously accepted that position. May I ask you to accept this magnificent gift, to accept it on behalf of the British Commonwealth, at the hands of Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, and in

doing so may I say that the Institute of International Affairs is not only grateful but feels it a pride to be entrusted with the charge of administering so generous and so valuable a trust."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"Lord Grey, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The gift which it is my privilege to acknowledge to-day is, I feel, a unique one. In no other instance which I can recall has any property like this been given and dedicated in specific terms by a donor to the British Empire as a whole. A building more fitted for the purpose to which it is dedicated would be difficult to conceive. The British Empire is too old and too great for any single ruler or statesman to be named as its founder. But amongst those who helped to build it up, Lord Chatham holds a prominent, and in some ways a unique, position. He was also, let us recollect, a champion of the principle of freedom for which it stands. The gift of this house in which Lord Chatham lived, at the hands of Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, both Canadian born, is singularly fitting, for to him we owe it that the British flag waves over Canada to-day.

"No less fitting to the work of an Institute like this are the associations connected with his successors in this house—two great scholar statesmen and Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria's reign—Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone, the memory of whose names still resounds not only through the Empire but the whole world. Their home will now be preserved for ever as a place for the study of those problems upon which the welfare of nations so much depends.

"The body to whom the building will be committed for this purpose has drawn its members from all parts of the British Commonwealth, who, for the last three years, have been doing their work in a quiet and inconspicuous manner. It was said more than two thousands years ago that 'A city consists not of walls but of men.' And so it is with a great institution. We must not forget that the dedication of these walls by Colonel Leonard and his wife as a school for the study of international relations has been made possible because there was already in existence a body of qualified students organized and equipped for its use. Their capacity for the work has already been proved, and beneath this roof and in touch with this centre, wherever in the world they may be, they will find an ample scope for their activities. Our joint task here will be to create a library where the student can lay his hand on every book, treaty, and published document relating to the study of foreign affairs. Beside this, the results of their studies must be made accessible in printed form to everyone who has use for them in all parts of the Empire. The donors have recognized that, in order to establish an Imperial School of Foreign Affairs on an adequate basis, an ample endowment will have to be raised. To that end, they have given the Trustees not only the freehold of this building, but a cheque for £8,000 in addition as the nucleus of an endowment fund. They look with confidence to the rest of the Empire to complete the

work, and they will not, I trust, look in vain. I am happy to be able to announce that an Englishman, Mr. Cecil Power, has lost no time in following their lead with a promise to contribute £10,000 for the erection of a hall behind this house large enough for the meetings of the Institute, which have grown rapidly in the past year and which will, I have no doubt, show a tendency to grow far more rapidly on the present site.

"Apart from its historic associations, it would be difficult for Colonel and Mrs. Leonard to have selected a house more perfectly situated for the purpose. A vast amount of information on foreign affairs is, of course, contained in books and published documents. But a vast amount of information, and that of the highest importance, exists only in the heads of recent observers. To a great extent, the latest information upon which great world issues depend can be obtained only by word of mouth. One of the most vital functions which an Institute like this can fulfil is to establish a place where men with first-hand knowledge of other lands can meet to exchange the information which either has not been, or cannot be, written down.

"Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, I am charged by each of His Majesty's Governments who are represented here to accept this house on their behalf. I have, as you know, but lately returned home from Canada, and it gives me peculiar pleasure to accept at Canadian hands your generous gift to the whole Empire for a great Imperial purpose. On behalf of the British Commonwealth, and as Visitor of the Institute to which you have entrusted this building, I thank you most sincerely."

Colonel R. W. Leonard.

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mrs. Leonard desires to join me in expressing our sincere appreciation of the kindly expressions you have used in thanking us for our modest part in establishing the British Institute of International Affairs and for the hearty welcome you have given to our gift of Chatham House to the Empire as a centre for its work.

"To us the British Empire is the greatest of human achievements. To serve it rightly is to serve mankind. But to serve it rightly, the nations of which it is made up must learn to understand not only their relations to each other but also their relations with foreign countries as well. And it is just this which men and women from all parts of the Empire have undertaken to do since the first foundation of this Institute in Paris three years ago. They have set themselves a task of supreme importance. My wife and I are impressed with the value of the work they have done and are glad to have had this chance of providing the Institute with a suitable home where it can be carried on to better advantage.

"To make the results of this work available to the public an endowment will be needed, large perhaps in amount, but trivial when compared with the practical importance of the issues at stake.

I have no doubt that whatever is needed for so great a purpose will be forthcoming from the Empire at large.

"After spending some months here, including an extended visit to the Continent, I want to say quite simply that, in my opinion, the people of this country are carrying a load heavier than any other which fought on the same side. For this reason, if for no other, my wife and I are glad to make some contribution to the study of problems vital to us all, and I have no doubt that others similarly situated will be glad to do the same.

I am sure that His Royal Highness is right in thinking that the value of this house as a place for the study of International Affairs is greatly enhanced by its historical associations. As Canadians, we can never forget what we owe to Chatham, so we are glad to have done something to have preserved for future generations the house in which he lived, and we hope that in future it will always bear his name as 'Chatham House'.

"I can assure Your Royal Highness that we are proud to have rendered some service to so great a cause. We heartily wish it all success, and again thank you for your gracious words."

The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to propose a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the great honour he has done us in accepting the Visitorship of this Institution and for his attendance and speech here this afternoon. That will be the most agreeable part of my task, and I will come to it in a moment, but I think I have also been asked to come here in order to show the interest in, and the sympathy with, this Institution that is felt by the Foreign Office and by all its members. You might, indeed, have inferred that from the presence of Lord Grey of Fallodon and the remarks that fell from him. He further mentioned that, at an early date, Lord Balfour, then Secretary of State, attended one of your meetings. I am sure that exactly the same interest is felt and would, if they had the chance, be expressed by Lord Rosebery and Lord Lansdowne, who are the only two other living Secretaries of State; and you may take it, in so far as it is of any value to you, that the blessing of the Foreign Office and all connected with it rests upon your work.

"I have been listening to the accounts that have been given of the genesis and objects of this Institution by Lord Grey and by the Prince of Wales, and if you will boil down what they have said to a single sentence, it comes to this: that this Institution has been constituted and is to exist in order to enable people as far as possible in the realm of foreign affairs to arrive at the truth. Now the truth, especially in that domain, is very difficult to find. I spend a good deal of my life in searching for it. I think it was some poet who said that truth lies at the bottom of a well, and undoubtedly it needs a very long rope, a very strong bucket, and very sturdy hands in order

to drag it to the surface. I see below me here a number of gentlemen, Premiers of our great Dominions, with whom I have had the honour of sitting in association during the last month, or rather standing in association, around the sides of that well. Every day we have been letting down the bucket into the water, and I hope our confidence is shared by others that we have succeeded in bringing up a certain amount of truth to the surface.

"The Prince of Wales alluded to the different classes of information that are at present available about foreign affairs. There is, first, the Press. No one is more conscious than myself of the great advance that has been made in recent years in the standards of authority and information of those who write in the Press on foreign affairs. So profoundly convinced am I of that, that if I want to know what is going on I look at the morning newspapers instead of waiting for my telegrams and despatches at the Foreign Office a little later. But the Press, after all, is not absolutely impeccable. And the Press sometimes takes sides. Sometimes it gets into the hands of people who use it for purposes that are not equally acceptable to all. And therefore, often very well informed as it is, it required a certain amount of discount to be applied to its labours and its results.

"The Prince of Wales alluded to the second class of information available to students, and that is books, memoirs, biographies, and autobiographies. Of course, autobiographies must be regarded with extreme suspicion. They are the most fallible of all human documents, and no doubt the first law of students of history is to burn all autobiographies and proceed to construct the biographies themselves. Then there is the third class, of published papers, documents and so on, and I understand from what has been said that it is to guide you through that labyrinth that this Institution has to a large extent been formed. Lastly there is the class of information—almost undiscoverable—of the real truth. Now, I say undiscoverable because in the sphere of foreign affairs we keep that under padlock for the best part of twenty or thirty years; wisely so, not because our actions may be regarded with any suspicion, but because so many interests and persons are involved. That source of information this Institution will not be at liberty to tap. In the Foreign Office we will take very good care of that. But all the other sources of information will be at your disposal, and through them, guided by the mentors who will be here, you will, I hope, succeed in threading your way.

"Lord Grey made one remark which I thought profoundly true, and which indicated one of the main reasons why the Foreign Office regard this work with so much sympathy. I have said that it is an attempt to arrive at the truth. He said that it is an attempt to create public opinion. You could not have a truer remark, because, believe me, it is not only on the formation but on the support of a healthy public opinion that the conduct of the foreign affairs of any country, if it is to be successful, must depend.

"There is, I know, in the world a sort of suspicion of diplomacy; people think that diplomats are rather crafty persons and that diplomacy moves in the atmosphere of intrigue; and the same is popularly believed of statesmen—even of Cabinet Ministers; possibly even of Dominion Premiers. You remember the passage in which Pope addresses Addison, who was Secretary of State and a very respectable person. He began a stanza to him with these words: 'Statesman, yet friend of truth . . . ' That is a most horrible imputation! It suggested that there was a contrast and a contradiction between the two.

"Well, I believe the more this Institution pursues its labours the more it will succeed in seeing that—at any rate so far as our own country is concerned, let us look after ourselves—there is no such divorce, and that the proceedings of the British Government, not now particularly, but at any time within the memory of any of us in this room, will stand the test of examination, and that those who have been responsible for your policy, whether it be Lord Grey or anybody else standing in his place, have pursued a policy of integrity, straightforwardness, and regard for the honour of their country.

"So much have I gathered from the speeches of those who have preceded me. But may I add one word: I hope you will not believe, and indeed it would be inconsistent with the conception of your task which the Foreign Office through my lips has expressed to you, that anyone should believe for a moment that we want this Institution to become a sort of adjunct or bureau of the Foreign Office. That would be perfectly fatal. You must retain, and no doubt you will retain, your perfect autonomy and independence. Secondly, do not let anybody get into his head the idea that you are going to divulge political secrets. The real secrets of public affairs are only divulged by ex-Cabinet Ministers with an occasional indiscreet General or Colonel thrown in. You must eschew all that. You must not think for a moment that it is your duty to explore secrets or to divulge secrets. I hope you will bear that in mind. And, lastly, it would be a great mistake if this Institution allowed itself to become in any sense the propagandist of any particular cause. You must not be the advocates of one policy as against another. You ought always only to pursue, to explore, to ascertain, and to make public the truth. I hope that that is not an unfair conception of the task that you have set before yourselves.

"And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to propose a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I confess I am perfectly astonished at his versatility. Look at the number of aspects in which he appears from day to day. One day he is a soldier, another day he is a sportsman, a third day, at a considerable distance, he is a successful farmer. Then he constantly appears as a statesman and a diplomatist. He really, if I may say so in his presence, is:—

> A man so various that he seems to be
> Not one but all mankind's epitome.

"I will not complete the quotation, it is wholly inapplicable. But I hope among his various attributes and among the many spheres of work he undertakes, if at any time he has to make a pronouncement about foreign affairs he will remember that he is the Visitor of this Institution. I do not at all accept Lord Grey's definition of a Visitor as a kind of ornamental headpiece. A Visitor is a man who visits, and I hope that it will be incumbent upon His Royal Highness, when he is called upon to seek or give information upon foreign affairs, to remember that he is a Visitor of this Institution and to visit it. With these remarks I will ask you to give a vote of thanks to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

His Royal Highness, in reply, said: "My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for this vote of thanks. I can assure you that I do not require any thanks. I am only too pleased to be associated with this Institution, and I wish it every possible success."

THE HISTORY
OF THE
CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO
1848 - 1923

Because of the great and increasing extent of the City of Toronto, and the demand for a cheap and effective mode of lighting the streets and places as well as houses, shops and other buildings therein, the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto was incorporated by Act of the Ontario Legislature on March 23, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas in greater quantity, of better quality and at a cheaper rate than the same had been before supplied.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

The manufacture and distribution of gas may be justly described as one of the most important industries of the world to-day. Perhaps no invention of first-grade importance ever received, during its period of initiation, quite as much abuse as did illuminating gas. The type-writer, sewing-machine, automobile, phonograph, and many other important developments, found the public in a receptive attitude, ready to excuse the shortcomings of early models and to anticipate the day when development would render these machines more efficient. But, at the time when the pioneers of the gas industry needed encouragement, gas was ridiculed everywhere.

The first record of importance relating to gases was in the sixteenth century, when a Flemish chemist, Jean Baptiste van Helmont (1577-1644), discovered the existence of aeriform bodies distinct from ordinary air. He found that a heated crucible "did belch forth a wild spirit or breath." To this spirit he gave the name of "gas." It is generally believed that he derived the word "gas" from the Flemish word "Geest" meaning a ghost. In 1784, Jean Pierre Minckelers lighted gas distilled from coal as a demonstration to his class in the University of Louvain.

William Murdoch, an English engineer, to whom credit is due of being the first to develop the gas industry along practical lighting lines, apparently began experimenting with various kind of gases at Redruth, Cornwall, in 1792. He found that the gas obtained by distillation from coal, peat, wood and other inflammable substances burnt with great brilliancy upon being set fire to; and by confining and conducting the gas through seventy feet of tinned iron and copper tubes he was able to light up his house and grounds. In 1797, Murdoch lit up Watt's new foundry at Old Cumnock in Ayrshire; and. in 1798, Boulton, Watt and Company's works for the manufacture of steam engines, at Soho, near Birmingham, were lit with this new light.

Murdoch was employed as manager and construction engineer for James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, consequently his duties in that capacity interrupted his experiments somewhat until the year 1802, when a public display of the light was made in the

illumination of the Soho works on the occasion of the celebration of the Peace of Amiens. Murdoch was awarded the Count Rumford gold medal of the Royal Society of London, in the year 1806, for a communication detailing how he had successfully applied gas to illuminate the house and factory of Phillips and Lee at Manchester.

The projector of the first gas company, and the first to advocate the distribution of gas from a central source, was a German named Frederic Albert Winzer (or as he afterwards Anglicised his name, Winsor) of Znaym in Moravia, and we have to thank his indomitable perseverance for its ultimate adoption. In the year 1803, Winsor went to England where the following year he took out a patent for the manufacture of both gas and coke and attempted to organize the National Light and Heat Company for which purpose he raised nearly £50,000 all of which was expended upon experiments and exhibitions. Winsor publicly demonstrated the possibility of lighting houses, etc., by coal gas at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and in December, 1806 he laid lead pipes in Pall Mall. In the early part of 1807 one side of the street was lighted with gas and later both sides. Thus to Winsor belongs the credit of initiating the first system of public gas lighting.

The National Light and Heat Company died a natural death, but in 1809 the indefatigable Winsor applied to Parliament for an Act to incorporate the London and Westminster Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company. Murdoch, who claimed that priority of invention entitled him to the charter, if any were granted, opposed this application and it was refused, not on this account only, but partly because of the unfavorable impressions created by Winsor's extravagant claims for gas. In 1810, Winsor and his associates again made application to Parliament, and although they met with some opposition, an Act was passed on June 9, 1810, authorizing His Majesty to grant them a charter within three years. The Company was granted a Royal Charter on April 30, 1812. Its operations were not successful at first, but in 1813 progress began to be made and by 1815, the company had installed three manufacturing plants and fifteen miles of street mains.

This success was due to the fact that Winsor was lucky enough to engage a man named Samuel Clegg, who had been a mechanic with Boulton & Watt, and worked as assistant to Murdoch in most of his gas experiments at Birmingham. Clegg, who was a man of great ability, improved the process considerably, and it may be said that he, more than any other individual, was responsible for the success of the industry of public gas supply.

Everything needed by the company for the purposes of its undertaking had to be designed specially, and Clegg has to his credit a large number of inventions in gas-making apparatus, the principles of some of them being in use to-day. In 1809 he introduced the wet lime purifier, and the hydraulic main in 1812. He invented the first consumers' gas meter which he patented in 1815, and in the same year he obtained a patent for a rotary retort. In 1816 he invented a wet meter with revolving drum. To satisfy

the insurance companies, Clegg invented a self-closing burner, which shut off the gas whenever the flame became accidentally extinguished without the tap being turned off. Clegg also has to his credit the construction of the first collapsing cylindrical gasometer or gas holder, which he patented in 1818. Great improvements have been gradually introduced in the construction of gas holders by the introduction of the telescopic principle, whilst the magnitude of these vessels, both single and telescopic has far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of Samuel Clegg.

When Sir Humphrey Davy asked sneeringly whether it was intended to take the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral for a gas holder, Clegg replied that he hoped to live to see the day when they would not be smaller. This hope was more than realized, for the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's is 145 feet and gas holders of 200 feet diameter had been constructed before the death of Clegg in 1861. Winsor was buried at Kensal Green, and on his tombstone was cut the text from the Gospel of St. John, Chapter 1, ver. 9: "That was the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Following the success of the first gas company, the business of supplying gas in Great Britain progressed very rapidly. Other companies were soon organized with the result that by the year 1829 there were over two hundred gas works established.

The history of the gas industry in the United States dates from 1806 at which time David Melville, of Newport, R.I., lighted his premises by means of coal gas, which he had manufactured thereon. In 1813, he secured a patent and later used gas for the lighting of a cotton mill in Watertown, Mass. The first gas company in the United States was organized in Baltimore in 1816, and this was followed by the organization of companies in Boston in 1821 and New York in 1823. The growth of the industry was slow at first and, up to 1830, these were the only cities that had gas works.

The first place in Canada in which gas was introduced was the city of Montreal, the gas works being owned and first operated by Albert Furniss in the year 1840. Gas was first supplied in Toronto on December 19th, 1841, from works erected by the same man under the name of the "City of Toronto Gas, Light and Water Company." Halifax was first supplied with gas in 1843, Quebec in 1849, Kingston in 1850, Hamilton in 1851, and Brockville in 1853.

THE GROWTH OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

It is a long step from the dawn of the nineteenth century to the present day, but a survey of the intervening period discloses a steady development of the gas industry. Although in its earliest use, coal gas was restricted to the purpose of affording artificial light, no long time elapsed before its value as a heating agent began to be realized. Gas, however, in those days was greatly higher in price than now, and although it was evident that it served most efficiently for cooking and heating operations, its cost militated against its extensive adoption in this direction.

In the year 1855, Robert Wilhelm von Bunsen, an eminent

German chemist, invented the blue flame gas burner, by means of which the economical use of gas as a heating medium was made possible. Thirty years later, in 1885, Carl Auer von Welsbach, a pupil of Bunsen, invented the gas mantle burner. This invention revolutionized the gas lighting industry, as this mantle gave vastly more light than the open flame burner and used less gas. Following the introduction of the incandescent mantle, notwithstanding the greater yield of light for a lower gas consumption, the output of gas greatly increased. The advent of electricity for lighting purposes did not, as is generally supposed, check the growth of the gas industry. On the contrary, the output of gas has been continually on the increase, notwithstanding the competition from electricity.

EARLY YEARS OF THE COMPANY

From the year 1841, to the date of the incorporation of the Consumers' Gas Company, gas was supplied in Toronto by Albert Furniss, mainly for the purpose of street lighting. Toronto was the eleventh city on the American continent to adopt gas for street lighting, the streets being first lighted with gas on December 28th, 1841. Prior to this time the great public services which are now regarded as essential to modern city life, viz: Transportation, Electricity, Gas, Water, Telephones and Telegraphs, were unknown to the residents of Toronto.

The late Mr. W. H. Pearson in his "Recollections and Records of Toronto of Old," writing of the public institutions of this period, states: "There were no water-works until about 1843, when they were established by Mr. Albert Furniss of Montreal. In most of the yards there were wells or pumps and rainwater was collected in underground tanks or in barrels; this was often frozen in the winter, when it was customary to melt snow as a substitute. As wood was the only fuel used for domestic purposes, excepting in a few instances, until 1854, the rainwater was quite satisfactory for washing purposes. When people ran short of water it had to be carted up from the bay in barrels.

"The trenches for the gas supply were being dug in 1841, and gas was first supplied on December 19th, of that year. As coal oil was not discovered until about a quarter of a century later, and the price of gas was almost prohibitory, tallow candles were in general use for lighting. People had moulds and made their own candles—I have made them myself. They were sold by the pound by the grocer and chandler, some six to the pound and some nine. It was also a common thing for people to make their own soap, utilizing the wood ashes. The soap and candle manufacturers used to send around to the residences for grease, for which they exchanged candles or soap. The streets were wretchedly paved, or not at all, and were generally in a very bad condition. All the sidewalks were of wood and in the principal streets were from eight to ten feet in width, the planks being laid cross-wise, and on many of the private streets not more than four planks (four feet) in width laid lengthwise. The nails frequently became loose, causing th ends to tilt, making it somewhat risky for pedestrians. These

sidewalks had to be frequently renewed. There were only two or three cabs in 1840, and somewhere about a dozen in 1850. The only public conveyance in the city in the forties and fifties was an omnibus which plied between Toronto and Yorkville."

The consumers of gas and other citizens expressed much dissatisfaction on account of the high price, the uncertainty of the supply and the poor quality of the gas, with the result, that on September 17th, 1847, a meeting was called to consider the propriety of establishing a new gas light company. Subsequently it was resolved to form a company to be called "The Consumers' Gas Company."

On October 29th, 1847, a general meeting of the subscribers was held and a board of twelve directors appointed, Charles Berczy, then Postmaster, being elected President; Richard Kneeshaw, Vice-President, and John Watson, Secretary. Directors: Charles Berczy, Postmaster; Hugh Scobie, publisher and editor of the British Colonist; Hugh Miller, druggist; James Beatty, leather merchant; John T. Smith, hotelkeeper; E. F. Whittemore, merchant; George C. Horwood, hotelkeeper; Richard Kneeshaw, druggist; Peter Paterson, dry-goods merchant; Richard Yates, grocer and tea merchant; R. H. Brett, hardware merchant and David Paterson, hardware merchant.

The Capital of the Company was £25,000 but provided that amount should prove insufficient, a further sum of £25,000 was authorized, and in the event of difficulty arising in procuring subscribers for the capital, the Directors were empowered to borrow any amount up to £15,000, pledging the assets of the company as security. The dividends payable on the capital stock were not to exceed ten per cent. per annum, thus the shareholders were prevented from realising any excessive profit at the expense of the gas consumers. The Act also provided that the gas works were to be in operation within five years.

The Directors had not proceeded far with their arrangements for the construction of the works before they ascertained that the gas works already constructed and in use could be purchased on advantageous terms to the stockholders and the Community at large, and acting under the best advice they unanimously decided on the propriety of concluding a bargain for the purchase of those works. By this means the Directors were enabled to assume the duties and responsibilities of supplying the City with gas at a much earlier period than they could possibly have done, had they not availed themselves of purchasing the works then in operation. The Community generally derived very considerable advantage from the arrangement thus effected, by reductions in the price of gas, as well as improvement of the works, and the laying down of pipes of greater capacity to afford a larger and better supply, while the quality also was greatly improved.

During the first year of the Company's history, the Directors had to contend with many difficulties, among others, the dilatory payment by a considerable number of the Subscribers of the instal-

ments on their stock as they became due, and in this respect, their office was rendered exceedingly unpleasant and disagreeable. In order to surmount the difficulties with which they were faced, the Directors lent their individual credit to a large amount to meet the immediate demands on the Company, and as a consequence, at the end of the second year, they were able to report that their most sanguine hopes had been realized, and that after providing the regular dividend, they were able to set aside £670 to serve as a reserve fund and to meet contingencies.

In the year 1851, the Directors established the head office of the Company on the site of the present office at 19 Toronto Street. An extract from their report for that year, reads as follows: "Suffering inconvenience from not having a sufficiently roomy office, with a workshop attached thereto, and not finding a house that answered the purpose in a proper situation, the Directors determined upon building one for the use of the Company which is now in course of erection in Toronto Street, where they will have their board-room, office, show-room and workshop, with a residence for the Manager above; the latter they consider of importance, that the Consumers and others should know where to apply in case of any emergency."

In compliance with a request from the inhabitants of Yorkville, an Act was passed by the Legislature on May 23, 1853, allowing the Company to extend the area of its operations and lay pipes beyond the limits of the City of Toronto into the village of Yorkville and other parts of the Township of York adjoining the city. It would appear that applications for gas supply were so numerous that difficulty was experienced in satisfying the demand, for in 1853, the Directors reported as follows: "In consequence of the continually increasing number of consumers, the Company have had great difficulty in supplying workmen to fit up houses and attend to the various applications, and there have been some complaints on the subject. Your Directors consider it proper to mention that the President and Manager have each written to England to obtain a Fitter. Applications have also been made in other places, but as yet the Directors have not been able to obtain an additional workman."

To enable the Company to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population of Toronto, an Act was passed on May 19, 1855, increasing the Capital stock by £50,000, making the whole Capital Stock £100,000. Authority was given the Company by the same Act to borrow on debenture, bond or mortgage any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole £50,000.

During the ten years from 1858 to 1867, the Company, in common with other business concerns, experienced a period of business depression. In addition to this, the introduction of coal oil for illuminating purposes caused the only serious setback the output of gas and profits of the Company have had. Aside from this period, the output and development of the Company have gone forward at an almost uniformly rapid rate. The following extracts

from the annual reports of this period will serve to illustrate the difficulties that beset the Directors:

1858. "Unparallelled pressure in monetary affairs has continued during the year, and has materially affected the consumption of gas. The Directors, early in the year, owing to the continued depression of trade, deemed it necessary to reduce the dividends to the rate of 8% per annum, and at the same time to advance the net price of gas to $3.33½ per 1,000 cubic feet."

1861. "The diminished receipts may be traced in the first place to a reduction of 10% in the price of gas, declared by the Directors in February last, and secondly to a resolution of the City Council, in April, to discontinue the lighting of about one half the street lamps, and to have the remainder extinguished for eight nights per month during the time of moonlight. Another cause for the diminished receipts may be shown in the falling off in the number of consumers, occasioned principally by a reduction of tavern licenses issued by the city in January last, thereby compelling many tavern-keepers to close their houses."

1862. "The Stockholders are no doubt aware of the use now made of coal oil for illuminating purposes, and the table of consumers and gas rental will show that it has in some measure interfered with the consumption of gas. Your Directors, in July last, deemed it advisable to reduce the net price of gas to $2.50 per 1,000 feet, hoping that the increased consumption naturally to be expected from such a low price, would tell favourably on the finances of the Company."

1863. "Your Directors in reducing the price of gas last year anticipated that it would lead to a large increase in the consumption and would eventually tend to improve the position of the Company, but in this they have been disappointed; very little encouragement having been given by the consumers to continue such a low price, by increased consumption, or by the accession of new consumers. These circumstances, together with the high price of coal this year, determined the Directors last month to revert to the former rate of $3.00 net per 1,000 feet."

1865. "The great depression in all branches of trade during the past few years has doubtless been the main cause of the present decline in receipts." In the year 1867 the Directors reported that the general improvement which had taken place in the farming interests and in the trade and business of the country generally, had had a beneficial effect upon the Company's business. A period of steady progress followed, resulting, in 1874, in the restoration of the original dividend of 10% per annum. From this time on, the Company was very prosperous and its business increased very rapidly.

After very mature deliberation and investigation, the Directors in 1878,, purchased conditionally, the Patent for the use of the "Lowe" carburetted water gas process for the City of Toronto and vicinity. A generating house and all auxiliary apparatus for its

manufacture was erected and placed in operation on February 17, 1880. This process of gas manufacture is used very extensively in the United States, fully seventy per cent. of all manufactured gas used being carburetted water gas.

In the year 1879, following the course adopted by several English gas companies, in view of the possible introduction of electricity to compete with, or even to supersede the use of gas as an illuminating power, the Directors deemed it advisable to apply to the Legislature for an Act to extend the powers of the Company so as to enable it, in addition to manufacturing gas, to manufacture, use and sell electric, galvanic or other artificial light. Accordingly an Act was passed, on March 11, 1879, giving the Company the necessary power, provided that an agreement could be made with the City of Toronto and other municipalities. Ten years later, in 1889, the Directors approached the City Council for permission to wire the streets of the City, but were refused and, consequently, did not enter the business.

Authority was given the Company, under the Act dated March 11, 1879, to manufacture and sell gas for heating, cooking and other than illuminating purposes. Following this, the use of gas for cooking and heating was encouraged by the Company, and in 1882 the amount of gas used for such purposes was estimated to be 2,000,000 cubic feet. The high cost of imported gas cooking stoves and gas heating applicances retarded somewhat the sale of gas for cooking and heating purposes, but in the year 1881 the Directors were successful in inducing parties residing in Toronto to embark in their manufacture, thereby effecting a great saving upon their cost. The Directors, in 1885, reported that their efforts to introduce gas for cooking and heating had met with continued success, and during that year considerably over 9,000,000 cubic feet had been used by cooking stoves alone. The quantity of gas reported used for cooking purposes in 1886 was 11,250 000 cubic feet; in 1887, 18,000,000 cubic feet; in 1890, 45,000,000 cubic feet; in 1892, 58,325,000 cubic feet. From this time on the use of gas for cooking and heating increased tremendously, as evidence of which it may be stated that in the year 1905 there were but 8,992 gas stoves and 11,533 gas rings in use in Toronto, whereas in 1922 there were 109,033 gas ranges and 35.354 gas rings.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY IN 1923

The Consumers' Gas Company manufactures and distributes gas to the city of Toronto and its adjacent suburban territory, representing a population of about 575,000. Its customers number at the present time, over 137,000, equal to 1 for each 4·2 of population, which means that every householder is a gas user. In the year ended September 30, 1923, the Company sent out over 5,400,000,000 cubic feet of gas, which is equal to nearly 45% of the total volume of manufactured gas used in the whole Dominion of Canada. To manufacture this tremendous volume of gas, required the following huge quantities of raw materials:

Bituminous Coal	265,000 Tons
Gas Oil	5,800,000 Imp. Gals.
Anthracite and Coke	120,000 Tons

The plant is equipped with the most modern labour-saving machinery, for the purpose of handling these necessarily large quantities of materials, thus creating a great saving in labour cost. There is no service which is performed, which is more vital to the welfare and convenience of a large proportion of the population than gas service, and every safeguard has to be provided to insure continuity of supply. The responsibility is tremendous on those whose duty it is to maintain uninterrupted operation, and it is to their credit, that, during all of the seventy-five years that the Company has served the city of Toronto, there has never been a general failure of the gas supply. When it is considered that the demand upon the gas works never ceases day or night, this record is indeed praiseworthy, and could not have been possible of accomplishment, except by exercising unceasing care and vigilance in maintaining the plant at all times up to the highest point of operating efficiency. In order to distribute the gas to the consumers there has been constructed a net-work of more than 645 miles of street mains varying in size from three inches to forty-eight inches in diameter. Connected to these mains are over 1,100 miles of service pipes through which the gas is conveyed from the street mains to the consumers' premises.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Company maintains, for the benefit of its consumers, a gas applicance sales department, where they may purchase the most modern and efficient gas-consuming appliances. This department was established in the year 1908 and from a small beginning has grown to be an essential part of the organization in the development of the Company's business.

The merits of every appliance offered for sale by the Company are thoroughly investigated before it is allowed to be placed in service on the consumers' premises. In this manner the Company protects its consumers from inefficient and wasteful appliances, and at the same time preserves the goodwill of the consumer, for those appliances which are wasteful or obsolete and continually annoy the consumer, whether the cause be from faulty design or improper installation, do the Company more harm than good.

The first authentic recorded use of gas for domestic purposes was about 1830 or 1832, when James Sharp, of Northampton, England, demonstrated the availability of gas cooking in his own home. In 1850 he delivered a lecture entitled "Gastronomy" in the course of which he roasted thirty-four pounds of beef, fifteen pounds of mutton, and twelve pounds of pork, and boiled and steamed twenty-four pounds of mutton and codfish, four fowls, eight plum-puddings, vegetables, etc., and baked pies and tarts, the whole being done with the expenditure of 156 feet of gas.

For some years, due to the high price of gas and to the cost of appliances, the use of gas cooking devices for domestic purposes

was somewhat retarded. In recent years, however, as the price of gas has been greatly reduced, and the cost of fuel appliances has been made within the reach of everyone, the increase in the number of gas-consuming appliances in use has been remarkable. In the year 1908 there were approximately 50,000 gas appliances, other than lighting fixtures, in use in the City of Toronto, whereas at the present time, by actual count, there are nearly 200,000. The activities of the Commercial Department are, in a large measure, responsible for this tremendous expansion. Gas is rapidly being employed in increasing quantities, for all sorts of industrial purposes where heat is required. The future development of the gas industry probably lies in the industrial field and, already, there are some twelve hundred uses for gas in industry. With the low price of gas prevailing in Toronto, it has been found possible for manufacturing concerns to use gas for a great variety of purposes.

HOW THE PRICE OF GAS IS REGULATED IN TORONTO

Prior to the year 1887, the Consumers' Gas Company was as free in the conduct of its business and the disposition of its property, as any other corporation or individual, with one exception. That exception was contained in the Act of Incorporation dated March 23, 1848, and restricted the power of paying dividends which was limited to ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital. Subject to this limitation only, the Company could charge what it pleased for gas, nevertheless, the records show that even up to the year 1887, the Company was always amongst those on this continent charging at the lowest rates.

In the year 1887, application was made to the Legislature of Ontario, for power to increase the capital stock of the Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the new stock to be allotted to the stockholders, as had been usual, pro rata at par. This last provision was most strenuously opposed by the City of Toronto, principally on the ground that it would constitute a bonus to the stockholders, which, it was claimed, was not contemplated when the Company obtained its charter. After many protracted discussions, the Company finally considered it prudent, rather than withdraw the bill, to consent to a compromise, and by so doing, pursue a conciliatory course with the city, and preserve the harmonious relationship that had always existed between the City and the Company. A Bill was made out in accordance with the terms agreed upon, and was ultimately passed by the Legislature on April 23, 1887.

This Act, representing an expressed agreement between the City and the Company, contained a number of clauses, the purpose of which was, to automatically regulate the price of gas, so that, at all times, the consumers could be reasonably assured that the Company's charges were equitable and reasonably low. The increase in the amount of capital was authorized, making the capital of the Company $2,000,000. It was provided that this new stock should be sold by public auction, and all surplus realized over the par value of the shares so sold, should be added to the Rest or Re-

serve Fund of the Company, until the same should be equal to one-half of the paid-up capital stock of the Company. It was also provided that the Company should maintain out of earnings, another fund, to be called the Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund, to which fund must be placed each year, the sum of five per cent. on the value at which the plant and buildings in use by the Company, stand in the books of the Company, at the end of the then fiscal year of the Company, and all usual and ordinary renewals and repairs must be charged against this fund.

Any surplus of net profit, from any source whatever, remaining at the close of any fiscal year of the Company, after payment of dividend, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, and the establishment and maintenance of the Rest or Reserve Fund, and providing for the Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund, must be carried to a Special Surplus Account, and whenever the amount of such surplus is equal to five cents per thousand cubic feet, on the quantity of gas sold during the preceding year, the price of gas must be reduced for the then current year, at least five cents per thousand cubic feet to all consumers.

On the other hand, it was provided that if, in any year, the net profits of the Company were not sufficient to meet the charges mentioned above, it would be lawful for the Directors to draw upon the Reserve Fund to the extent of the deficiency, and to restore any amount so withdrawn from time to time from the Reserve Fund, out of the earnings of the Company. The insertion of these clauses, no doubt, was designed for the benefit of the consumers and to cheapen the gas supply, nevertheless the Company must be given credit for the fact that, in practice, it has been its uniform policy to reduce voluntarily the price of gas before the amount in the Special Surplus Account would compel a reduction.

In order to insure observance on the part of the Company of the statutory requirements of this Act, it was provided that an auditor appointed by the Mayor of Toronto, should have right of access to the Company's accounts for the purpose of verifying the annual statement. In practice the City Auditor has usually been designated for this purpose, and his report has been submitted yearly to the Mayor and City Council, thereby safeguarding the interests of the consumers and the public.

On April 26, 1904 the Corporation of the City of Toronto was authorized by the Ontario Legislature, upon the consent of the ratepayers being obtained, to purchase stock or shares of the Consumers' Gas Company, and in the event of the City holding stock to the amount of a par value of $10,000 or more, the Mayor was to be *ex-officio* a director of the Company. The Mayor of Toronto first took his seat on the Board of Directors early in the year 1905, so that, in addition to the yearly audit of the Company's books and records by the City Auditor, the interests of the consumers are additionally safeguarded by the presence of the Mayor of Toronto on the Board of Directors.

The realization of high premiums from the sale of the Company's shares by auction, and, in recent years, by tender and allotment, has resulted in very low capital charges. Since the authorized dividend is ten per cent. per annum on the par value of the paid-up capital stock, and not on the total amount paid therefor, the Company has obtained all the money it has required since 1887 at a rate of return to the shareholders of slightly over 6%, and this rate of return is all that the shareholders receive and all the consumers pay.

Toronto consumers have in many years enjoyed the lowest rate charged for gas in any city of similar size in America, in spite of the fact that gas-manufacturing apparatus required for the Company's plants has usually to be imported from Great Britain and the United States, thereby incurring heavy freight charges and customs duties. Coal is imported from Pennsylvania and Kentucky upon which there is a duty of fifty-three cents per net ton. In addition to this duty, there is a freight charge of $1.00 per net ton for transportation within Canadian territory, making a total extra charge on coal alone of $1.53 per net ton as compared with the cost to American gas companies.

It may not be out of place to mention that the Consumers' Gas Company is one of the largest contributors to the public funds of the City. The Company suffers considerably, in company with others, from the burden of taxation. The amount of taxes payable annually by the Company has trebled during the last ten years, while the total amount paid in taxation during that period is considerably over two million dollars.

OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL STOCK

The Capital Stock of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto amounts to $8,000,000.00 and is owned by 2,437 men and women investors. The Company has no preferred stock or bonded indebtedness, its capital being all common stock. Fully 90% of the stock is held locally, which means that the greater part is owned by the Company's consumers. The Company has always desired that the capital stock should be held in as many hands as possible, thus creating a wider interest in the Company's affairs, principally amongst its own customers. When it is stated that over 95% of the shareholders own less than 100 shares, and that at no time during the past fifty years has the number of shareholders owning over 100 shares, exceeded 6% of the total, it will be realized that the capital stock of the Company is considered a sound investment, particularly by people of moderate means.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1923

A. W. AUSTIN, President
WELLINGTON FRANCIS, K.C, Vice-President

A. H. CAMPBELL	F. LEM. GRASETT, M.D.	F. G. OSLER
LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE	L. GOLDMAN	W. MULOCK, K.C.
THOS. H. WOOD	HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	
ARTHUR HEWITT, General Manager	JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.	

THE HISTORY AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

By

E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

The history of a Government Department, like the biography of an individual, is interesting and instructive according to the degree in which it influences a narrower or a wider circle. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is rather more than six years old, having been formed first by Order-in-Council in February, 1918 and, subsequently, by Act of Parliament passed in the Session held during that year. It, however, was but the successor of a Commission appointed by Order-in-Council on June 30, 1915. This Commission, which became widely known as the Military Hospitals Commission, was charged with the duty of operating hospitals and convalescent homes for disabled ex-Service men on their return from Overseas and providing employment facilities, vocational training and many other services. No change was made in the management or the organization of the work when it became a Department of the Government as the Minister appointed had been, from the beginning, President of the Commission.

The history of the work accomplished necessarily is divided into two main sections covering the periods before and after the Armistice. One of the difficulties encountered at the commencement was that no one in Canada had had any experience in meeting post-War problems. It was, therefore, determined at the outset that as there were no precedents to follow these should be created, for, although there had been sporadic attempts in France and elsewhere to provide some form of vocational training for the disabled who were unable to return to their pre-War occupations, this had been left largely to private philanthropy and had never been regarded as a public obligation. It is to the credit of the Government of Canada that it was the first of all the belligerent governments to introduce a definite scheme of vocational training, the cost of which should be borne by the public purse.

The main reason for the formation of the Military Hospitals Commission was that it was impossible for a Department like that of Militia and Defence to undertake, at the same time and with equal efficiency, two diametrically opposed services. The War had been in progress for less than a year, the need for men and munitions was great and every ounce of effort which that Department could put forth was necessarily employed in the business of recruiting, of transportation and all the multifarious activities, necessary in the formation and equipment of an expeditionary force. The provision, therefore, of facilities for the treatment and care and subsequent re-absorption into civilian life, of those who were wounded or were found to be suffering from disease was considered by the

Government to be one which could be handled properly by a body of patriotic citizens whose service would be rendered without remuneration. Working quietly, but with the application of modern business methods, this Commission established hospitals and convalescent homes in every Province of Canada; made provision for the treatment of tuberculosis on a scale which never before had been attempted in this country; operated Receiving Depots at the ports of disembarkation; equipped Hospital Trains so that the more seriously disabled could travel in comfort from the ship to their destination; commenced the manufacture of artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances; dealt with employment through the co-operation of the Provincial Governments on a comprehensive scale and generally carried out the responsibilities placed upon it from time to time by the Government. The original *personnel* of the Commission was as follows:

President

The Honourable J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.

Members

Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.	Toronto
Hon. Colonel Sir Rodolphe Forget, Kt., M.P.	Montreal
Smeaton White, Esq.	Montreal
John S. McLennan, Esq.	Sydney
Lt.-Colonel Thomas Walker, M.D.	St. John
Frederick W. Avery, Esq.	Ottawa
Lt.-Colonel C. W. Rowley	Winnipeg
J. H. S. Matson, Esq.	Victoria
Clarence Smith, Esq.	Montreal
The Director General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia	Ottawa

Owing to the death of Mr. F. W. Avery and to the need for a slight enlargement of the Commission the following members were later added:

The Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, P.C., K.C.	Ottawa
W. M. Dobell, Esq.	Quebec
W. K. George, Esq.	Toronto
Robert Gill, Esq.	Ottawa
Lloyd Harris, Esq.	Brantford
D. Lorne McGibbon, Esq.	Montreal
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.	Halifax
F. W. Peters, Esq.	Vancouver

The Secretary of the Commission was the writer and in December, 1916, S. A. Armstrong, Assistant Provincial Secretary for Ontario, was appointed Director.

The Commission created units with headquarters at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria. At Quebec, St. John and Halifax it assumed the entire charge of the men returning from Overseas, (except the medical services) as soon as they arrived in Canada.

At the commencement of 1917 accommodation had been provided for about 1,500 patients. During that year, 10,000 beds, in forty centres in nine Provinces, were made available in buildings of modern yet inexpensive construction, equipped with all the necessities for the proper care and treatment of patients. At first, and for some time thereafter, the number of men requiring treatment was in excess of the number of available beds. Gradually the disparity diminished until it was finally overtaken.

In February, 1918, on the formation of the Department, it was decided that the active treatment Hospitals except those required for the treatment of tuberculosis, insanity and other diseases of long duration, should be transferred to the Department of Militia and Defence. Later, it was decided that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment should again assume responsibility for all classes of treatment and, therefore, such hospitals as were required were placed under its jurisdiction. The peak of the load, so far as patients on strength were concerned, was reached in December, 1917, when there were upwards of 11,000. After the re-transfer of Hospitals to the Department, the peak of the load was reached in February, 1920, when a total of about 9,000 were under treatment. Immediately after the Armistice it was decided that the Department should collect information from all members of the C.E.F. as to their intention regarding employment on their return so that adequate plans might be made for their rapid absorption into civilian life, and demobilization *questionnaires* were distributed in France and England. An analysis of these *questionnaires*, which were completed by 273,544 men, showed that about 20% did not desire to return to their pre-War occupations. On the way back from Overseas a representative of the Department travelled on every transport and delivered lectures daily to the men during the voyage. Free Government employment offices were established in 89 towns and cities and an officer whose duty it was to deal with all demobilized soldiers seeking employment was placed in every office.

Reference has been made to vocational training and to the fact that Canada was the pioneer in this regard. The scheme finally adopted with certain modifications was promulgated in a Report issued by the Military Hospitals Commission in October, 1915. Two plans presented themselves; first, to train in skilled industries, taking from one to three years or possibly more; or second, to build upon the foundation of the pre-War occupation by teaching some lighter occupation closely allied to it. The second method was adopted as a general principle and the number of occupations in which training was given was 421. A careful survey was made of industrial opportunities in many hundreds of manufacturing plants so as to select occupations suitable to men with specified disabilities. The total number of men whose training was approved up to June 30, 1924, was 55,771. Of these, 52,284 commenced training while 42,993 finally graduated. A number of these were minors, who enlisted under the age of 18 and were trained on that account. It is remarkable that so great a success has attended this feature of governmental re-establishment activities. The benefits have largely exceeded the anticipations of those who were responsible for the establishment of this work.

Departmental responsibilities now show a marked curtailment in many directions. The number of patients has gradually diminished while vocational training is only open to those whose disabilities have increased post-discharge to such an extent as to render training necessary, or to those who have undergone protracted

hospitalization and who would not otherwise be fit to resume ordinary employment. Notwithstanding this the Department still has a great deal of work ahead. Many men, particularly those suffering from mental diseases will require treatment until they die, while others will continue to need surgical and medical treatment for many years to come. The Department is, also, now charged with the administration of pensions, the duties of the Board of Pension Commissioners being limited to decisions as to pensionability.

Reference has been made to the manufacture of artificial limbs. The principal factory is situated at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, and there are branch fitting depots in all departmental units. An investigation branch is maintained at the factory with a view to testing and developing all practical suggestions made for the improvement of the appliances manufactured. Thanks to this policy, and to the desire of the Government to give to those who require appliances the best which can be procured, the artificial limbs manufactured by the Department have reached a standard of quality unexcelled elsewhere. To the end of December, 1923, the output of legs was 7,700, of arms, 2,521, and of orthopædic boots, peg legs, surgical supplies, minor orthopædic appliances and repairs, a grand total, including the issue of legs and arms of 218,849.

The number of hospitals now operated by the Department is very much less than a few years ago. The following are those remaining under its charge:

Hospital		Place	Beds
Ste. Anne's Hospital	General service	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	225
	Neuropsychiatric	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	400
Camp Hill Hospital		Halifax	200
Lancaster Hospital		St. John	100
Sir Oliver Mowatt Sanatorium	Tubercular	Kingston	147
Christie Street Hospital		Toronto	545
Deer Lodge Convalescent Hospital		Winnipeg	64
Colonel Belcher Hospital		Calgary	128
Central Alberta Sanatorium	Tubercular	Calgary	181
Shaughnessy Hospital		Vancouver	304
Westminster Hospital	Neuropsychiatric	London	500

The Department is also utilizing accommodation in a large number of general hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria and mental institutions on a contract basis so that there is now available accommodation in all parts of Canada for those who require and are eligible to receive the medical services provided by the Government.

For some years past experiments have been made with what is termed Sheltered Employment—that is, the operation of workshops for men who are sub-normal mentally or physically and who are consequently unable to compete in the ordinary labour market with able-bodied men. The Department is operating workshops in Ontario and, by arrangement with the Canadian Red Cross Association, workshops have been opened in British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. While the permanent value of this work cannot yet be determined it doubtless will be found that the maintenance of workshops of this character is necessary, not only for those who have been disabled through war service but for those who from other causes would become, unless

some such provision were made, permanent charges upon public charity. In the case of the workshops operated by the Red Cross, the Department assumes approximately 75% of the operating loss.

One of the most important pieces of legislation, in connection with the returned soldier movement, was the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, under which it was possible for any ex-Service man or woman to apply for Life Insurance up to $5,000, at a very low rate without medical examination. The Act came into operation Sept. 1st, 1920, and applications were received until Sept. 1st, 1923. During this period 33,580 policies were issued representing an insurance of $82,812,500.

It is not possible to cover within the limits of a short statement, the multifarious activities of the Department in detail. Reference may, be made however, to the issue of relief. Since the armistice, the amount granted in cash or through orders on landlords, tradesmen and others has run into millions of dollars. In this connection it is necessary to maintain a trained investigation staff in order that only those eligible may be granted relief and that, where assistance in the way of securing employment or otherwise can be rendered, full details as to the applicant's circumstances may be on record. Reference may also be made to the granting of Vocational loans to students who have completed successfully a Vocational Training course and who require a certain sum of money for the purchase of the tools and equipment necessary to engage in the trades for which training has been granted. The amount of loans issued exceeds $600,000.

The Department acts as the respresentative of the British Ministry of Pensions in Canada and the United States. The number of Imperial pensioners on this side of the Atlantic is now so great that it is necessary to maintain a considerable staff at Head Office for the purpose of dealing with pension payments, the granting of treatment and the issue of the necessary alllowances. During 1923 the Department paid out, on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions, between Five and Six Million Dollars. With the increase of immigration from the British Isles this work is likely to increase during the next few years.

The total expenditure made by the Department during 1923 was approximately $50,000,000. In addition to this, a staff had to be provided to handle the collection of Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and other Accounts Receivable. The total Receipts amounted to over $2,000,000. The following is a statement of the manner of distribution based upon $1.00:

Pensions to former members of the Canadian Forces	.66
Pensions to former members of the Imperial Forces	.10
Pay and allowances to former members of the forces undergoing treatment in Hospital and Vocational Training	.05
Death claims in respect of policies issued under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act	.01
Relief, Vocational loans, transportation of the blind, interest on credit balances withheld, and payment of War Service Gratuity	.01
	.83

Hospital and dental treatment and supply of artificial limbs, etc	.10	
Pensions examinations and clinical treatmeuts	.01	
Sheltered employment and sundries	.01	
Cost of administration, Medical	.01	
Cost of administration, General	.04	
		.17
		1.00

The male staff required to handle this large volume of work consists almost entirely of men who have seen active service. The number now employed is well under 3,000. When the peak of the load was reached early in 1920, the total was upwards of 10,000. Further reductions in the staff will continue for some time to come. The principal officers of the Military Hospitals Commission were:

President.....The Honourable Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G.
Director.....S. A. Armstrong
Secretary.....E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.
Medical Superintendent.....Lieut.-Colonel A. Thompson, M.D.
Director of Vocational Training....W. E. Segsworth, M.E.
Vocational Secretary.....T. B. Kidner
Officer Commanding Military Hospitals Commission Command.....Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Sharples

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

PAST OFFICERS

Ministers

The Honourable Sir James A. Lougheed, K.C.M.G.
The Honourable R. J. Manion, M.D., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Clark, M.P. The Honourable F. B. McCurdy, M.P.

Deputy Ministers

S. A. Armstrong Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Healey F. G. Robinson

PRESENT OFFICERS

Minister.....The Honourable H. S. Beland, M.D., M.P.
Deputy Minister.....N. F. Parkinson, M.Sc.
Ass't. Deputy Minister and Secretary.....E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.
Director of Medical Services.....W. C. Arnold, M.D.
Director of Administration.....E. Flexman, D.S.O.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
AND
OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1874-1923

Development of the Educational System in Ontario:

	1874	1923
Population of Ontario	1,700,000	2,933,662
Number of Schools:—		
Elementary and Secondary	4,866	7,317
Number of Pupils Enrolled	472,382	701,778
Number of Teachers	3,887	16,901
Total Expenditures	$3,151,926	$41,416,804

Distinctive Features of the Ontario System:

(1) Munieipal Control, regulated by the Provincial Department but affording a large measure of local self-government.

(2) A National System permitting, however, in certain cases Separate Denominational Schools subject to uniform Standards of Efficiency with other Elementary Schools.

(3) A distinction between the scope of Primary and Secondary Schools and the Universities—sufficiently marked to avoid over-lapping and to permit of independence but all forming one complete system.

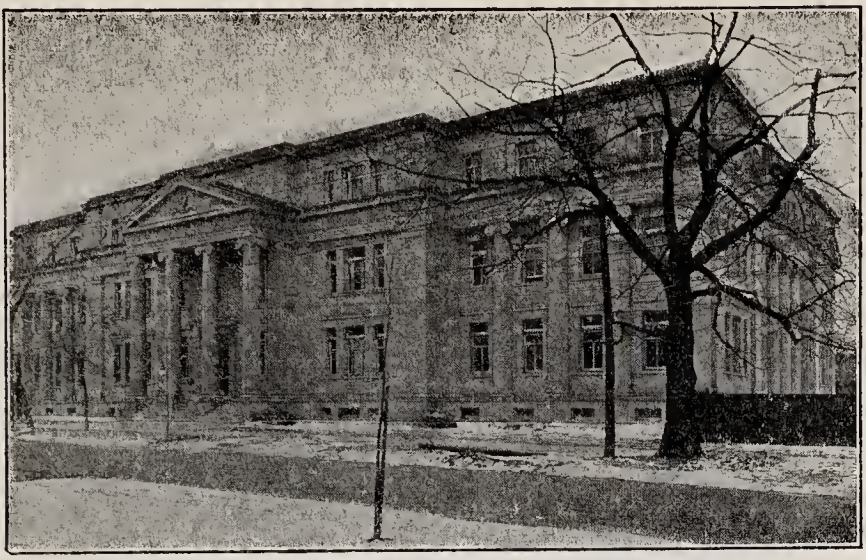
(4) Specialization in Technical and Industrial Schools established under the Ontario Industrial Education Act and maintaining 67 Day and Evening Schools with 42,913 students of whom 11,616 were born in countries other than Canada.

(5) The 5,645 Rural School Libraries and 466 Association and Free Public Libraries available for the usc of the Pupils.

(6) Provisions to encourage the Physical Examination of every pupils by School Nurses and Medical Officers, and daily Physical Training under qualified Instructors with a well-organized Cadet System.

(7) The Creation and development of Spirit of a National and Empire sentiment as a basis of constructive Citizenship.

By Act of Parliament a free education in the Provincial Schools is provided for all below the age of 21 years; the compulsory attendance, in whole or for part time, of children up to the age of 18 years; the Educational Department is entrusted with the administration of the School Law. A Standard Matriculation examination is required for entry into the Universities and Professions which continue the courses of study outlined in the curricula of the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Province.



The University of Toronto

(The Provincial University of Ontario)

The University of Toronto has the following **Faculties:** Arts (including Sciences and Commerce), Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education (Ontario College of Education), Forestry, Music, School of Graduate Studies.

Special Departments: Public Health Nursing, Social Service, University Extension.

Arts Colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College.

Federated Theological Colleges: Knox College, Wycliffe College.

Affiliated Colleges: Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario College of Pharmacy.

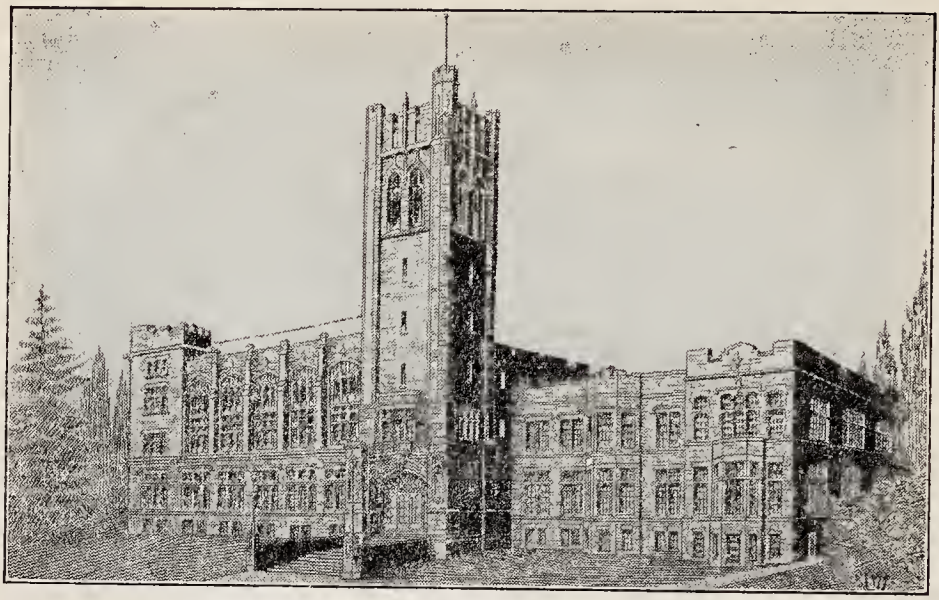
Other institutions controlled by the University: Connaught Laboratories (in which insulin, sera, and antitoxins are manufactured). Royal Ontario Museum (in conjunction with the Provincial Government), Toronto Conservatory of Music.

The University has very close affiliation with the Toronto General Hospital and privileges in the Sick Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Western Hospital, and the new Psychiatric Hospital.

Hart House, a unique recreational, social and athletic centre for male students. Residences for men and women students, Students' Union for women. Average annual enrolment, apart from that in affiliated colleges and in extension courses, approximately 5,000.

Address:

University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario



MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

The University of Western Ontario

The University was established as an Anglican College in 1878; was reorganized in 1908 under public, municipal and provincial control; is coeducational and undenominational.

The University has three Faculties, namely, Arts, Medicine and Public Health; resident and non-resident courses, regular and special students; three affiliated colleges—two Arts and one Divinity—and one hundred and twenty-five professors and instructors.

The University Summer School has been in operation for several years and is meeting a need especially among school teachers who desire to improve their scholarship. Courses are available leading to pass and honor degrees as well as those desired by students who are studying for pleasure and not for degrees. The Summer School enables extra-mural students to supplement their home study courses and fulfil the university residence requirements.

The University Library contains 60,000 volumes, while 40,000 volumes of selected books, collected largely for students' use, are available for reference in the City Library. Students in all parts of Western Ontario are invited to take advantage of these facilities.

The University gives special attention to the needs of adult education, both rural and urban, through its Extension Department and Services. The University seeks to serve the whole community.

The University Department of Physical Education is gradually raising the standards for training, games, indoor, track and field athletics. The ideal is to have every student take part. Physical and medical examinations form the basis. The Secondary Schools of Western Ontario are co-operating actively in this movement.

The University grants the following degrees and diplomas: B.A., L.L.B., M.A., M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., C.P.H.N., D.P.H. and B.S. in Nursing; also divinity and honorary degrees.

For further information regarding courses of study, matriculation requirements, fees, etc., write to the **Registrar, London, Canada.**

Queen's University

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

The Faculty of Arts gives a liberal education and graduates students with degrees of B.A., M.A., B.Com., M.Com., and Ph.D.

The Faculty of Applied Science offers courses leading to degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, Physics, and in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

The Faculty of Medicine has courses leading to degrees of M.D., C.M., and D.P.H., and D.Sc.

Over 3,000 students registered annually.

Courses for Banking and Chartered Accountant students.

The system of student self-government develops initiative and reliance

Summer School in Arts during July and August the largest in Canada.

Situation—As a place for study, Queen's is unequalled; the Kingston district has a variety of economic minerals, great diversity of land surface, marshes and water gardens, which make possible extensive field studies; the city is free from the distractions of the large centres; the cost of living is relatively low.

Equipment—There are twenty buildings among which are lecture halls and laboratories equipped with modern apparatus, a new library containing 125,000 volumes, and having well-lighted, airy reading rooms. A residence has recently been built for the convenience of women students. Kingston hospitals containing over 1,200 beds afford abundant clinical material for medical students.

Athletics—The George Richardson Memorial Stadium, the Jock Harty Arena, and the Gymnasium permit students to engage in every type of sport, as boxing, wrestling and fencing, rugby and basketball, track and harrier activities.

Write to the Registrar for a Calendar of the Faculty in which you are interested.

R. BRUCE TAYLOR, M.A., LL.D., Principal.

W. E. McNEILL, M.A., Ph.D, Registrar.

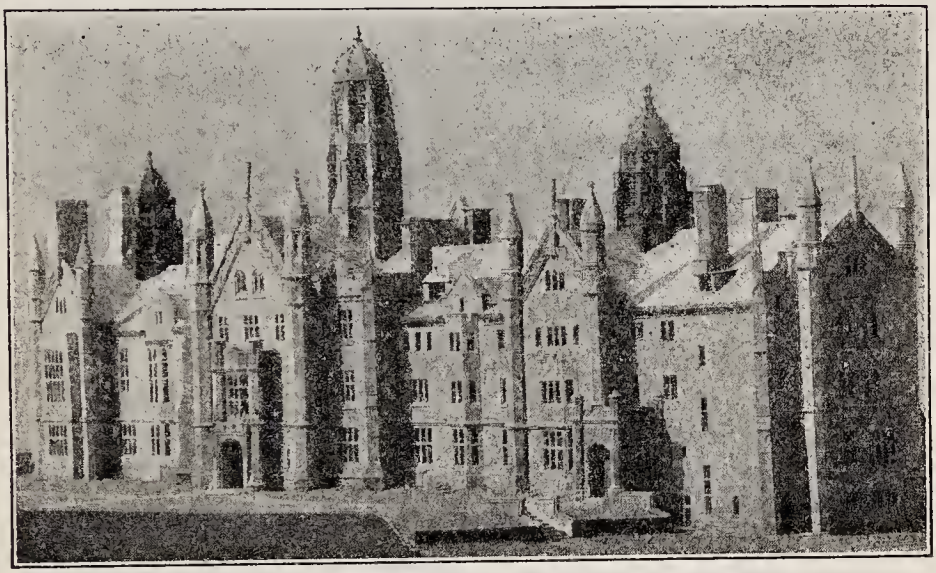
University of Trinity College

The Church of England University of Ontario.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1852.

Federated with the University of Toronto 1904.

Faculties of Arts and Divinity.



New Academic Building being Erected in Queen's Park.

Distinctive Features of Trinity.

Residential System—Famous for over 70 years; provides the fullest opportunities for educational development under good living conditions. Residences for men in Trinity College and for women in St. Hilda's College.

Collegiate System—The Faculty of Arts forms a College unit within the larger life of the University. Students in Arts take the courses and degrees of the University of Toronto but have the advantage of personal contact and supervision of their studies by Professors in their own College. Students in Divinity take the courses and degrees of the University of Trinity College.

Religious Teaching and Influence—Trinity College was founded by Bishop Strachan to care for the spiritual, mental and physical development of its students. Trinity and St. Hilda's have their own chapels for daily worship and on Sundays both men and women students attend the services in Trinity College Chapel.

Provost: Reverend C. A. Seager, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

Calendar sent on application to Extension Secretary, Trinity College, Toronto.

MAIN RESIDENCE

Ontario Agricultural College
GUELPH

The following courses are offered at the Ontario Agricultural College:—

Two Year Course—Leading to the Associate Diploma. This course covers the practical details of the best methods of farm work. At least one year of farming experience is required before admission.

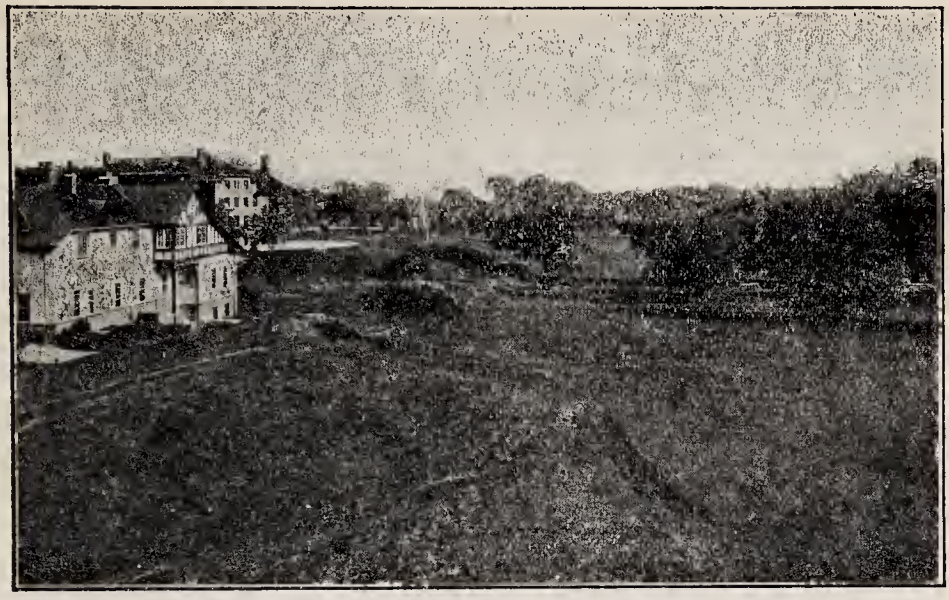
Degree Course—This course is of four years duration, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture conferred by the University of Toronto. In addition to at least one year of farming experience, Junior Matriculation or its equivalent is required for entrance. A student, without matriculation, having taken a good standing during the two years of the Associate Course, may proceed to the Third Year of the Degree Course after taking an intermediate year, in which certain matriculation work, as well as Science, is covered.

Short Courses—Short Courses are provided for farmers, in Stock and Seed Judging, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry, Farm Power, Apiculture and Farm Drainage, during the winter months.

For Calendar and full particulars write

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A., President.

A. M. PORTER, B.S.A., Registrar.



APPLEBY SCHOOL

OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

A Boarding School for Boys

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

H. J. Bethune
W. H. Brouse
A. H. Campbell
A. H. Gillespie
J. H. Gundy
C. G. Marlatt
H. C. Walker
Sir Augustus Nanton
E. M. Saunders
Chester D. Massey

SPECIAL FEATURES

FREEDOM FROM CITY INFLUENCES.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
SMALL CLASSES.
BOYS PREPARED FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.
SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL TRAINING.

J. S. H. GUEST, M.A., (Cambridge)
Headmaster

HAVERGAL COLLEGE

TORONTO

Day and Boarding School for Girls

Separate Junior Schools. Courses from Kindergarten to Honours Matriculation. Special Departments in Music, Art, Household Science. Gymnastics, Games and Swimming. Autumn Term Opens September 17th.

For particulars apply to Havergal College
354 Jarvis Street

Lower Canada College

Montreal, Que.

Headmaster, C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.

DAY BOYS AND BOARDERS

Preparatory, Junior and Senior Departments

Preparation for McGILL, R.M.C., R.N.C.
Physical Training, Manual Training, Music, Drawing.

Term Commences **Wednesday, Sept. 10th,** at 9 a.m.

Supplementary Examination **Sept. 9th,** at 9 a.m.
New Boys, 2 p.m.

Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales

MONTREAL

Director: PROFESSOR HENRY LAUREYS

This institution, founded in 1907, is entirely supported by the Provincial Government of Quebec, and affiliated to the University of Montreal, of which it constitutes the **"FACULTY OF COMMERCE."** This School is intended to give the preparation required by modern commercial conditions, and holds the relation to business and industry that schools of law and medicine hold to their respective professions.

The principal courses offered are: Political Economy, Commercial and Industrial Geography, Money and Credit, Public Finance, Statistics, History of Commerce, Civil and Commercial Law, Maritime Law, Industrial Law, Salesmanship, Banking, Insurance, Higher Accountancy, Business Organization, Corporation Finance, Advertising, Technology and the Study of Merchandise, Commercial and Actuarial Mathematics, Modern Languages, etc.

Degrees obtainable: Bachelor, Licentiate and Doctor in Commercial Sciences.

For fuller information, apply to **THE DIRECTOR.**

399 VIGER AVENUE - - MONTREAL

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Departments of:

Arts and Sciences
Applied Science Theology

BOYS' ACADEMY
LADIES' SEMINARY

Send for Calendar to the President.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

Grange Park · Toronto

DRAWING·PAINTING·MODELLING·DESIGN
DIPLOMA COURSE · JUNIOR COURSE
TEACHER'S COURSE · COMMERCIAL ART
G·A·REID R·C·A· Principal

Session 1924-25: Opens October 6th

For Prospectus apply to Registrar

CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon

President, Walter C. Murray, LL.D.

Arts, Science, Agriculture, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy, Accounting

Established 1907.

University of Alberta
Edmonton

President, Henry Marshall Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.

Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Engineering

Established 1906

Established Forty Years. **Thousands of Successful Graduates.**

The Peterboro Business College, Limited
Peterboro, Ontario.

An Institution which is educating and finding Positions for a Large Number of Young Men and Women.

"THE SCHOOL THAT GETS RESULTS."

Students May Enrol Any Time. **Particulars Free.**

J. A. McKone, President. **Write for Catalog A.**

Ottawa Ladies' College
Principal, Miss I. J. Gallaher

A Residential and Day School for Girls

(New, fire-proof building)

Preparation for University; Music, Art, Elocution, Household Science
Special Junior Department

Established 1871

The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression
Bay Street, Toronto

Mrs. George Nasmith, Principal

English, French, Public Speaking, Dramatic Art, Expression, Physical Training and Dancing

Residence for Women Students
Calendar on Application

Columbian College
New Westminster

Principal, Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., D.D.

University Matriculation; Courses in Household Science, Music, Art, Elocution and Commercial Studies

Incorporated 1893

Stanstead College
Stanstead, Que.

FOUR SCHOOLS IN ONE

A Public School. A High School.
Bugbee Business College
Eastern Townships Conservatory of Music

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., D.D., Principal

"As Society refines, new books ever become more necessary."—Goldsmith.

THE YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT CANADIAN BOOKS

TRAINS OF RECOLLECTION: Drawn from Fifty Years' Railway Service in Scotland and Canada, by D. B. Hanna, First President of the Canadian National Railways. Written by Arthur Hawkes **$3.00**

A Book of Canadian Prose and Verse: By E. K. and E. H. Broadus. **$2.50**

Indian Days in the Canadian Rockies: By Marius Barbeau..... **$2.50**

When Half Gods Go, And Other Poems: By Norah M. Holland.... **$1.50**

The Child's House: By Marjory MacMurchy..... **$1.75**

Romantic Canada: By Victoria Hayward. Illustrated by Edith S. Watson. Boxed **$7.50**

Maria Chapdelaine: By Louis Hemon. Translated by W. H. Blake. **$1.50**

Thrown In: By Newton MacTavish..... **$1.50**

The Old and The New Germany: ..By John F. Coar..... **$2.50**

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
St. MARTIN'S HOUSE TORONTO, ONT.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

We constantly carry on our shelves large stocks of

Statutes, Dominion and Provincial
Sessional Papers
Journals of the House of Commons and Senate
House of Commons Debates and
Rare Government Publications generally

We also Publish,

Clement (W.H.P.) The Law of the Canadian Constitution, 3rd Edition, 1915 ..... **$11.00**

LEFROY (A.H.F.) Canada's Federal System, 1913..... **11.00**

Scott (W.S.) The Canadian Constitution Historically Explained, 1918, ... **5.00**

We can supply any law textbook published.

THE CARSWELL COMPANY, LIMITED
Law Publishers, Importers, Printers and Binders,
145-149 Adelaide Street West,
TORONTO, CANADA

The Heaton Publications

Official Guides and Reference Books

Complete—Concise—Compact

HEATON'S ANNUAL—COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF CANADA

Price $3.00, Post Paid.

PART I contains information wanted daily in every office.

PART II includes complete Canadian Customs Tariff and Regulations.

PART III contains Provincial Maps, Ready References and Municipal Registers for all Provinces—covering all points of economic interest and descriptions of Towns in encyclopaedic form.

HEATON'S ONTARIO SPORT and TOURING GUIDE
Price 25c

This wonderfully complete and interesting book should be in every house in Canada.

PART I. Road maps covering the Province in sections, separate maps of the leading tourist districts.

PART II. An encyclopaedia of general information covering every possible enquiry of Hunters, Fishermen and Motorists.

PART III. Detailed descriptions of all Tourist Districts in Ontario.

PART IV. Detailed descriptions of all Towns and Resorts, giving amusements, kinds of fishing and hunting, hotel accommodation, &c.

HEATON'S OFFICIAL TORONTO GUIDE
Price 25c

This is the most informative City Guide ever issued in Canada. The arrangement is alphabetical, with valuable maps covering central Toronto, street car routes, suburbs and motor entrances. A most attractive souvenir.

HEATON'S PROVINCIAL GUIDES
Price 35c

Complete general information and descriptions of towns in all Provinces.

In the past 12 years over 5 million of these Guides have been distributed throughout the world. They are eagerly sought after by intending immigrants and students in the United Kingdom and the United States.

THE HEATON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
32 Church Street, Toronto

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC 1925

78th YEAR OF PUBLICATION

1847 A NATIONAL DIRECTORY 1925

A NATIONAL NECESSITY

FOR

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN,

FINANCIAL OFFICES

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

LEGAL OFFICES

STUDENTS

*

Some Features of 1925 Edition

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF, REVISED.
POST OFFICES AND RAILWAY STATIONS IN CANADA.
COMPLETE BANK DIRECTORY.
TRUST AND LOAN COMPANIES.
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE DIRECTORY.
POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.
LEGAL DIRECTORY OF CANADA.
ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION, PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, INCOME TAX, CANADIAN HONOUR LIST, RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ETC.

Price $3.50 NET

For Sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent Post-paid on receipt of Price

PUBLISHED BY

The COPP CLARK COMPANY Limited

TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON CANADIAN SECURITIES

24th **1924** EDITION

Edited by W. R. HOUSTON

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW is a carefully revised summary of facts regarding securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, and of other prominent Canadian companies.

It includes the Current Annual Statements of Companies; the highest and lowest prices of stocks and bonds on both Exchanges for each month for ten years; number of shares sold each month for the past fifteen months; rate of dividends paid for past years, and other important items in the history of the different Companies, such as increases in capital stock, particulars of franchises, when bonds are redeemable, dividends payable, together with a mass of other facts.

It comprises 800 pages of solid information, well printed in a clear and concise manner, and is neatly bound in full cloth. The work is invaluable, not only to financial institutions, but also to the general investing public.

Price $10.00 PER COPY

HOUSTONS STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.

234 BAY STREET - TORONTO, CANADA

London, England

EFFINGHAM WILSON, 16 Copthall Ave., W. C. 2.

Since 1849—

the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, have been engaged in the manufacture and sale of

Musical Instruments of Quality

To-day, throughout the length and breath of Canada, it is generally conceded that the **"Williams"** name signifes the highest quality to be obtained in musical instruments.

Literature will be gladly supplied describing any of the following world-famous lines: **Williams Pianos, Edison Phonographs, Westinghouse Radiolas, Boosey and Conn Band Instruments.**

THE R.S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

145 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

Established 1849

James A. Cook & Son

LIMITED

Commercial Stationers
Book-Binders
Printers, Etc.

42 YONGE STREET

TORONTO

THIS BOOK PRINTED BY

ROBT. DUNCAN & CO.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

BINDING BY

ANSTEY & WEBB

510 King St. West

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Your Enquiry Invited

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

23rd Year **900 PAGES**

Founded by

J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L.

The greatest publication of its kind in the world, and recognized as the Standard Reference Work on Canadian Affairs. Historical Records of

World Events	**Empire Relations**	**Dominion Affairs**
Politics	**Literature**	**Education**
Finance	**Industry**	**Churches**
Transportation	**Economics**	**Women's Work**

Special Supplements in *The Review* of over one hundred pages contain Annual Addresses and Statements of Canada's great Financial and Business Organizations; Historical Documents; Educational and other Material.

Illustrated **Price $8.00**

THE CANADIAN REVIEW COMPANY, LTD.
707 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

New Words! *New Words!*

thousands of them spelled, pronounced, and defined in

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The "Supreme Authority" Get the Best!

Here are a few samples:

agrimotor	soviet	abreaction
hot pursuit	cyper	rotogravure
Air Council	askari	capital ship
mud gun	sippio	mystery ship
Ruthene	sterol	irredenta
paravane	shoneen	Flag Day
megabar	Red Star	Esthonia
S. P. boat	overhead	Blue Cross
aerial cascade		
camp-fire girl		

Is this Storehouse of Information Serving You?

2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations.
407,000 Words and Phrases
Gazetteer and Biographical Dictionary
WRITE for a sample page of the New Words, specimen of Regular and India Papers, FREE.
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass, U.S.A.

Rice Lewis & Son,

LIMITED

Hardware and Sporting Goods

19-29 VICTORIA ST.

TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1847

Go West

see the *Canadian Pacific Rockies* at no extra cost

Make the trip a holiday. Over the Great Divide, down through three great Canyons—Kicking Horse, Thompson and Fraser—a fairy kingdom of snow-clad peaks—to the garden slopes of the Pacific. And the year-round summer of vine-clad Victoria. Five hundred wonder-miles.

And why hurry? Tarry at Banff, or lovely Lake Louise; at Emerald Lake or Glacier or Sicamous. There's a wealth of welcome everywhere and a world to see along the way.

Ask Any Canadian Pacific Agent.

Canadian Pacific

It Spans the World

Bungalow *Camps* in Ontario

YOU sleep like a top, wake with the scent of the woods in your nostrils, dress in your old clothes, eat like a ravenous Indian, spend your days with guide and canoe battling royally with giant bass, or huge red speckled trout.

This is the angler's paradise—a circle of comfortably furnished cabins around a central community house.

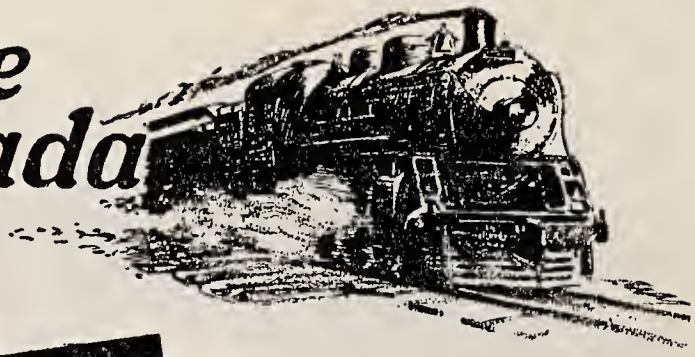
Camps at French River, north of Toronto; at Nipigon River (connecting Nipigon Lake with Lake Superior); and at Kenora on the Lakes-of-the-Woods—all on the main lines of the Canadian Pacific—easy to reach, inexpensive and different.

Ask Any Agent

Canadian Pacific

IT SPANS THE WORLD

See Canada by



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Canadian National operates the following Hotels

PLACE	NAME
Ottawa, Ont.	The Chateau Laurier
Port Arthur, Ont.	The Prince Arthur
Winnipeg, Man.	The Fort Garry
Brandon, Man.	The Prince Edward
Edmonton, Alta.	The Macdonald

SUMMER HOTELS

Algonquin Park, Ont.	The Highland Inn
Algonquin Park, Ont.	Nominigan Camp
Algonquin Park, Ont.	Minnesing Camp
Minaki, Ont.	The Minaki Inn
Orient Bay, Ont.	Nipigon Lodge
Grand Beach, Man.	Grand Beach Hotel
Jasper, Alta.	Jasper Park Lodge

The Canadian National Railways also operate the Canadian National Telegraph Company, the Canadian National Express Company and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which carries Canadian Products over the Seven Seas.

PATHS of steel that stretch for more than twenty-two thousand miles are yours to traverse on the Canadian National Railways—the largest railway system in the world. Sights of natural beauty unequalled in diversity; rugged mountains, vast prairies, sparkling lakes, tumbling rivers—Canada from coast to coast, every capital city, every industrial centre—wherever and whenever you wish to go there is a splendidly equipped Canadian National train awaiting your pleasure.

The Canadian National Railways cross the Rocky Mountains at the lowest altitude of any transcontinental railway, and in plain view of Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies (13,068 feet) Mount Edith Cavell (11,033 feet).

See Canada by Canadian National. Its excellent trains provide every known convenience for the traveller. Your every comfort is attended to, quietly and unobstrusively from the time you step aboard till you are helped off with your baggage at your destination.

Apply to your nearest Canadian National Railways office for full information and descriptive booklets.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE LARGEST RAILWAY SYSTEM
IN THE WORLD

BURIED TREASURE IN

NOVA SCOTIA

The Visible Wealth of Nova Scotia is Rivalled by the Invisible Riches Beneath its Surface.

1,200 square miles of bituminous coal lie at tide water. Iron occurs in seventeen out of the eighteen counties of the Province. The gold district covers 3,000 square miles. Deposits of copper, baryta, manganese, ochres and other minerals are known to exist. Vast bodies of gypsum and limestone occur. See under Mining, pages 323-344.

The fishing grounds yield an income of $15,153,600 to the persons engaged therein. The rapid development of transportation combined with improved methods of catching and curing will greatly enhance the value of this industry. One-third of the total fish production of Canada comes from this Province. See under Fisheries, page 300.

There are seven million acres of spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, maple, birch, beech and oak, none of it over twenty-eight miles from tide water. Four hundred million feet are cut yearly. See under Forests, pages 314, 317, 318.

It is estimated that the available streams of Nova Scotia could supply about a half-million H.P. for industrial purposes. In all parts of the Province are water-powers that could be rendered commercially profitable, but which are now running to waste. See under Water Powers, pages 347, 348.

See pages 412-420.

The 1923 Apple Crop was Valued at $4,000,000.

Nova Scotia Possesses Many Opportunites for Investment.

For full information write

Agent General,
33, St. James's Square,
LONDON, S.W., ENGLAND.

Department of
Industries and Immigration,
HALIFAX, N.S.

DUNLOP Balloon Tires

FOR ALL CARS

There are two types of Dunlop Balloon Tires—

Interchangeable and Small Wheel

The **Interchangeable** Balloon Tire is made in various sizes to fit your present wheel and rim equipment without change or additiontal expense.

The **Small Wheel** Balloon Tire is made to fit the new small diameter wheels which can be purchased for your present car or secured as equipment on many new cars.

Whatever your Balloon Tire problem is, DUNLOP can take care of it for you.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. LIMITED

Head Office and Factories:

TORONTO

Branches in Leading Cities

Products of Quality

BRITISH AMERICAN GASOLENE: 2 grades.	Mean more power, quick starting and greater mileage.
AUTOLENE: 4 grades.	Motor car owners have found that by its use carbon trouble is eliminated.
MOTORENE: 3 grades.	Perfect Lubricant for any make of tractor.

Canadian Made for Canadian Trade, by

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Refiners **- Toronto**

Branches in all Principal Cities and Towns in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

ALFRED WRIGHT
President

ALEX. MACLEAN
Manager & Secretary

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT
Co

Personal Accident
Employers' Liability
Fidelity Guarantee
Surety Bonds
Burglary

Sickness
Workman's Compensation
Elevator Insurance
Plate Glass
Third Party

Automobile Insurance

Head Office
Company's Building, 61-65 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO

Branches:

Quebec and Maritime Provinces - - -	MONTREAL
Manitoba and Saskatchewan - - - -	WINNIPEG
British Columbia and Alberta - - -	VANCOUVER

Gentlemen, *this* is the typewriter--the universal writing machine.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO., LIMITED
Toronto

Offices in all Canadian Cities

Organized 1856

THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK
OF NEW YORK

214 BROADWAY

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits—$33,600,000

Authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and in any other Trust Capacity

---

Receives Securities for Safe-Keeping and Collection of Incomes

---

Securities Sold and Purchased for Customers' Account

A highly developed Credit Information Service available to customers

---

Foreign Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued, Correspondents in all principal cities of the world

---

Safe Deposit Vaults at moderate rental

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED 1871

J. K. MACDONALD
PRESIDENT

JOSEPH HENDERSON, Esq.
Vice-President Bank of Toronto
Vice-President Canadian Mortgage Investment Co.

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM
Chairman Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Co.
Director Bank of Toronto

VICE-PRESIDENTS

DIRECTORS:

JOHN MACDONALD, Esq.
President John Macdonald & Co., Limited, Toronto
Director Bank of Toronto

THOS. J. CLARK, Esq.
Vice-President Rolph, Clark & Stone, Limited, Toronto

Lieut.-Col. J. F. MICHIE
President Michie & Company, Limited, Toronto
Director Toronto General Trusts Corporation

B. B. CRONYN, Esq.
Vice-President and Managing Director The W. R. Brock Company, Limited
Director Union Bank of Canada

PELEG HOWLAND, Esq.
President H. S. Howland, Sons and Company, Limited, Toronto
President Imperial Bank of Canada

JOHN FIRSTBROOK, Esq.
President Firstbrook Bros., Limited, Toronto

JAMES E. GANONG, Esq.
President Lever Bros, Limited, Toronto

WILMOT L. MATTHEWS, Esq.
Director Dominion Bank
Canadian General Electric Company, etc.

R. S. WALDIE, Esq.
Vice-President Victoria Harbor Lumber Company
Vice-President General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada

CHARLES S. MACDONALD
GENERAL MANAGER

J. TOWER BOYD
GENERAL MANAGER OF AGENCIES

V. R. SMITH, A.A.S., A.I.A.
ACTUARY

CHARLES R. DENT
SECRETARY

DR. ERNEST M. HENDERSON
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL APPROVED PLANS

Insurance in Force - - - - - - - - $175,000,000.00

Accumulated Funds - - - - - - - 37,000,000.00

Head Office, Toronto

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

(Established 1855)

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S., and Woodstock, Ont.

President—W. G. GOODERHAM Vice-President—E. R. C. CLARKSON
General Manager—GEORGE H. SMITH
Secretary—WALTER F. WATKINS

Paid-Up Capital	**$7,000,000**
Reserve Fund (earned)	**7,000,000**
Investments exceed	**43,000,000**

DEPOSITS

The Corporation is a Legal Depository for Trust Funds

Every facility is afforded Depositors.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail with perfect convenience.
Deposits of one dollar and upwards are welcomed.

INTEREST IS CREDITED AND COMPOUNDED TWICE A YEAR

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

Under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

which accepts and carefully executes trusts of every description.

COMPLETE OFFICE EQUIPMENT

DESKS · CHAIRS
FILES · SAFES

MADE IN CANADA

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON QUEBEC HALIFAX WINNIPEG REGINA
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: NEWMARKET, ONT.

INDEX TO NAMES

Lists of Names in Text too long to Index Individually

	Page
Appointments, Banking	298
Appointments, Dominion Government	241
Appointments, Financial	302-3
Appointments, Industrial	316
Appointments, Insurance	306-7
Appointments, Roman Catholic Church	459
British Ministry, Members of	87
Bye-Elections, Dominion, Candidates in	170
Canadian Bar Association, Officers of	787-8
Canadian Boards of Trade, Officers of	783-5
Canadian Books, Authors of	442-53
Canadian Clubs, Officers of	786-7
Canadian Municipal Organizations, Officers of	782
Canadian Universities, Hon. Degrees Conferred by	401-2
Church of England, Bishops and Officers of	468
Debates, House of Commons, Introducers of	177-8
Debates, Senates, Introducers of	196-7
Egypt, Cabinet Ministers of	156
Election Returns, Ontario	577-9
Foresters, Ancient Order of, Officers of	789-90
Foresters, Canadian Order of, Officers of	790
Foresters, Independent Order of, Officers of	789
I.O.D.E., Officers of	498-9
Masonic Order, Officers of	789
Methodist Church in Canada, Officers of	464-5
Newfoundland, Cabinet Ministers of	145-6
Ontario Educational Association, Officers of	549-50
Orange Order, Officers of	788-9
Royal Astronomical Society, Officers of	418
Rural Credits, Committee, Witnesses before	185-6

Abercorn, Duke of, 131.
Aberdeen, Countess of, 504, 505.
Abhyankar, Rev. D. N. 568
Acheson, Mrs. G. M. 424.
Acland, F. A., 262
Acres, H. G., 666.
Adam, J. D., 611.
Adams, Mrs. Cooke, 495.
Adams, Mrs. Frank, 510.
Adams, sc.d., Frank D., 77, 399, 411, 555.
Adams, Prof. S. M., 566.
Adatci, M., 43.
Adcock, Rev. W. H., 716.
Adkins, Miss Berta, 517.
Aggett, J. T., 560.
Agnew, John, 592.
Ahearn, Thos., 373.
Ahrens, Carl, 434, 435.
Aiken, W. L., 294.
Aikens, d.d., Rev. J. W., 454.
Aikins, Sir James, 693, 697.
Aikins, Lady, 511.
Ainsworth, T. H., 332.
Aird, Sir John, 178, 180, 276, 279, 292, 295, 301.
Aitkins, Carroll, 440.
Aiyar, Dewan Bahadur Govindraghava, 135.
Aiyengar, A. Rangaswami, 135.
Albert, H.R.H. Prince, 113.
Aldrich, E. A., 608.
Aldworth, Prof. Reginald, 562.
Alexander, William, 440.
Alexander, b.d., Rev. J. Lambert, 471.
Alexander, c.m.g., Lt.-Col. Maurice, 91.
Alexis, Rev. Father, 458.
Alfonso XIII, H.M. King, 20.
Allan, W. R., 290.
Allen, E. C., 653.
Allen, Prof. Frank., 412.
Allen, Sir James, 110.
Allen, Mrs. William, 492.
Allison, W. C., 670.
Allison, Prof. W. T., 425.
Allison, b.a., Miss Mary, 464
Allward, Walter, 436.
Althouse, m.a., J. G., 558, 561, 566.
Ament, Nurse, 515.
Amery, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. 86, 354.
Amos, Arthur, 629.
Amos, W. A., 325, 326, 523.
Amyot, Hon. George E., 293.
Anderson, Ashworth, 775.
Anderson, k.c., E., 693.
Anderson, E. E., 475.
Anderson, F. J., 693, 694.
Anderson, John, 674.
Anderson, Major S., 562.
Anderson, Sidney, 69.
Anderson, c.m.g., Col. W. B., 648.
Andrews, Miss Rosalie, 510.
Anglin, Hon. Justice F. A., 555, 607.
Angus, R. B., 359.
Angus, Mrs. R. W., 509.
Anslow, H. B., 407.
Anslow, H. S., 407.
Anstie, William, 80.
Antle, Capt. (Rev.) William 508.
Appleton, John, 301.
Archambault, k.c., m.p., Joseph, 541.
Archambault, d.s.o., Maj. J. P. U., 555.
Archibald, E. J., 408.
Archibald, John S., 435.
Armington, Caroline, 436.
Armitage, d.d., Rev. W. J., 653.
Armour, Eric, 429.
Armstrong, Dr. G. F., 623.
Armstrong, Hon. E. H., 162 250, 380, 636, 638, 639.
Armstrong, F. W., 643.
Armstrong, Prof. H. F., 477 621.
Armstrong, k.c., George T., 693
Armstrong, H. J., 431.
Armstrong, R. E., 670.
Armstrong, Rev. W. B., 431.
Arnburg, H. R., 407.
Arnoldi, Miss Joan, 496.
Arsenault, Hon. A. F., 673.
Arthurs, Mrs. A. J., 517.
Ascher, Mrs. E., 430

Ashe, F. W., 290.
Ashley, Charles, 435.
Ashton, Mrs. E. J., 517.
Ashton, Mrs. W. H., 513.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., 88, 108.
Askwith, Lord, 365.
Atherton, Charles, 665.
Atkinson, H. W., 661.
Atkinson, J. E., 408.
Atkinson, Hon. L., 138.
Atkinson, W. E., 435.
Atkinson, W. S., 779.
Audette, Hon. Justice, L. A., 555.
Austin, Dr. K. J., 567.
Authier, Hector, 607.
Avard, C. C., 407.
Avard, N. T., 187.
Baden-Powell, Lady, 511, 549.
Baden-Powell, Sir Robert, 393, 394, 549, 559, 621.
Baepler, Rev. W. M., 750.
Bagnell, A. Gorden, 623.
Bagot, Sir Charles, 530.
Bailey, John, 574.
Bain, Prof. J. Watson, 416.
Bain, P. J., 777.
Bainoss, J., 436.
Baird, Prof. A. F., 664.
Baird, Robert, 754.
Baird, Mrs. W. W., 500.
Baker, Dalton, 438.
Baker, Rev. E. N., 570.
Baker, M.F., Col. George H., 173
Baker, Hon. Perrin, 749.
Baldwin, E. O., 608.
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley, 23, 85, 86, 89, 116, 117, 119, 402.
Ball, M.A., A. H., 725.
Ball, George, 746.
Ballachey, Alexander, 497.
Ballantyne, J. H. H., 250, 547.
Ballantyne, W. B., 407.
Ballard, M.A., W. H., 562.
Bancroft, Fred, 241, 254.
Bancroft, M.A., Merle F. 654.
Banting, Dr. F. G., 191, 413-15, 442, 524, 526, 535, 558, 561, 670, 750.
Barbeau, C. M., 419, 428, 431, 432.
Barclay, John, 437.
Bard, Albert, 555.
Bard, M., 555.
Barker, A. B., 284, 287.
Barker, H. W., 471.
Barnacle, M.A., J. C., 777.
Barnard, C. A., 284, 286, 287.
Barnard, Senator, G. H., 774.
Barnes, Wilfred, 435.
Barnjum, F. J. D., 80, 332.
Barr, Allan, 435.
Barragar, Col. D., 431.
Barron, B.A., R., 398.
Barrow, Hon. E. D., 757, 768, 772.
Barry, Miss L. E. F., 622.
Barry, Tom, 129.
Barss, Prof. A. F., 780.
Barton, H., 327.
Barton, Prof. H., 610.
Barton, Miss Margaret, 777.
Barwell, Sir Henry, 140.
Bateman, George, 653.
Bates, Dr. Gordon, 478.
Batshaw, Harry, 623.
Baudouin, M.D., J. H., 420.
Bawlf, W. R., 693.
Bayley, W. D., 699.
Baynton, A., 725.
Bazin, Dr. A. T., 419.
Beady, H. E., 668.
Beardmore, Miss Helen, 499, 500.
Beatty, K.C., E. W., 264, 353-55, 358-60, 404, 415, 670.
Beatty, J. W., 435.
Beaubien, Hon. C. P., 50, 196, 230.
Beaugrand-Champagne, A., 435.
Beaullé, Pierre, 247, 611.
Beaverbrook, Lord, 526.
Beck, Sir Adam, 57, 59, 371, 416, 574, 580, 581, 595, 596, 598, 601, 603, 604.
Beck, J. H., 343.
Beck, L. Adams, 432.
Beck, Mrs. L. Adams, 425.
Becker, Mrs. W. H., 602.
Beddoe, Mabel, 439.
Bégin, H. E., Cardinal, 458, 460, 610, 617, 632.
Beique, K.C., Senator, F. L., 196, 293.
Béland, Hon. H. S., 45, 162, 191, 215, 216, 218, 485, 486, 555.
Belanger, Madame A., 516.
Belcher, Lt.-Col. A. E., 430.
Belcourt, Hon. N. A., 404, 429, 555.
Belier, Madam, 493.
Bell, Andrew J., 433.
Bell, G. A., 364.
Bell, C.M.G., Major Graham A., 92.
Bell, James Mackintosh, 593.
Bell, Hon. J. H., 673.
Bell, J. P., 295.
Bell, Capt. Thomas, 429.
Bell, W. J., 722.
Bell, Dr. W. J., 420.
Belleisle, J. A., 628.
Bell-Smith, F. M., 434, 436.
Belton, Mrs. George, 507.
Bendel, C. A., 316.
Benes, Dr., 18.
Bengough, J. W., 436.
Bennet, B.A., C. L., 653.
Bennett, J. R., 145.
Bennett, Mrs. M. M., 513.
Bennett, Hon. R. B., 728, 729.
Bennett, Hon. W. H., 193.
Benoit, Madame E. P., 518.
Bernier, Captain, 339.
Bentley, A. F., 656, 657.
Bergman, K.C., H. A., 693.
Bernier, J., 700.
Besant, Dr. Annie, 135.
Best, M.A., C. H., 413, 415, 535.
Bevington, George, 178-80, 183, 743.
Bewley, Miss Manette, 511.
Bickell, J. P., 592.
Bickerdike, Robert, 305.
Bienvenu, Tancrede, 295.
Biermans, Hubert, 334.
Biggar, H. B., 232, 428.
Biggar, K.C., O. M., 45.
Biggs, Claude, 438.
Biggs, Hon. F. C., 380, 545, 546.
Binette, Joseph, 169.
Binns, F. C., 611.
Bird, T. W., 283.
Birkenhead, Lord, 121.
Birkett, Charles, 687.
Bishop, Miss D., 509.
Bishop, Harding, 474.
Bishop, V.C., Col. W. A., 397.
Black, Hon. F. B., 665, 668.
Black, Hon. F. M., 686, 690, 694-97, 699, 700, 702.
Black, J. H., 693.
Black, William A., 197.
Black, Dr. W. J., 264-66, 269, 274, 349, 351.
Blackburn, Mrs. W. J., 517.
Blahout, H. W., 341.
Blair, C. P., 221.
Blair, D. E., 373.
Blair, F. C., 92, 274.
Blair, William John, 728, 729.
Blake, Hon. Edward, 556.
Blake, F. L., 223.
Blake, Dr. M. R., 687.
Blake, W. H., 433.
Bleakney, A. S., 336.
Blettler, Edward, 275.
Blewett, Mrs. Jean, 425.
Blois, Ernest H., 643.
Body, Miss Constance, 510.
Boetteher, H. J., 749.
Bogert, C. A., 284, 295.
Boggs, O. A., 746.
Boivin, G. H., 173.
Boland, J. F., 461.
Booth, J. R., 331.
Borden, Rev. B. C., 665.
Borden, Henry, 403.
Borden, G.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L., 45, 171, 429, 493 669.
Boren, George E., 221.
Bostock, Hon. Hewitt, 235, 555.
Bothwell, Austin, 424.
Bothwell, George A., 591.
Bothwell, J. A., 611.
Botterell, J. E., 693.
Bouchard, T. D., 635.
Boucher, D. D., 421.
Boucher, G., 185.
Boulton, Miss Constance, 584.
Bourgeois, Alfred E., 197.
Bourget, Ed., 628.
Bousquet, Dr. G., 613.
Boutilier, Arthur, 315.
Bowden, Hon. E. K., 138.
Bowden, Frank, 466, 467.
Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, 406.
Bowen, Capt. J. C., 475.
Bowes-Lyon, Lady Elizabeth, 113.
Bowles, Chancellor R. P., 568.
Bowman, Hon. Beniah, 544, 545
Bowman, J. L., 693.
Bowman, Mrs. H. M., 420.
Bowman, N. T., 408.
Bowring, Sir Edgar, 147.
Bowser, Hon. W. J., 762, 769-73
Boyce, Cyril D., 541.
Boyd, Nathaniel, 688.
Boyden, Roland W., 21.
Boyer, Senator G., 610.
Boyle, Hon. J. R., 744.
Boyle, Prof. R. W., 412.
Boyle, Dr. T. Stannage, 653.
Boyle, W. H., 727.
Brabant, R.N., Commander, F. H., 648.
Bracken, Hon. John, 339, 525, 572, 677-79, 686, 688-91, 698, 699, 702, 703, 705-07, 711.
Brackin, R. L., 532.
Bradbury, Hon. G. H., 748.
Bradshaw, Thomas, 311.
Brancker, K.C.B., Maj.-Gen. Sir Sefton W., 213.
Bray, J. Allan, 635.
Brébeuf, 204.
Breen, Dan, 130.
Breen, N. J., 693.
Brett, Lieut.-Governor Dr. R. G., 738.
Brewer, G. M., 439.
Bridges, Dr. H. V. B., 663.
Bridle, Augustus, 437.

Index to Names

Bridgen, George, 320.
Britt, James J., 221.
Brittain, Dr. Horace L., 482.
Broadhead, W. Smithson, 440.
Brochu, Dr., 618.
Brock, G. S., 615.
Brodeur, Hon. L. P., 555, 612, 631.
Broome, Dr. Edward, 437.
Brossard, Roger, 403.
Brothers, Lieut.-Col. O. F., 487.
Brousseau, E. Gaudiose, 611.
Brown, K.C., A. J., 301.
Brown, B.A., A. J., 621.
Brown, Miss A. M., 507.
Brown, Charles, 568.
Brown, O.B.E., Dr. Claude, 561.
Brown, Mrs. E., 510.
Brown, Hon. Edward, 697.
Brown, K.C., E. P., 561.
Brown, George, 408.
Brown, Hon. George, 557.
Brown, Sir George McLaren, 103.
Brown, G. N., 291.
Brown, M.A., Rev. J. G., 464.
Brown, J. L., 174.
Brown, Rev. T. Crawford, 159.
Brown, Mrs. T. Crawford, 517.
Brown, Thomas J., 641.
Brown, Lt.-Col. Walter James, 567.
Browne, Archibald, 435.
Browne, K.C., A. G., 288.
Browne, Miss Jean, 504.
Brownell, R.C.A., Franklin, 434.
Browning, Henry, 778.
Brownlee, Hon. J. E., 724, 730, 731.
Bruce, A. R., 673.
Bruce, Mrs. Effie, 507.
Bruce, Dr. E. L., 546.
Bruce, Rev. George, 569.
Bruce, Dr. Herbert A., 652, 563.
Bruce, Mrs. John, 502, 517.
Bruce, Hon. S. M., 138, 143.
Bryan, A. E., 336.
Bryce, Rev. Peter, 482, 590.
Bryce, B.A., Walter, 586.
Buchan, John, 428.
Buchanan, G., 406.
Buchner, U. A., 289, 574.
Buckingham, A. G., 693.
Buckingham, Rev. G. S., 487.
Buckley, J. C., 740.
Buckworth, A. B., 760.
Buffum, G. N., 727.
Bugeaud, Fabien, 635.
Bulman, D. T., 753.
Bulman, Thomas, 779.
Bulman, W. J., 708, 712.
Burbank, Mrs. M. L., 725.
Burchell, H. C., 477.
Burde, R. J., 765, 766, 769-70.
Burden, C.I.E., Ernest, 135.
Burditt, W. F., 670.
Bureau, Hon. Jacques, 221.
Burke, Miss Estella F., 518.
Burke, F. E., 320.
Burlock, S., 657.
Burn, Sir George, 295.
Burnell, C. H., 325, 682, 704, 706.
Burnham, Lord, 153, 410, 411.
Burpee, K. J., 327, 424, 428.
Burrell, Hon. Martin, 45, 555.
Burroughes, A. C., 583.
Burrows, Acton, 373.
Burt, Prof. A. L., 45.
Burt, B.A., A. W., 398.
Burt, Stephen R., 241.
Burton, Hon. H., 150, 151.
Butcher, Mrs. Annie Gray, 518.
Butler, M. J., 187.
Butte, R. H., 164.
Butts, Robert H., 197.
Byers, J., 727.
Byers, Dr. J. Roddick, 622.
Byrne, Hon. James P., 655.
Byng of Vimy, H. E. Lady, 114, 147, 491, 505, 510, 642, 738.
Byng of Vimy, H. E., General the Lord, 52, 53, 114, 147 170, 404, 415, 476, 477, 648, 697, 712.
Cadman, Sir John, 124.
Cahill, F. S., 172.
Cahan, K.C., C. H., 618.
Cain, W. C., 583.
Calder, K.C., R. L., 618.
Callaghan, John, 742.
Calvert, A. E., 284, 287.
Cameron, Hon. D. A., 250, 270, 636, 638, 644, 646.
Cameron, D. E., 425.
Cameron, Prof. Irving, 414.
Cameron, James, 775.
Cameron, M.A., Miss Margaret, 504.
Cameron, Hon. Neil, 689, 690, 699, 702.
Cameron, B.A., Rev. W. A., 474
Cameron, Mrs. W. F., 500.
Campbell, K.C., A., 457.
Campbell, A. B., 289.
Campbell, A. C., 475.
Campbell, A. J., 647.
Campbell, A. W., 380, 382.
Campbell, D. A., 315.
Campbell, K.C., Isaac, 693.
Campbell, J. A., 339, 705, 710, 711.
Campbell, Prof. P. S., 475.
Campbell, W. E., 187.
Campbell, Wilfred, 433.
Camsell, B.Sc., LL.D., Charles, 92, 187, 205, 206, 328, 419.
Candee, C. N., 314.
Cannon, Hon. Charles, 690.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, 428
Cardin, M.P., P. J. A., 613.
Cardy, Vernon C., 611.
Carey, Bruce, 437.
Carey, D. A., 551.
Carlisle, M.A., J. O., 561.
Carman, Albert, 406.
Carman, Albert R., 136.
Carman, Bliss, 425, 433, 664.
Carmichael, A. M., 185.
Carmichael, Miss C. E., 249, 482, 490-92.
Carmichael, Hon. D., 526, 570, 595, 596, 598.
Carlile, John, 568.
Carnochan, Miss Janet, 420.
Caron, Rev. Abbé, 426, 429, 620.
Caron, Hon. J. E., 606, 609, 610, 625.
Carpenter, Judge A. A., 732.
Carpenter, Mrs. H. H., 491-2, 503.
Carpenter, W. G., 425.
Carr, Rev. H., 569.
Carr, Dr. Leeming, 580.
Carr, Rev. R. Wilson, 471.
Carrel, M.L.C., Hon. Frank, 555
Carroll, W. F., 173, 176, 187.
Carruthers, M.A., A., 558.
Carruthers, Mrs. James, 249.
Carscadden, B.A., Thomas, 398.
Carson, D.D., Rev. C. S., 469.
Carson, W. O., 442, 587.
Carter, J. Smythe, 425.
Carter, Scott, 569.
Carter, W. S., 663.
Carvell, Hon. F. B., 691.
Casals, Pablo, 437.
Casgrain, P. F., 185.
Casgrain, Hon. J. P. B., 193, 196, 509.
Cashel, Archbishop of, 129.
Cassell, Sir John, 124.
Casselman, H. I., 525.
Casselman, W. H., 527, 528, 529, 534, 550.
Cassels, Sir Walter, 364.
Cassidy, Mrs. J. J., 516.
Castle, Jr., H., 570.
Caswell, N. F., 430.
Cates, Rufus, 746.
Catley, Norman, 727.
Cayley, Judge H. S., 756.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert, 44, 125, 393, 394.
Challener, R.C.A., Frederick, 434
Challies, J. B., 202, 206.
Chamberlain, Hon. Austen 88, 354.
Chambers, Dr. Graham, 562.
Chambers, E. T. D., 628.
Champlin, Prof. M., 327.
Chant, M.A., Clarence A., 417, 559.
Chapais, Hon. Thomas, 196, 418-19, 424, 458, 568.
Chapman, Hon. A., 138.
Chapman, R. Harris, 664.
Charlesworth, Harry, 397-8.
Charnwood, Lord, 428.
Charters, Sam, 163.
Chartier, Ph.D., Rev. Canon Emile, 399.
Chaussé, Alcide, 435.
Chester, Gladys, 439.
Chevrier, E. R. E., 174.
Chevrier, Horace, 687.
Chipman, G. F., 274, 712, 724.
Chipman, Warwick, 424.
Chisholm, D., 187.
Chisholm, Dr. Murdoch, 642.
Chisholm, Hon. William, 636, 638.
Choquette, Justice P. A., 554.
Christie, B.A., J. D., 398.
Christie, R. J., 541.
Chown, Rev. Dr. S. D., 455, 462.
Church, T. L., 77, 176, 191.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston, 123.
Clark, A. E., 333, 545.
Clark, D. A., 421.
Clark, Edwin G., 435.
Clark, Brig.-Gen. J. A., 752.
Clark, J. G., 746.
Clark, Joseph, 406.
Clark, Mrs. J. Murray, 517.
Clark, Maj. J. W., 757.
Clark, S. P., 694.
Clarke, Dr. C. K., 558 563,
Clarke, D. R., 178.
Clarke, Judge, J. H., 37.
Clarkson, F. G., 183.
Clarkson, G. F., 178.
Clarkson, G. T., 288, 295, 302, 306, 374.
Clearihue, J. B., 769.
Cleary, E. A., 289.
Clement, Mrs. S. E., 492.
Clement, S. B., 590.
Clement, S. E., 687.
Clench, Johnson, 430.
Clendenan, Miss May S., 518.
Cleroux, W., 622.
Cleveland, Mrs. J. B., 508.
Clifford, Dr. John, 568.
Clinch, D. C., 431.
Clough, George E., 497.
Clubb, Hon. W. R., 689, 698, 699, 702.

Coats, B.A., F.S.S., R. H., 92, 230, 231.
Cochran, M.A., Rev. R. B., 468.
Cockshutt, His Honour Col, Henry, 380, 476, 523, 549, 555, 568, 591.
Cody, Rev. Dr. H. J., 393, 394, 397, 414-15, 467, 552, 572, 573, 591.
Coffin, Mrs. C. P., 622.
Cohoon, Dr. Atwood, 654.
Coig, Senator A., 575.
Coit, Dr. W. A., 654.
Colby, C. W., 429.
Cole, A. A., 583.
Cole, Mrs. A. E., 494.
Coleman, Dr. A. P., 59.
Coleman, D. C., 274, 742.
Coleman, E. P., 373.
Colley, James, 275.
Collip, Ph.D. J. B., 413, 750.
Collison, Ven. Archdeacon, 467.
Collyer, F. J., 295, 692, 703.
Colquhoun, LL.D., A. H. U., 429, 432, 548, 585.
Colwell, Louis, 622.
Comeay, Hon. J. W., 636.
Comfort, Charles F., 432.
Congdon, Frederick T., 240, 366.
Conklin, Dr. R. L., 610.
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of, 111, 428.
Connolly, Dr. B. G., 461.
Connolly, J. B., 425.
Conway, C. W., 310.
Cook, Capt. 232.
Cook, Rev. A. E., 764.
Cooke, Britton B., 440.
Cooke, J. R., 580.
Cooke, Hon. John Robert, 595.
Coolidge, Templeman, 622.
Coolidge, President Calvin, 57.
Coombs, F. J., 300.
Cooper, Harriet Drummond, 435.
Cooper, Col. Hugh L., 57.
Cooper, M.L.A., H. S., 525.
Cooper, M.A., Rev. W. B., 477.
Cooper, W. W., 430.
Coote, G. G., 185, 283.
Copeland, Mrs. Ronald, 511.
Copp, Hon. A. B., 231, 670.
Corbett, E. A., 425.
Corless, C. V., 328, 397.
Cormier, E. J., 661.
Cornell, Dr. Beaumont S., 432.
Corning, Hon. H. W., 638.
Cory, C.M.G., W. W., 201, 222.
Cosgrave, President, 128-30,.
Costain, Dr. W. A., 559.
Cottrell, W. H., 326.
Coughlin, Judge J.J . 540.,
Courtenay, L. Cameron, 435.
Courthope, Lt.-Col. G. L., 112.
Couzens, H. H., 373, 375.
Coverdale, W. H., 392.
Cowan, F. W., 486.
Cowan, Mrs. G. H., 466.
Cowley, Chief Inspector, R. H. 551.
Cox, Herbert C., 305.
Cox, Mary, 665.
Cox, W. H., 187.
Cox, Wilfrid M., 305.
Cox-Smith, H. W., 711.
Coyne, K.C., J. B., 690.
Coyne, LL.D., J. H., 430.
Craig, Sir James, 132.
Craig, J. D., 204.
Craig, John B., 685.
Craig, Hon. R. W., 572, 690, 691, 698, 701-03.
Crake, J. Housley, 569.
Crandall, C. F., 410, 411.
Crandell, J. S., 380.
Cranfield, W. T., 108.
Crath, Rev. Paul, 516.
Crawford, J. P., 221.
Crawford, B.A., Prof. H. J., 561.
Crawford, Hon. Thomas, 524, 573, 580.
Crawford, Mus. Bac., Thomas, J., 439.
Crawford, Hon. T. W., 138.
Crawley, C. Alan, 440.
Crerar, Hon. T. A., 167, 168, 286, 326, 678, 682, 705.
Crisp, Arthur, 435.
Crocker, Mrs. H., 500.
Crockett, Hon. Mr. Justice, O. S., 664.
Crombie, D., 187.
Cross, Hon. J. A., 716.
Crossin, A. L., 300.
Crowe, Alfred, 611.
Cruikshank, Gen. E. A., 430.
Cruickshank, John R., 439.
Crummy, Dr. Eber, 425.
Cullen, Rev. Father, 568.
Culver, F. L., 592.
Cumming, LL.D., M., 644, 645, 652.
Cummings, D.C.L., Mrs. Willoughby, 492.
Cuno, Chancellor, 22.
Curran, Mr. Justice, J. P. 688.
Curran, K.C., F. J., 461.
Currie, Sir Arthur, 45, 399, 415, 623.
Currie, J. A., 525, 529, 531, 532, 533, 534, 574, 590.
Currie, W. K., 781.
Curry, K.C., J. Walter, 524, 531, 532.
Curzon of Kedleston, Marquess 24, 92, 121, 122, 125.
Cushing, Ira. B., 725.
Custance, Mrs. F., 589.
Cutler, Prof. G. H., 730.
Cutten, Dr. G. B., 654.
Dafoe, J. W., 45, 406, 410.
Dalbertonson, L., 406.
Dale, B. J., 437.
Dale, Prof. J. A., 393.
Dalton, R. W., 227.
Daly, H. J., 284, 286, 287.
Dandeno, J. B., 587.
Dandurand, Hon. R., 191, 193, 194, 555, 748.
Daniel, Rev. Allen, 397.
Daniels, Hon. Orlando T., 636,
Dartmouth, Lord, 428, 429.
David, Ald. Aimé, 613.
David, Hon. L. A., 407, 420, 613, 618, 619, 634.
Davidson, B.A., John, 398.
Davidson, W. M., 727, 728, 740
Davies, Lt.-Col. R. D., 758.
Davies, Rupert, 410.
Davies, Hon. E. J., 430.
Davis, K.C., E. P., 767.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B., 297.
Davis, Norman W., 18.
Davison, Mrs. H. P., 127.
Dawes, Charles G., 25.
Dawson, A. O., 615.
Dawson, James, 547.
Deacon, T. R., 686.
Dean, H. H., 569.
Dear, D., 575.
Deasy, Liam, 128.
De Champ, Canon Alphonse, 459.
D'Entremont, L. A., 651.
De la Roche, Mazo, 432
De la Torriente y Peraza, Cosme, 35.
Delisle, Gustave, 635.
DeLisle, Mdlle. Marguerite, 424.
Delorme, Rev. Abbé., 618.
Delorme, Raoul, 618.
Denault, G. E., 607.
Denis, J. J., 190.
Denis, Theo. C., 627.
Denison, Merrill, 440.
Dennis, Col. J. S., 274, 361.
Dennis, Rev. P. T., 716.
Dennis, W. H., 408.
Dennis, M.A., Mrs. William., 492.
De Pachmann, 439.
Derick, M.A., Prof. C. M., 492.
DeRouville, C. L., 611.
de Rochebrune, R. Laroque 426, 620.
Desbaillets, E., 611.
Descouteaux, Joseph F., 197.
Desilets, B.S.A., Alphonse, 501.
Deslauriers, H., 77.
Desloges, Dr. A. H., 478, 484.
Deslongchamps, L. P., 314, 330.
des Rivières, H., 295.
Desson, Rev. James, 475.
Deterding, Sir Henry, 124.
Detwiler, Dr. Sara B., 507.
Deville, LL.D., E., 203.
Devine, Rev. Father E. J., 425, 620.
Devonshire, Duke of, 52, 53, 111, 152, 266, 428.
Dewart, K.C., H. H., 220, 525, 527, 529, 562, 575, 579, 589.
DeWitt, Prof. Norman W., 566.
DeWolf, L. A., 651.
Dewson, S. B., 406.
Dickson, Miss E. McPherson, 420.
Dingman, Mrs. J. S., 518.
di Maria, Mgr. Peter, 450
Dillon, Very Rev. D. L., 567.
Dimock, J. Wesley, 474.
Dior, M., 50.
Dixon, F. J., 688, 698, 699, 702.
Doan, R. W., 430, 549.
Dobbie, George, 320.
Dobson, Rev. Hugh, 716.
Dobson, Rev. P. S., 430, 570.
Dodds, Kathleen, 497.
Doherty, Rt. Hon. C. J., 623.
Doherty, Henry L., 583.
Doherty, Hon. M., 526, 541, 562, 569, 571, 572, 575, 611.
Donald, M.L.A., J. A., 636.
Dongan, Thomas, 429.
Donkin, Hiram, 541.
Donnell, Rev. J. S., 716.
Donovan, B.A., A. M., 477.
Donovan, Col. William J., 221, 487.
Doolittle, Mrs. P. E., 495.
Dorchester, Lord, 428-9.
Dorion, Judge C. E., 555.
Dorman, S. J., 406.
Doty, Boyd P. 615.
Doucet, Alexander J., 197, 655, 661.
Dougall, Dr. J. R., 615.
Dougall, Lily, 426.
Dougherty, J. P., 754.
Doughty, Arthur G., 428.
Douglas, Sir Howard, 664.
Douglas, Major Hugh, 178, 181, 183.
Douglas, J. B., 637.
Douglas, J. R., 611.
Dowker, B.A., George Hastead, 497.
Dowling, D. B., 206, 419.
Down, Miss M. A., 466, 467.
Doyle, Miss Lucy Swanton, 518
Doyle, William Gleaves, 45.
Draper, P. M., 246.
Drayton, Sir Henry, 172, 198, 584.

Dresser, John A., 329.
Drummond, Rev. Dr. D R., 457, 469.
Drury, Hon. E. C., 57, 167, 393, 404, 519, 522, 524, 525, 526, 529-36, 555, 562, 570-73, 575, 580, 591, 598, 601.
Dubuc, Col. A. C., 115.
Duchastel de Montrouge, Maj. J. A., 380.
Duckering, A.B., William E., 776.
Duff, William, 173.
Dufresne, J. L., 635.
Duggan, Mrs. J. J., 515.
Duncan, D.D., Rev. J. M., 469.
Duncan, Kenneth, 770, 772.
Dunlap, D. A., 482.
Dunlop, J. E. S., 711.
Dunlop, B.A., W. J., 393, 560.
Dunning, Hon. C. A., 270, 712-15, 679-81, 718, 720, 721, 724, 729, 747.
Duprey, Maurice, 690.
Duranleau, Alfred, 635.
Durham, Lord, 428.
Dutton, W. P., 708.
DuVal, Dr. E., 536.
Dwarkadas, Jamnadas, 133.
Dwight, Theodore Woolsey, 558.
Dyonnet, E., 434.
Eakins, A. W., 645.
Easson, C. H., 291, 297.
East, Neil, 178, 180.
Eaton, Lady, 563.
Eaton, Sir John, 538, 563.
Eaton, R. Y., 393.
Eastman, Prof. Mack, 45.
Eccles, J A., 300.
Edmison, Rev. J. H., 454, 469.
Edmonds, Rev. W. E., 424, 425.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. C. M., 555.
Edwards, Charles O., 608.
Edwards, George, 178, 183.
Edwards, George F., 682, 725.
Edwards, Dr. J. W., 550.
Edwards, Mrs. O. C., 492, 494.
Edwards, R. C., 727, 738.
Edwards, W. S., 221.
Egan, Sir Henry K., 297.
Egan, W. J., 269, 270, 336.
Egerton, Mrs. H. M., 425.
Elder, William, 408.
Elderkin, D. T., 327.
Elgin, Earl of, 429.
Elkins, Lt.-Col. W. H. P., 649.
Elliott, Mrs. J., 705, 706.
Elliott, J. G., 393.
Elliott, Miss Nellie, 510.
Ellis, F. G., 408.
Ellis, J. V., 408.
Ellis, P. W., 375.
Emard, Rt. Rev. Joseph Medard, 459.
Emery, C. M. W., 725.
Endicott, Rev. Dr. J., 456, 513
Endicott, Norman J., 403.
England, Dr. Ritchie, 488, 492.
Errett, Miss A. A., 466.
Errington, J., 187.
Erskine, Capt. F. W., 555.
Esling, W. K., 772.
Etherington, Dr. Frederick, 567
Evans, John, 175.
Evans, R. T., 694.
Evans, Sanford, 689, 700, 701.
Evans, W. S., 702.
Everett, Howard, 274, 275.
Ewart, K.C., John S., 431.
Ewing, E. W., 728.
Ewing, S. H., 298.
Ewing, W., 568.
Fairbairn, R. E., 545.
Fairweather, R. H., 611.
Falconer, J. H., 763.
Falconer, Sir Robert, 393, 394, 399, 429, 455, 549, 560, 562, 563.
Falk, Howard, 440.
Fall, Albert B., 123.
Fallis, Col. the Rev. G. O., 45.
Farmer, S. J., 694, 700, 702.
Farnam, Lynnwood, 439.
Farrow, A. G., 541.
Farrow, R. R., 221.
Fasken, Alex., 592.
Faulds, Clara M., 497.
Faulkner, Hon. G. E., 642.
Faunce, Dr. W. H. P., 568.
Fawcett, A. C., 656, 657, 658.
Featherston, A. M., 476.
Featherston, J. E., 272.
Featherstonhaugh, E. P., 687.
Fennell, Jr., M. P., 612, 613.
Fenwick L. Kelly, 197.
Fenwick-Williams, Mrs. F. F., 424.
Ferguson, A. C., 693.
Ferguson, Hon. G. Howard, 166, 287, 294, 346, 413, 467, 521, 522, 524, 526-29, 531, 533-35, 562, 568, 572, 573, 579, 580-82, 584, 585, 590, 591, 595, 598, 603, 717, 729.
Ferguson, W. N., Justice, 583.
Ferguson, Miss Marion B., 509, 510.
Fernow, Dr. Bernard E., 559.
Ferrell, John E., 781.
Fester, H. G., 564, 588.
Field, E. A., 274.
Fielding, Mrs. P. N., 407.
Fielding, Rt. Hon. W. S., 67, 68, 78, 168, 172, 175, 177, 185, 191, 193, 198-201, 279, 280, 283-85, 291, 319, 332, 422.
Fields, C. C., 693.
Finch, Miss Mabel E., 705, 706.
Fingard, L. M., 306.
Finn, M.P., Hon. R. E., 636.
Finniss, Mrs. C. M. de R., 495.
Firstbrook, John, 482.
Fisher, Prof. Irving, 178, 182, 183.
Fisher, W. S., 670.
Fitzgerald, Desmond, 131.
Fitzgerald, Miss Eliza, 567.
Fitzgerald, R. J., 341.
Fitzpartrick, Sir Charles, 219, 496, 612.
Flaglor, J. S., 431.
Flavelle, Sir Joseph, 560, 562.
Fleming, H. B., 725.
Fleming, H. C., 680.
Fleming, John, 694.
Fleming, R. J., 574.
Fleming, Mrs. R. J., 515.
Flexner, Dr. Dimon., 413.
Floyd, L. T., 710.
Foley, Jeremiah, 130.
Foley-Bennet, E., 780.
Forbes, J. Colin, 435.
Forbes, Hon. Judge, 477.
Ford, K.C., C. J., 727, 728.
Forke, M.P., Robert, 45 167-69, 171-73, 176, 177, 191, 198, 199, 283, 291, 705.
Forke, Mrs. Robert, 491.
Forrest, S. H., 711.
Forsey, Eugene, 623.
Forster, Lord, 142.
Forsyth, Bertram, 440.
Fortier, J. H., 319, 609.
Fosberry, M.A., C. S., 624.
Foss, C. O., 666.
Foster, G.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir George E., 45, 193, 196, 481, 498, 664.
Foster, Hon. George G., 375.
Foster, Hon. Walter E., 654.
Fotheringham, Dr. J. T., 562.
Fougerat, Emmanuel, 625.
Fowler, F. O., 694.
Fowler, Hon. G. W., 194.
Fowler, R. A., 570.
Fox, M. C., 529, 532.
Fox, William Sherwood, 423 567.
Franck, Caesar, 437.
Francoeur, Hon. J. N., 606.
Francq, Gustave, 611.
Fraser, Donald, 655.
Fraser, Don. F., 407.
Fraser D.D., Rev. D. J., 456.
Fraser, J. Fred, 474.
Fraser, Col. J. Z., 591.
Frayn, Clarence V., 439
Fream, E. J., 740.
Freeborn, J. W., 523.
Freeman, Horace, 411.
French, DeL., 380.
French, Donald G., 425.
French, W. H., 711.
Fricker, Dr. Herbert, 437, 438, 562.
Friedheim, Arthur, 438.
Friedman, Ignaz, 439.
Frigon, M. Augustin, 624.
Frith, Mrs. W. H., 724, 725.
Fryer, Stanley T. J., 435.
Fuad, H. M. King, 26.
Fuller, Sir George, 141, 142.
Furey, Bert, 547.
Furini, 237.
Gaby, F. A., 373, 595, 598, 602.
Gaddi, Taddeo, 237.
Gaddo, Agnolo, 237.
Gadsby, H. F., 406.
Gage, J. C., 693, 694.
Gagen, Robert F., 434.
Gagnon, Mgr. Alphonse Osais, 459.
Gagnon, R.C.A., Clarence A., 434.
Gagnon, Henri, 408.
Galbraith, John, 596.
Galbraith, Dr. V. S., 419.
Gale, F. G., 608.
Galipeault, Hon. Antonin, 606.
Gallie, M.D., W. E., 403, 558, 559.
Galt, Hod. Justice A. C., 260.
Gandier, Rt. Rev. Alfred, 455, 468, 469.
Ganong, Miss S. B., 510.
Ganong, Dr. W. F., 430.
Gardiner, Gerald A., 623.
Gardiner, Hon. J. G., 250.
Gardiner, Rev. John, 475.
Gardiner, R., 185.
Gariepy, Mgr., Charles N., 562.
Garneau, Sir George, 429.
Garrett, Rev. Canon, 430.
Garrett, E., 406.
Garrow, Dr. A. E., 623.
Garrow, E. F., 305.
Garside, William, 477.
Gartshort, Lt.-Col. Wm., 420.
Gartside, Miss Mary, 497.
Gass, Miss F., 509.
Gaudet, A. J., 661.
Gaudon, Louis, 555.
Gauld, B.A., Rev. William, 566.
Gauld, Dr. William, 470.
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. Hamilton, 91
Gauthier, Mgr. George, 459, 460, 624.
Geddes, Sir Auckland, 51-53, 117, 125, 127.

Geggie, Mrs. James, 507.
Gelley, Thomas, 265.
Geoffrion, Amedée, 616, 617.
George V, H.M. King, 113, 413.
Germaine, Father V., 426.
Gerry, L. C. 670.
Ghandi, 27.
Gibbon, John Murray, 423-25
Gibson, Colonel Thomas, 563.
Gibson, Arthur, 421.
Gibson, Rev. Jesse, 476.
Gibson, John J., 455, 482.
Gibson, Maj.-Gen. Sir John M., 373.
Gibson, Joseph, 711.
Gibson. T. A., 583.
Gibson, T. W., 546.
Gibson, Hon. W. G., 138.
Gigejczuk, Paul, 197, 694.
Gilbert, C. R., 775.
Gillespie, Mrs. Alex., 466.
Gilman, W. B., 660.
Gilmour, Hugb B., 754.
Gilmour, D.D., Rev. J. L., 476, 568.
Giroux, David, 247.
Gisborne, K.C., Dr. F. H., 482.
Glassco, Marjory, 511.
Glen, J. Allison, 711.
Glover, R. M., 408.
Godfrey, A. K., 694.
Godfrey, Hon. Dr. Forbes, 525, 580, 581, 584.
Godin, N., 661.
Goetbals, Gen. G. W., 75.
Goff, Dorothy H., 497.
Golder, Stephen, 424.
Goldie, A. R., 315.
Goldie, Lincoln, 580.
Golding, W. E., 670.
Gomery, Percy, 424.
Gompers, Samuel, 247.
Good, M.P., W. C., 44, 174, 283.
Gooderham, Col. A. E., 439.
Gooderham, Mrs. A. E., 517.
Goodwill, Dr. V. L., 674.
Goodwin, Rev. A. H., 657.
Gordon, Sir Charles, 301, 555.
Gordon, Rev. Dr. C. W., 455, 482, 689.
Gordon, M.P., G. N., 159.
Gordon, Miss J. A., 777.
Gordon, Miss Margaret F., 516.
Gordon, Nathan, 616, 617.
Gorham, A. R., 660.
Gormsen, Marius, 268.
Gorrell, Dr. A. S., 478.
Gough, R. P., 284, 286, 287, 347.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, 35, 36, 45, 50, 92, 219, 301, 331, 365, 555, 605.
Gould, Benjamin A., 431.
Gould, M.D., Rev. Canon S., 466
Govan, James, 420.
Graham, M.P., Hon. George P., 35, 45, 78, 92, 106, 170, 172, 175, 176, 209, 219, 232, 342, 365, 407, 410, 411, 575.
Graham, J., 187.
Graham, K.C., R. B., 693.
Grabam, M.L.A., R. H., 638.
Graham, T. H., 314.
Grabame, Gordon Hill, 432.
Grain, O. I., 688.
Grainger, Percy, 438.
Grant, Andrew, 425.
Grant, Lt.-Gov. Macallum, 637.
Grant, Hon. R. H., 527, 548, 549, 570.
Grant, Dr. W. L., 393, 569.
Gray, Dr. A. H., 405.
Gray, Mrs. H. A., 511.
Gray, Prof. J. A., 412.
Gray, Miss Mabel, 504.
Green, H. A. V., 440.
Green, Pat., 548.
Green, Hon. R. F., 773.
Green, T. G., 440.
Greene B. M., 440.
Greenfield, Hon. H., 680, 681, 728, 732, 733, 737-39, 741-44, 747, 749.
Greenlaw, F. H., 562.
Greenshields, K.C., Charles G., 609.
Greenwood, Sir Hamar W., 91.
Greer, Miss Libbie, 475.
Gregory, J. R., 727.
Gregory, Mrs. P. H., 495.
Gregory, W. D., 595.
Grey, Earl, 232, 428.
Grey, Fraser, 645.
Grier, R.C.A., E. Wyly, 434, 435, 566.
Grier, George W., 333.
Griesbacb, Senator W. A., 196, 422.
Griffin, Prof. A. Kent, 653.
Griffith, H. C., 570.
Grigg, Sir Edward, 403.
Grimmer, Leonard, 404.
Grisdale, Dr. J. A., 92, 104, 411.
Groom, Hon. L. E., 138.
Grove, Frederick Philip, 433.
Groves, Mrs. W. E., 393.
Grubb, W. C., 430.
Grundy, H. P., 693.
Guerin, Miss Bellelle, 515.
Guertin, D.D., Rev. L., 665.
Guest, M.A., J. S. H., 570.
Gullen, Dr. Stowe, 492, 493.
Gundy, Police Magistrate W. E., 540.
Gundy, S. B., 393, 555.
Gunn, Brig.-Gen. J. A., 104.
Gunn, Miss Jean, 504.
Gunn, Mrs. R. G., 743.
Gunn, D.D., Rev. W. T., 455, 471, 479.
Guy, R. D., 693.
Guyon, Louis, 250.
Haanel, B. F., 187, 206.
Hackett, Hon. Justice M. F., 461.
Haddow, D.D., Rev. Robert, 469.
Habn, Emanuel, 435, 436.
Haig, John T., 700.
Haig, Miss Kennethe, 518.
Haines, S. S., 434.
Halcrow, Geo. G., 523, 524, 576.
Halford, H. J., 589.
Hale, Katherine, 425, 433.
Hales, James, 616.
Halfyard, Hon. W. W., 146.
Hall, D. A., 718.
Hall, Mrs. Patterson, 512.
Hall, R. R., 524.
Hallam, Rev. Dr. W. T., 726.
Halliwell, H. T., 406.
Ham, Dr. Albert, 437.
Hambleton, George, 406, 410.
Hamel, W., 622.
Hamilton, Col. A. Lorne, 103.
Hamilton, Miss Bertha, 509.
Hamilton, Hon. Cbarles M., 714.
Hamilton, M.A., D. E., 561.
Hamilton, F. C., 687.
Hamilton, J. W., 290, 295.
Hammell, W. J., 169, 522.
Hammond, M. O., 425.
Hand, Rev. J. L., 289.
Hanes, G. S., 770.
Haney, M. J., 595.
Hanington, Mrs. Charlotte, 494, 504, 505.
Hanna, D. B., 343, 366.
Hanotaux, Gabriel, 39.
Harding, Bisbop M. T. McA., 726.
Harding, Dr. E. S., 622.
Harding, President Warren G., 36, 68, 83, 84, 117, 118, 126, 161, 235, 236.
Hardy, Senator A. C., 192, 531, 532, 575.
Hardy, D.Paed., E. A., 397.
Harkness, W. J. K., 412.
Harmswortb, Sir Leicester, 429.
Harrington, Rev. J. S., 476.
Harris, Hon. Chief Justice Robert E., 400, 637.
Harris, C. H., 743.
Harris, Eric, 566.
Harris, Fred, 431.
Harris, Lawren, 434, 440.
Harris, Lloyd, 595.
Harris, L. McLeod, 421.
Harris, R. A., 559.
Harris, R. B., 408.
Harrison, Dr. F. C., 411.
Harrison, R., 693.
Harriss, Dr. Charles, A. E., 109, 438.
Hart, Dr. E. I., 478, 615, 617.
Hart, Hon. John, 761-63.
Hart, W. S., 609.
Harvey, Prof. D. C., 425.
Harvey, George, 119, 127
Harwood, J., 776.
Hasan, Maulana Yakub, 135.
Hasell, Miss F. H. E., 512.
Hastings, Dr. C. J., 403, 562.
Hastings, G. V., 694.
Hatch, Lt.-Col. Arthur F., 319.
Hathaway, R. H., 433.
Hattie, M.D., W. H., 399, 654.
Haultain, Sir Frederick, 725, 726.
Haultain, H. E. T., 403, 417.
Hauser, Prof. Henri, 394, 559.
Hawkes, A. G., 722, 725.
Hay, M.D., S. M., 558.
Hay, Wellington, 521, 524, 528, 530, 531, 533, 573-75, 579.
Haycock, A. W., 91.
Hayden, F. W., 425.
Haydon, J. A. P., 248.
Hayes, Dr. Josepb, 478.
Haywood, Dr. A. K., 419, 420, 484, 616, 617.
Hazen, Sir Douglas, 655, 669, 670.
Heagerty, J. J., 420.
Healey, M.P., A. F., 408.
Healy, Albert F., 197.
Healy, Tim, 128.
Healy, W. J., 59, 425, 432, 441.
Heaps, A. A., 197, 694.
Heather, Alfred, 438.
Hebert, R.C.A., Henri, 436.
Heenan, Peter, 523, 570.
Hefferman, Rev. Thomas F., 460.
Helliwell, Grant, 476.
Hellmutb, K.C., I. F., 541, 554.
Heming, Arthur, 425, 433.
Henderson, Charles H., 665.
Henderson, George A., 431.
Henderson, G. G., 289.
Henderson, K.C., H. E., 693.
Henderson, J. H., 408.
Henderson, Mrs. N. M., 500.
Henderson, Mrs. W. H., 513.
Hennig, Jacob, 749.
Henry, Hon. G. S., 580.
Henry, M.A., S. H., 398.
Henshaw, Mrs. Julia, 424.
Herman, F. W., 406, 409.
Herrington, Miss M. E., 511.

Index to Names

Hersey, Dr. Milton, 343.
Hertzog, 26.
Hetherington, Hon. J., 655, 661.
Hewitt, Mrs. Gordon, 494.
Hewlett, W. H., 437.
Hewson, Miss Estelle, 477.
Hewton, A.R.C.A., R. S., 434.
Hicks, Andrew, 528, 529, 532, 534.
Hill, A. E., 687.
Hill, B. M., 380.
Hill, Henry W., 386.
Hill, H. P., 526.
Hill, M.D., R. W., 567.
Hill-Tout, F.R.G.S., Charles, 423.
Hilton, George, 475.
Hinchliffe, J., 771, 773.
Hincks, Dr. C. M., 419, 420.
Hind, Miss E. Cora, 725.
Hingston, Lady, 515.
Hinsdale, F. W., 754.
Hoadley, Hon. George, 270.
Hocken, M.P., H. C., 175, 408 427, 555, 557, 558.
Hodder-Williams, M.C., Ralph, 432.
Hodge, W. A., 645.
Hodgins, Hon. Justice F. E., 554.
Hodgson, O.B.E., Major P. K. 115.
Hoey, M.P., R. A., 168, 172, 270, 705.
Hogarth, D. M., 524, 525, 534.
Holbrook, Dr. J. H., 420.
Hollingsworth, T. H., 467.
Hogarth, George, 380.
Holland, Police Magistrate C. J., 540.
Holmes, R., 434, 435.
Holt, Sir Herbert, 334.
Holtby, F. B., 430.
Homuth, K. K., 521, 524, 526, 534, 590.
Honeywell, Maj. Frederick H., 240.
Honeywell, F. S., 366.
Hood, Robert Allison, 424.
Hooke, Burford, 408.
Hooke, Mrs. Burford, 511.
Hoover, Herbert, 180.
Hoover, W. J., 746.
Hopkins, E. N., 197, 713.
Hopkins, J. Castell, 425, 431.
Hopkins, Percy E., 547, 583.
Horn, David, 694.
Horne, Sir Robert, 86, 88.
Horose, Mrs., 512.
Hose, C.B.E., Commodore Walter, 92.
Hosmer, Charles R., 301.
Houde, Camillien, 635.
Houston, Miss Mary, 518.
Howard, K.C.M.G., Sir Esme, 51, 127.
Howard, Capt. H. C., 440.
Howard, John, 641.
Howay, F. W., 428, 429.
Howe, A. T., 780.
Howe, Dr. Clifton D., 331.
Howe, Joseph, 425.
Howell, Alfred, 436.
Howison, J. E. H., 461.
Hubbard, J., 727.
Hoyles, K.C., N. W., 476, 477.
Hudson, D. H., 475.
Hughes, Prof. A. L., 412.
Hughes, Hon. C. E., 24, 53, 84, 126, 161, 415.
Hughes, Dr. James L., 430, 555, 556, 557.
Hughes, Hon. W. M., 138.
Hume, B.A., W. E., 586.
Hunt, K.C., T. A., 693.
Hunter, Mrs. Lincoln, 517.
Huron, Rt. Rev. D. Williams, Bishop of, 466.
Hussein, H. M. King, 27, 157.
Hutcheson, J. E., 373, 375.
Hutchison, Miss Winifred, 509.
Hutton, G. H., 326, 327.
Hutton, Principal Maurice, 568.
Hynes, J. P., 435.
Illsley, Dr. J. P., 439.
Imrie, John M., 407.
Ingram, W. R., 341.
Inman, Miss Jessie, 564.
Innes, C.I.E., Hon. C. A., 133.
Irvine, Mrs. R. B., 510.
Irvine, Wm. 173, 279, 283.
Irvine, M.P., William, 179.
Irwin, Alan M., 425.
Ivens, William, 699, 701.
Iverach, William, 711.
Ives, Hon. Justice W. C., 260.
Jackman, Prof. W. T., 295, 560, 682, 692, 703.
Jackson, A. M., 380.
Jackson, A. Y., 434.
Jackson, Mrs. G. N., 513.
Jackson, M. B., 769
Jackson, W. E. W., 417, 418.
Jacob, Fred, 440
Jacob, Hon. Robert, 694.
Jacobs, M.P., S. W., 46, 137.
Jaffray, J. P., 584.
James, David, 430.
Jamieson, Dr. Heber, 478.
Janowsky, Bela, 436.
Jarvis, Fred C., 430.
Jarvis, Dr. Millicent, 515.
Jeffrey, M.A., R. L., 654.
Jellett, R. P., 178, 183.
Jenkins, Cyril, 437.
Jenkins, Mrs. R. H., 510.
Jennings. C. A., 406.
Jermaine, R. N., Commander H. B., 648.
Johns, R.N., Miss Ethel I., 504.
Johns, B.A., F. V., 543.
Johnson, A. E., 440.
Johnson, K.C., A. M., 763.
Johnson, Edward, 439.
Johnson, Elton, 425.
Johnson, J. W. Fordham, 435.
Johnson, Pauline, 502.
Johnson, R. M., 197, 713.
Johnson, Rev. Dr. Robert, 716, 717.
Johnson, W. S., 403.
Johnston, Alex., 222.
Johnston, J. G., 775.
Johnston, K.C., J. J., 241, 254.
Johnston, Strachan, 599.
Jones, M.A., Ph.D., C. C., 400, 664.
Jones, Charles M., 497.
Jones, H. V. F., 284.
Jones, J. Edmund, 440.
Jones, J. W., 762, 771.
Jones, Miss Margaret, 515.
Jones, Sir Robert Armstrong, 414.
Jones, Sydney, 287.
Jordan, Lewis H., 435.
Jost, Dr. A. C., 642, 646.
Joubert, Paul E., 320.
Joy, J. T., 643.
Joynson-Hicks, Sir. W., 265.
Judd, Ald. A. M., 522.
Judd, Rev. W. Wallace, 397, 653.
Jutten, T. W., 380.
Kaine, Hon. J. C., 607.
Karr, W. J., 586.
Kashnor, 429.
Kaufman, Miss Emma, 510.
Kay, W. F., 173, 177.
Kearns, David, 727.
Keefer, M.L.A., Frank H., 583.
Keenleyside, C. B., 716.
Keith, Fraser S., 397.
Kelley, Russel T., 380.
Kellogg, Frank B., 127.
Kelly, A., 694.
Kelly, Mrs. Edmund, 516.
Kelly, F. L., 164.
Kelly, Howard G., 366.
Kelly, Mrs. H. T., 506.
Kemal Pasha, 27.
Kemp, Sir Edward, 340, 341.
Kennedy, Howard, 425.
Kennedy, J., 435.
Kennedy, Hon. Murdoch, 673.
Kennedy, Mrs. R. A., 477.
Kennedy, Hon. W. C., 158, 164, 170, 197, 232.
Kennedy, M.A., W. P. M., 432, 558.
Kennedy, W. W., 642.
Kenner, H. R. H., 397, 398.
Kenney, James F., 428.
Kent, H. F. E., 320, 334.
Kerby, B.A., Rev. George W., 549.
Kerby, Mrs. G. W., 492.
Kernahan, W. T., 289, 482.
Kerr, A. B., 80.
Kerr, K.C., F. D., 539.
Kerr, B.A., Martin, 549.
Kerry, J. G. G., 590.
Ketcheson, R. H., 431.
Keys, Prof. D. R., 430.
Kidd, George, 373.
Kidd, Dr. J. E., 419.
Kidd, Rt. Rev. J. T., 568.
Kidd, Thomas, 544.
Kierstead, Prof. E. M., 482, 568, 664.
Kierstead, Dr. W. C., 668.
Kihl, Viggo, 439.
Kihn, W. Langdon, 432.
Kilpatrick, Thomas, 760.
Kindersley, K.B.E., Sir Robert, 25, 429.
King, Dr. W. F., 201.
King, Miss B., 642.
King, Basil, 425.
King, M.D., Hon. J. H., 235, 236, 424, 670.
King, Rt. Hon. W. L., Mackenzie, 43, 45, 58, 84, 92, 100, 113, 137, 147, 158, 160-63, 170, 171, 191, 199, 235, 268, 316, 318, 414, 428, 503, 555, 562, 572.
Kingsmill, J. A., 300.
Kingston, George A., 589.
Kinley, M.L.A., J. J., 636.
Kiser, Mrs. B. F., 743.
Klinck, M.S.A., L. S., 776.
Klotz, Dr. Otto, 201, 202.
Klugh, Prof. A. B., 412.
Knight, Cyril, 594.
Knight, E.M., C. W., 547.
Knight, J. A., 647.
Knister, Raymond, 440.
Knowles, Hon. E. W., 713.
Knowles, W. Erskine, 197.
Knox, Andrew, 175
Knox, J. W., 615.
Knox, Miss E. M., 570.
Kreisler, K.C., F. H., 457.
Kristjansson, Rev. A. E., 475.
Kurth, Burton, L., 439.
Kyisant, Lord, 354.
Lacombe, Hon. Aurèle, 606.
Lacoste, Sir Alexandre, 298.
Ladner, M.P., L. J., 176, 180, 280.
Laflamme, Abbé, 627.

Lafleur, K.C., Eugene, 457.
Lafortune, Dr. Sylvio, 607.
Laidman, W. F., 779.
Laing, Miss, 497, 514.
Laing, Miss Constance B., 496.
Laing, Dean, 623.
Laing, Dr. Gordon, 562.
Laird, D.D., Rev. R. 469.
Laliberte, R.C.A., Alfred, 436.
Lamb David C., 264.
Lamb John R. 295.
Lamb, M.D., Arthur S., 549.
Lamb, R. L., 403.
Lanceley, Mrs. E. B., 513
Landon, Fred, 430.
Lane, Major, C. W. 688.
Lang, PH.D., R. J., 416.
Lang, M. L. A., 525.
Langford, Prof. A. L., 566.
Langlais, Jules, 635.
Langlois, Herbert, 298.
Langlois, M. Godfrey, 407.
Langstaff, M. P., 306.
Langton, M.A., H. H., 429, 430, 558.
Lanigan, W. B., 187.
Lapierre, M.P., E. A., 160.
Lapointe, M.P., Hon. Ernest, 45, 48, 52-54, 131, 166, 193, 222, 233, 249, 555, 575, 694.
Larkin, Hon. P. C., 109, 111, 193.
Larson, Bernard, 714.
Lassard, Dr. A., 421.
Lathan, George, 743.
Latta, Hon. S. J. 406, 725.
Latulippe, Mgr., 459.
Laureys, Henri, 624.
Lavell, B.A., Mrs. H. A., 513.
Lavergne, Armand, 607.
Lavoe, Napoleon, 297.
Law, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar, 20, 53, 85-88, 656.
Law, David, 622.
Lawrence, Mrs. H. E., 500, 518.
Lawson, Prof. A. C., 562.
Lawson, Hon. H. S. W., 141, 142.
Lca, Rt. Rev. Arthur, 566.
Leacock, Prof. Stephen, 621.
Leake, Albert H., 587.
Leaman, C. H., 694.
Learmonth, C. M., 727.
LeClerque, Dr., 414.
Lee, George W., 590, 591.
Lee, Lyman, 306.
Leech, E. T., 693.
Leech, R. E. A., 722.
Lefebvre, Constable, 539.
Leger, Auguste T., 197.
Leitch, Dr., 430.
Leman, Beaudry, 178, 182, 295.
Le Mesurier, Dr. A. B., 559.
Lemieux, Chief Justice Sir Francois, 618.
Lemieux, Hon. Rodolphe, 50, 193, 555.
Lenin, Nicolai, 19.
Lennox, E. J., 375.
Lennox, K.C., Col. Herbert, 574.
Leo, XIII, His Holiness, 568.
Léon, Quinones de, 39.
Leonard, Col. R. W., 111, 396, 397, 592.
Leonard, Mrs. R. W., 111, 396, 397.
L'Esperance, Hon. D. O., 609.
Lessard, Dr. Alphonse, 619.
Letourneau, Hon. Severin, 607.
Letondal, Arthur, 438.
Levin, J. J., 668.
Lewis, Major, A. C., 533.
Lewis, Bert, 715.
Lewis, B.A., Claude Elvis, 497.
Lewis, Dr. F. J., 419.
Lewis, John, 406.
Lewson, Donald, 407.
License, H. D. B., 775.
Lighthall, W. D., 428, 431.
Lindsay, D., 611.
Lindsay, Mrs. E., 513.
Lindsay, Mrs. Lionel, 622.
Ling, Dean G. H., 399.
Lismer, Arthur, 434, 435, 440.
Lister, C. R., 775.
Lister, Col. Fred., 772,
Little, B.D., Rev. C. R., 467.
Little, B.A., Rev. James, 566.
Littler, Edmund, 315.
Livesay, J. F. B., 409, 410.
Livesay, Mrs. F. R., 432.
Lloyd, Rt. Rev. Bishop Exton, 716.
Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. David, 65, 85, 88, 115, 118, 126, 568.
Lloyd-Greame, Sir Philip, 99.
Locke, C. H., 693.
Locke, M.A., PH.D., George H., 393, 432.
Loftus, K.C., Edwin, 693.
Logan, L. H., 406.
Loggie, Col. T. G., 662.
Logue, H. E., Cardinal, 129.
Lomer, Dr. Gerhard, 442.
Loudon, J. S., 297-8.
Lougheed, Sir James, 191-93, 195.
Loughlin, E. R., 420.
Lovat, Kt., K.C.M.G., Maj.-Gen. Lord, 112, 202.
Love, John, 327.
Lovering, Mrs. W. H, 461, 490, 515.
Low, Hon. T. A., 170, 197, 227-29. 233.
Lowe, Robert, 781.
Lowry, Henry E., 608.
Lucas, W. T., 233.
Lunn, S., 682.
Luzio, Mgr., 130.
Lyall, H. B., 689.
Lyall, Laura Muntz, 435.
Lynch, F. C. C., 206.
Lynch, Liam, 129.
Lyne, Mrs. M. E., 500.
Lynott, S. L., 407.
Lyon, Lawrence, 424.
Lyon, Stewart, 406.
Lyons, Hon. James, 270, 547 580, 583, 592.
McArthur, Miss J. K., 420.
McAulay, D. A., 187.
McBride, M. M., 524.
McBride, T. G., 47.
McCall, Hon. Alex., 568.
McCallum, Findlay, 546.
McCallum, Capt. John, 562.
McCann, Mrs. B. C., 515.
McCannell, J. S., 315.
McCarthy, Archbishop, 401.
McCarthy, D. L., 289.
McCarthy, James, 609.
McCarthy, J. M., 425.
McCarthy, J. O., 482.
McCausland, J. A., 574.
McClary, J. A., 608.
McClung, Mrs. Nellie, 425, 487.
McConkey, T. G., 305.
McConnell, Mrs. J. W., 513.
McConnell, B.A., Rev. W. F., 456, 457.
McCraney, H. P., 778.
McCrea, Hon. Charles, 525, 534, 562, 573, 580, 583, 584, 592.
McCreath, B. H., 529.
McDaniel, H. C., 743.
McDermid, Miss Margaret, 504.
McDermott, B.A., T. W. L., 624.
McDiarmid, Rev. Hugh, 475, 568.
McDonald, C. S., 456.
McDonald, D., 547.
McDonald, D. H., 718.
McDonald, M.D., E. A., 564.
McDonald, George, 687.
McDonald, J. A., 315.
McDonald, Hon. J. A., 368.
McDonald, James, 406.
McDonnell, Rev. Father, 273.
McDougald, Dr. W. L., 612.
McEachern, A., 187.
McEwen, Lt.-Col. R., 327.
McFadden, Uriah, 240.
McGee, D'Arcy, 408, 557.
McGeer, K.C., G. G., 370, 752.
McGibbon, PH.D., Duncan A., 240. 294, 297, 321, 684, 741.
McGill, Dr. H. W., 419.
McGillivray, A. A., 380, 728.
McGillivray, Mrs. D., 517.
McGirr, E. N., 693.
McGivern, H. B., 172.
McGrand, Rev. Father, 551.
McGrath, Edward, 249, 250.
McGrath, Sir Patrick, 410.
McGreer, M.A., Rev. A. H., 565.
McHattie, A., 708.
McIlroy, M.A., Rev. J. E. B. 476.
McIlwraith, Dr., K. C., 563.
McIlwraith, Miss Jean, 426.
McInnes, E. W., 403.
McInnes, J. Campbell, 438.
McIntosh, C. R., 406.
McIntosh, P. J., 375.
McIntyre, Dr. Daniel, 712.
McIver, Prof. R. M., 404, 561.
McKay, Dr. Alex C., 550.
McKay, Mrs. A. C., 435.
McKay, Prof. Ira A., 610.
McKechnie, J. B., 300, 301.
McKee, C. S., 561.
McKee, W. J., 461.
McKee, Ralph H., 497.
McKenna, Mrs. J. A., 516.
McKenna, J. D., 406, 656.
McKenna, Rt. Hon. Reginald, 25.
McKenzie, Hon. D. D., 164, 170, 197.
McKenzie, Mrs. D. D., 487.
McKenzie, D. G., 682, 685, 706.
McKenzie, H. B., 178.
McKenzie, M. E., 585.
McKeown, Hon. Chief Justice H. A., 664.
McKibben, Dean Paul S., 567.
McKim, Mrs. L. H., 622.
McKinnell, W. C., 699.
McKinney, Mrs. L. C., 507.
McKinnon, J. S., 108, 314.
McKinnon, Norman, 716.
McLachlan, Rev. D. N., 479.
McLachlan, Mrs. G. N., 513.
McLachlan, James, 158, 159.
McLachlan, J. B., 253, 259.
McLachlin, Mrs. V. S., 500.
McLaughlin, K.C., J., 288.
McLaren, Col. J. I., 590.
McLean, Hon. A. K., 44, 197.
McLean, Angus, 333, 668.
McLean, D., 341.
McLean, D. R. C., 687.
McLean, Dr. John, 425.
McLean, J. S., 312.
McLean, Simon James, 240.
McLean, W. A., 545.
McLeish, John, 206.

McLellan, R. W., 80, 668.
McLennan, Ph.D., Prof. J. C., 403, 415, 416, 419, 558-9.
McLennan, J. Stewart, 621.
McLeod, D. L., 690.
McLeod, Hon. D. S., 699, 702.
McLeod, J. A., 295.
McLeod, N. L., 291, 295.
McLurg, J. E., 320.
McMahon, A. E., 275.
McMaster, A. R., 67, 172, 173, 185, 321.
McMillan, Dr. Ernest, 438.
McMillan, Sir Daniel, 429.
McMillan, Thomas, 456.
McMillan, Hon. W. J. P., 673.
McMurray, Hon. E. J., 170, 197, 694.
McMurrich, Dean J. P., 399, 424, 560.
McMynn, W. G., 755.
McNamara, Sergt.-Major, 528, 562.
McNamara, Rt. Hon. Thomas James, 91.
McNamee, George A., 380, 611.
McNamee, L. P., 327.
McNaughton, Mrs. J., 725.
McNeal, Mrs. Ida, 725.
McNeill, C. Grant, 217.
McNeill, Most Rev. Neil, 393, 459, 461, 551.
McNeill, Hon. James A., 673.
McNeill, Rev. Dr. John, 568.
McNeill, Ronald, 125.
McNeill, Sid, 252.
McNiven, D. A., 718.
McNiven, J. D., 753.
McPhail, A. J., 682, 725.
McPherson, Hon. W. D., 552 554.
McQuarrie, W. G., 173, 174.
McRae, Maj.-Gen. A. D., 767, 774, 775.
McWilliam, George, 407.
McWilliams, K.C., R. F., 693.
McWilliams, Mrs. R. F., 503.
McWilliams, W. H., 694.
MacAvity, J. L., 670.
MacBrien, Maj.-Gen. J. H., 92.
MacCoy, K.C., W. B., 250, 270, 641.
MacDonald, Rev. Alex. 475.
MacDonald, Daniel D., 197.
MacDonald, J. E. H., 434, 435.
MacDonald, Rev. J. H., 654.
MacDonald, Miss Louise, 518.
MacDonald, J. Welsford, 637.
MacDonald, Wilson, 425.
MacDonnell, Mrs. Logie, 567.
MacDonnell, Miss Mary E., 516.
MacDougall, Reginald, 664.
MacFarlane, Prof. W. D., 653.
MacGill, Mrs. H. G., 753.
MacGillivray, Mrs. John, 514.
MacGregor, Rev. A. F., 430.
MacGregor, Mrs. D. C., 424.
MacGregor, Hon. R. M., 636.
MacIntosh, Dr. Douglas, 654.
MacIntosh, Rev. F. H., 457.
MacIntosh, Mrs. Preble, 497.
MacIntyre, Rev. Father, 274.
MacIver, Mrs. J. C., 494.
MacKay, Dr. A. H., 650, 651.
MacKay, Mrs. Isabel E., 518.
MacKay, James J., 380.
Mackay, R. H., 639.
MacKay, Mrs. W. C., 518.
MacKenzie, Dr. A. Stanley, 654
MacKenzie, Hon. D. D., 649.
MacKenzie, D. G., 637.
MacKenzie, George P., 781.
MacKenzie, H. Lascelles, 467.
MacKimmie, G. W., 289.
MacKinnon, Rev. Principal C., 455.
MacKinnon, Lieut.-Governor Murdoch, 673.
MacKinnon, Rev. Murdoch, 716.
MacLachlan, D. C., 694.
MacLean, Hon. J. D., 380, 751, 760, 767, 770, 772, 775, 777.
MacLean, Ph.D., H. W., 712.
MacLean, M. C., 482.
MacLean, M. M., 248.
MacLean, W. A., 585.
MacLellan, J. J., 680.
MacLeod, Rev. C. E., 475.
MacMahon, Miss Mary, 515.
MacMechan, Prof. A., 424.
MacMechan, Archibald, 428.
MacMillan, Col. Alexander, 669.
MacMillan, Dr. J. W., 588, 589.
MacMurchy, Dr. Helen, 490, 501, 504, 562.
MacNamara, Rev. J. W., 456, 457
MacNaughton, Miss Margaret, 510.
MacNeil, H. N., 711.
MacNeill, B.A., Rev. N. A., 474.
MacNicol, J. R., 521.
MacPherson, Rev. H. P., 654
MacPherson, Maj. M. A., 716.
MacTavish, Newton, 237, 393, 433.
MacWhite, Michael, 130.
Macaulay, T. B., 421.
Macbeth, Mrs. Madge, 424.
Macdonald, A. W., 644.
Macdonald, Rev. Dr. Bruce, 393, 397, 569.
Macdonald, D. D., 164.
Macdonald, Hon. E. M., 160, 162, 170, 173, 197, 209.
Macdonald, Sir John, 556.
Macdonald, Sir Hugh John, 688.
Macdonald, Hon. John A., 673.
Macdonnell, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C., 570.
Macdonnell, Major J. M., 623.
Macdonnell, M. W., 250.
Machaffie, W. N., 286.
Machar, Miss Agnes, 490.
Mackay, Sir Edgar, 124.
Mackay, Miss Olive, 510.
Mackay, D.D., Rev. R. P., 469.
Mackenzie, Hon. Justice P. E., 693.
Mackenzie, A. E., 274.
Mackenzie, A. H. B., 300.
Mackenzie, President A. S., 397, 399-401.
Mackenzie, D. E., 780.
Mackenzie, Ian, 772.
Mackenzie, John, 406.
Mackenzie, Prof. M. A., 306.
Mackenzie, Sir William, 180 340.
Mackie, Miss Esther, 363.
Mackie, James, 314.
Mackie, N. S., 294.
Macklem, Dr. T. C. Street, 566.
Macklin, E. H., 408.
Maclean, Hon. A. K., 178, 279, 283.
Maclean, A. N., 178, 182.
Maclean, Mrs. Donald, 502.
Maclean, J. A., 398.
Maclean, W., 395.
Maclean, W. F., 175.
MacLeod, Dr. J. J. R., 413, 414, 561.
Macmillan, C. E., 148.
Macoun, W. T., 403.
Macpherson, J. E., 45.
Mader, Mrs. A. J., 510.
Mageau, Z., 527.
Magee, Hon. Fred, 655.
Magee, R. W., 425.
Magill, Dr. R., 683, 690.
Magnan, Inspector-General C. J., 458, 621.
Magowan, Alfred, 564.
Magrath, C. A., 76, 187, 505.
Maguire, C. A., 159, 596, 601.
Maharg, Hon. J. A., 322, 680, 682, 718, 724, 725.
Malcolm, James, 173, 174, 188.
Mallory, E. P., 187.
Malone, Dudley Field, 344.
Manchester, James, 297.
Manion, Hon. R. J., 173.
Manly, C. M., 435.
Mann, Sir Donald, 180, 340.
Manning, Mrs. S. D., 430.
Manning, W. N., 316.
Manson, Hon. A. M., 271, 753, 765, 772.
Marani, F. H., 570.
Marchand, Madame, P. E., 518
Marchant, James, 568.
Margrett, T. C., 477.
Margerie, Emmanuel, 559.
Marion, J. A., 711.
Marks, Joseph T., 547.
Marquis, T. G., 425, 464.
Marsh, James F., 547, 548, 575.
Marshall, Duncan, 92, 105, 106.
Marshall, Thomas, 341, 562.
Marshall, William E., 426.
Martel, Arthur, 548.
Martin, Dr. C. F., 623.
Martin,Charles, 424.
Martin, Chester, 428.
Martin, Dr. Franklin, 419.
Martin, Fred, 289.
Martin, Harry J., 694.
Martin, H. C., 187.
Martin, Joseph A., 197.
Martin, Hon. J. S., 250, 270, 580, 584.
Martin, Lt.-Col. L. T., 590.
Martin, T. Mower, 434.
Marty, Dr. A. E., 393, 490, 500, 550, 567.
Mary, H.R.H. Princess, 510.
Mary, H.M. Queen, 113.
Mason, Lt.-Col. James Cooper, 284, 285.
Massey, Chester D., 481.
Massey, Vincent, 393, 440.
Massey, Hon. W. F., 147, 148.
Mather, Norman L. C., 301.
Matheson, Most Rev. S. P., 466, 467, 481, 712.
Mathieson, Chief Justice J. A., 673.
Mathieu, J. A., 525.
Matthews, Albert E., 475, 568.
Matthews, Charles A., 538.
Matthews, Thomas, 753.
Matthews, W. L., 301.
Matthewson, E. P., 327.
Maund, W. H., 590.
Mavor, Prof. James, 432, 558, 561.
Maxwell, Elsie E., 497.
Maxwell, R. B., 107.
Maxwell, M.A., Russell, 653.
Mayberry, Thomas R., 240.
Meany, Con. 130.
Megan, Frank P., 393.
Meighen, Mrs. Arthur, 491.
Meighen, Rt. Hon. Arthur, 45-49, 100, 163-66, 171, 173-77, 191, 197, 199, 284, 332,

366, 414, 424, 520, 555, 717, 729.
Meikle, W. B., 305.
Melanson, Claude, 406.
Melba, Dame Nellie, 439.
Mellon, Hon. Andrew, 415, 534.
Menzies, T., 770.
Menzies, William, 223.
Mercer, D.D., Samuel A. B., 566.
Merchant, LL.D., F. W., 108, 395, 556, 582.
Mercier, Hon. Honoré, 608, 629.
Meredith, Sir Vincent, 295.
Meredith, Sir William, 554, 562, 563, 583.
Merryfield, J. E., 773.
Mersereau, Hon. D. W., 270, 655, 659.
Merson, Bert, 575.
Mewhinney, M.L.A., A. P., 525.
Meyer, F. B., 568.
Meyers, Mrs. Campbell, 517.
Michaud, Hon. J. E., 270, 655.
Michaud, M.P., Pius, 173, 332.
Mickle, Miss, 517.
Mickle, G. R., 583.
Middleton, Hon. Justice W. E., 289, 553.
Middleton, J. E., 424, 425.
Mignault, Hon. Justice P. B., 555.
Milburn, B.A., E. F., 398.
Miles, E. L., 380.
Miles, Hon. Henry, 607.
Miles, Sir Thomas, 763.
Millar, John, 684.
Miller, Dr. A. F., 642.
Miller, Fred R., 595.
Miller, H. G., 660.
Miller, Jacob, 740.
Miller, Rev. J. O., 570.
Miller, Prof. W. Lash, 403.
Mills, Hon. H., 526, 527, 546, 547, 570.
Milne, Mrs. W. S., 516.
Miner, W. H., 315.
Minto, Dowager Lady, 111, 428.
Misener, Dr. Geneva, 567.
Mitchell, A. J., 366.
Mitchell, Brig.-Gen. C. H., 393, 397.
Mitchell, Guy, 440.
Mitchell, Harvey, 659.
Mitchell, J. H., 289.
Mitchell, J. W., 300.
Mitchell, P., 284.
Mitchell, Roy, 440.
Mitchell, Walter, 555.
Mitchell, Walter G., 172.
Moffatt, James N., 550.
Molloy, Dr. J. P., 687.
Molson, F. W., 301.
Molson, Lt.-Col. Herbert, 301.
Molson, Maj. John Elsdale, 91.
Monaghan, C. V., 644.
Monahan, T. L., 541.
Monette, K.C., Gustave., 618.
Monford, George, 779.
Monk, B.A., Elizabeth, 497.
Monkhouse, Mrs. Bertram L., 516.
Montague, Edward Wortley, 435.
Montague, P. J., 693.
Montgomery, Miss M. E., 511.
Montigny, Louvigny de, 424.
Montmorency-Laval, Mgr. de, 458.
Moor, Joshua C., 430.
Moore, Rev. A. H., 615.
Moore, E. H., 611.
Moore, Ph.D., Elwood S., 558.
Moore, Mrs. L. A., 514.
Moore, Dr. R. B., 416.
Moore, S. R., 430.
Moore, Rev. T. Albert, 159, 454, 482, 615.
Moore, Tom, 158, 178, 184, 246, 250, 283, 343, 522, 548, 575.
Moorhead, Capt. Andrew, 562.
Moorhouse, Hopkins, 424, 425.
Moreau, Hon. E., 635.
Morgan, C. B., 482.
Morgan, S. A., 587.
Morgan, Theo. G., 611.
Morgan, Mrs. T. M., 725.
Morgan-Powell, 425.
Morganthau, Henry, 34.
Morin, L. S. R., 48.
Morin, Paul, 426, 620.
Morin, Victor, 424.
Morrison, Mrs. B. C., 507.
Morison, Prof. John Lyle, 429.
Morrison, C. E., 746.
Morrison, Rt. Rev. Dr. James, 401.
Morrison, J. J., 167, 519-21, 580, 591.
Morrow, George A., 305.
Morrow, T. M., 440.
Mortson, W. H., 727.
Mosher, A. R., 248.
Moss, Miss Lillian, 467.
Moss, Hon. Mackenzie, 221.
Motherwell, Hon. W. R., 222, 233, 555.
Mott, Dr. John R., 405.
Moulton, Miss Nan., 518.
Mouré, Dr. F. A., 559.
Mowat, Hon. Justice, H. M., 260.
Mowat, Herbert A., 466.
Mueller, Rev. A. J., 749.
Mulchay, Hon. Richard, 128.
Mundell, Dr. D. E., 567.
Murch, W. H., 430.
Murchie, A. T., 332.
Murdock, Hon. James, 173, 177, 249.
Murphy, Hon. Chas., 214, 232, 403.
Murphy, E. J., 645.
Murphy, Judge Emily, 424, 482, 490.
Murphy, Mayor John, 162
Murphy, Maj. Thomas J., 590.
Murphy, W. A., 694.
Murphy, K.C., W. K., 575.
Murray, Mrs. Clark, 495.
Murray, Prof. D. A., 456.
Murray, Mrs. E. M., 494.
Murray, M.A., F. H., 653.
Murray, Hon. G. H., 636.
Murray, Howard, 609.
Murray, B.A., Prof. Howard, 108, 395.
Murray, James P., 461.
Murray, Joseph, 404.
Murray, J. R., 694.
Murray, Dr. Walter C., 429, 712, 725.
Muskett, A. D., 777.
Musselman, J. B., 680, 716.
Mussolini, Premier, 19, 37-40, 42.
Myers, Hon. J. H., 270, 671, 673,
Naggiar, P. E., 610.
Naismith, P. L., 274.
Nansen, Dr. Fridtjof, 44.
Nanton, Sir Augustus, 274, 301.
Nash, Charles W., 430.
Natesan, G. A., 135.
Needham, Mrs. Grant, 503.
Neel, E. W., 779.
Neelands, R. H., 770, 772.
Neil, M.P., A. W., 47, 137, 174.
Neill, C. E., 178, 183, 280, 288, 289, 295, 670.
Neilson, L. H., 380.
Neilson, Morden, 315.
Neilson, Mrs. Morden, 506.
Neish, Dr. Arthur C., 416.
Nelson, J. E., 430.
Nelson, John, 775.
Nesbitt, L. D., 406.
Nesbitt, K.C., Wallace, 539.
New, Ryland H., 314.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, 393, 394, 497, 559, 649, 777.
Newcombe, Major, C. K., 478, 711.
Newcombe, K.C., E. L., 220.
Newland, B.A., LL.B., H. C., 397.
Newlands, Lieut.-Governor H. W., 718, 726.
Ney, M.C., Major F. J., 393, 394.
Nichol, Lieut.-Governor Walter C., 406, 769.
Nichol, Mrs. W. C., 511.
Nicholas B. C., 408,.
Nichols, M. E., 406.
Nicholson, Dr. F. J., 776.
Nickerson, A. E., 645.
Nickle, Hon. W. F., 522, 526, 527, 529, 533, 534, 538, 544, 570, 580, 582.
Nicol, Hon. Jacob, 614, 615, 630.
Nielson, J. A., 569.
Nixon, Hon. H. C., 543.
Nixon, James, 775.
Nobel, Alfred, 413.
Nobel, Sir John, 763.
Noble, Dr. R. T., 414.
Noble, T. Tertius, 438.
Nobles, Rev. Harry, 716.
Nobles, Mrs. W. E., 487.
Nordheimer, Miss Estelle, 508.
Nolin, B.C.L., Dr. J., 399.
Norcross, J. W., 73, 608.
Norman, Montagu C., 116.
Norris, Fred C., 407.
Norris, Hon. T. C., 694, 698, 703.
Northcliffe, Lord, 429.
Norwell, G. N., 435.
Noxon, W. C., 109, 249, 264.
Nutt, Miss Elizabeth S., 652.
O'Connell, J. F., 647.
O'Connor, W. F., 187.
O'Flynn, E., 575.
O'Hagen, W. J., 268.
O'Hara, F. C. T., 230.
O'Hara, Capt. H. Marshall, 652.
O'Hara, Dr. Margaret, 567.
O'Hearn, K.C., Hon. Walter J., 636.
O'Higgins, Kevin, 129, 130.
O'Leary, R., 668.
O'Meara, D.D., Rev. Canon, 397, 566.
O'Reilly, John, 289.
Obed-Smith, Col. J., 92.
Oke, L. W., 529, 532.
Oliver, Dr. E. H., 404.
Oliver, Rev. E. H., 424, 455.
Oliver, Hon. Frank, 341, 342, 406, 748.
Oliver, Mrs. J. B., 615.
Oliver, Hon. John, 354, 367, 752, 767.
Onnes, Prof. 415.
Oppertshauser, George, 749.
Orchard, M.A., M. L., 475.
Orchard, W. J., 716, 725.
Orde, Hon. Justice J. F., 259, 260, 583.
Ormsby, R. P., 391.

Index to Names

Orr, Dr. Harold, 421.
Orr, Dr. Rowland B., 430.
Osborne, M.A., W. T., 654.
Osler, F. G., 541.
Otter, Gen. Sir W. D., 562.
Ouellett, Hon. Edouard, 607.
Ovens, Mrs. J. E., 515.
Owen, Mrs. J. M., 431.
Page, Hon. Earle, 138, 143.
Page, J. E., 663.
Page, Thomas Nelson, 82.
Pakenham, Dean W., 393.
Palmer, Dr. J. W., 655.
Pangman, J. J., 622.
Pankhurst, Mrs. Emeline, 420, 477, 490, 501.
Paradis, J. G., 426, 620.
Parent, George, 172.
Parker, C. B., 559.
Parker, E. G., 320.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, 566.
Parker, Rev. Stuart C., 457.
Parkin, Sir George, 569.
Parkinson, N. F., 215.
Parkman, Francis, 431.
Parlby, Hon. Irene, 729, 741, 742.
Parliament, Hon. Nelson, 524, 555.
Parsons, Mrs. Horace, 491, 493, 584, 588.
Pasha, Ismet, 125.
Passmore, B.A., S. F., 398.
Pasteur, Dr. Louis, 414.
Patenaude, Hon. E. L., 605, 606, 633, 634.
Paterson, M.A., John, 416.
Paton, Allan, 248.
Paton, V. J., 643.
Patterson, A. P., 670.
Patterson, Dr. F. W., 568, 654.
Patterson, Irving, 380.
Patterson, Joseph Victor, 715.
Patterson, R. E., 305.
Pattullo, Hon. T. D., 265, 275, 755-57, 770, 771, 777.
Paul, C. F., 541.
Payne, F., 223.
Payne, J. Lambert, 339.
Peacock, E. R., 354.
Pearce, Rt. Hon. G. F., 138.
Pearce, W. B., 306.
Pearson, G. Fred, 401.
Pearson, James, 380.
Pearson, Thomas, 772.
Pease, E. L., 295, 301.
Peck, J. L., 657.
Peck, Rev. W. W., 765.
Peel, Viscount, 100.
Pellatt, Sir Henry M., 287.
Pelletier, Lt.-Col. P., 109.
Pendray, Mrs. H. J., 490.
Penrose, G. H., 623.
Pepall, A. H., 527.
Perdue, Hon. Chief Justice, W. E., 693.
Perley, Sir George, 110.
Perrault, Hon. J. E., 270, 607, 609, 610, 626, 628, 635.
Perrin, Dr. H. C., 439.
Perron, Hon. J. L., 380, 628.
Perry, H. G., 771.
Perry, Rev. T. H., 653.
Peters, Mrs. Eleanor, 510.
Phair, Dr. J. T., 420.
Phelps, Prof. Arthur L. 425.
Phillips, M.A., C. E., 561.
Phillips, Bart., Sir Thomas, 429.
Phillips, W. A., 77.
Phillips, Walter J., 432.
Phipps, A. E., 284, 295.
Picard, Josepb, 80, 319.
Pickett, M.L.A., D. W., 658.
Pickett, C. E., 660-1.
Pickthall, Marjorie L. C., 432.
Pickup, Capt. H. R., 107.
Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. George C. 455, 482.
Pierce, John F., 380, 611.
Pierce, Dr. Lorne Albert, 464.
Piers, Harry, 643.
Piette, Mgr. Vincent Joseph, 459, 610, 624.
Pigott, Joseph M., 314.
Pillow, Howard, 622.
Pine, Capt., 650.
Pitblado, K.C., Isaac, 318.
Plante, Arthur, 634, 635.
Plaskett, B.A., John Stanley, 18, 562.
Playfair, Miss Anie, 499.
Plewes, M.D., W. F., 564.
Plummer, Howard, 475.
Plumptre, Mrs. H. P., 393.
Poincaré, M., 20, 24, 25, 50, 119
Poirier, J. H. A., 247.
Politis, M., 38, 40.
Poole, E. W., 475.
Poole ,B.A., Rev. S. S., 474.
Pooler, M. A., 670.
Pooley, R. H., 770, 772.
Pope, Hon. Rufus, 193, 194.
Pope, W. W., 595.
Porter, E. G., 693.
Porter, Dr. George D., 420.
Porter, G. R. 687.
Poulhus, J. A., 315.
Powell, Lt.-Col. A. H. H., 648.
Powell, G. K., 586.
Powell, H. O., 180, 280, 295.
Power, Hon. Gerard, 607.
Power, C. G., 43, 44, 174, 190.
Pratt, A. N., 780.
Pratt, E. C., 288, 295.
Pratt, G. R., 188.
Pratt, T. H., 420.
Prefontaine, Hon. Albert, 690
Preston, T. H., 407, 408.
Preston, W. T. R., 71, 387.
Price, Mrs. J. F., 500, 518.
Price, Samuel, 589.
Price, Col. Hon. W. H., 526, 527, 534, 574, 580, 585.
Price-Green, C., 351.
Pridham, J. L., 779.
Primo de Riveira, General, 20.
Primrose, Dr. A., 562.
Prince, Dr. E. F., 331.
Pritchett, Dr., 400.
Proudfoot, Hon. Wm., 194.
Prowse, Hon. Albert B., 673.
Prudhomme, Bishop J. H., 713.
Pugh, G. L., 660.
Pugsley, His Honour William, 240, 654, 655, 670.
Pugsley, Mrs. William, 507.
Putman, Harold, 171.
Puttee, A. W., 475.
Pyne, Hon. Dr. R. A., 552.
Queen, John, 688, 698, 702.
Quinn, Valentine, 778.
Race, W. B., 588.
Ramsay, Walter, 613.
Ramsden, George, 595.
Ramsden, H. D., 430.
Ran, Prof. William M., 654.
Raney, K.C., Hon. W. E., 83, 519, 521, 524-26, 528, 534, 538, 552, 573, 580.
Rangachariar, Rao Bahadur T., 135.
Rankin, Dr. A., 421.
Ransom, F. W., 712.
Ratcliffe, Mrs. Gordon, 511.
Ravenhill, H. T., 478.
Rawding, Thomas M., 640.
Rawlinson, G.C.B., H. E. Lord, 135.
Ray, J. E., 336.
Raymond, Adelard, 611.
Raymond, Donat, 323, 611.
Rea, J. Birmingham, 526.
Reading, Lord, 132, 134, 138.
Redman, John, 774.
Redmond, George A., 197.
Redpath, Mrs. Beatrice, 497.
Reed, Senator, 153, 154.
Reekie, Mrs. W. P., 507.
Reekie, Rev. W. P., 716.
Reeve, Mrs. Frances B., 424.
Reid, Mrs. Forbes, 494.
Reid, G. A., 435.
Reid, J. A., 320.
Reid, John F., 680.
Reid, J. W., 716.
Reid, T. E., 727.
Reid, Rev. Dr. W. D., 615.
Reilly, J. Clark, 250.
Rembrandt, Hermanszoon, 237.
Rennison, Rev. R. J. 397.
Reventlow, Christian, 268.
Rexford, Rev. Canon, 466.
Reynolds, A. J., 590.
Reynolds, M.A., J. B., 569.
Rhéaume, Mgr. Louis, 459.
Rhéaume, Theodule, 171.
Rice-Jones, C., 704, 725, 743.
Richard, Clovis T., 240.
Richard, J. Auguste, 237, 433.
Richards, C. D., 656.
Richards, William J., 476.
Richardson, D.D., Rev. J. A., 655.
Richardson, E. L., 746.
Richardson, H. G., 45.
Richardson, James A., 681, 693.
Richardson, R., 438.
Richie, Rev. Duncan, 475.
Riddell, F. W., 680.
Riddell, Hon Justice W. R., 208, 477, 478.
Riley, D. E., 326.
Riley, H. J., 693.
Riley, R. T., 290, 305.
Rinfret, Fernand, 230, 408.
Rivard L'Honourable Adj., 423, 458.
Robb, Hon. J. A., 139. 142, 162, 170, 201, 226, 227, 229, 268-70.
Robb, R. W., 188.
Robb, W. D., 274, 351.
Robert, E. A., 375.
Roberts, Charles G. D., 433.
Roberts, Miss Hazel G., 517.
Roberts, Prof. H. F., 412.
Roberts, Dr. J. A., 562.
Roberts, John H., 607,
Roberts, Dr. Richard, 405.
Roberts, Lloyd, 424, 433.
Roberts, Hon. W. F., 655, 670.
Robertson, E. Blake, 250.
Robertson, C.M.G., James W., 240, 254.
Robertson, D.D., Rev. J. C., 469.
Robertson, Prof. J. K., 412.
Robertson, M.A., S. N., 675.
Robichaud, M.P., J. G., 655.
Robinson, C. C., 457.
Robinson, Hon. C. W., 250 655, 662, 670.
Robinson, B.A., E. S., 441.
Robinson, F. E. M., 608.
Robinson, H. E., 693.
Robinson, H. M., 25.
Robson, K.C., H. A., 693.
Robinson, John R., 406.
Robinson, J. P., 725.
Robinson, Peter J., 434.
Robinson, S. C., 164, 197.
Robinson, W. Fleet, 759.
Robson, Miss Jean, 687.

Roche, Hon. William, 196, 567.
Rochebrune, R. Laroque de, 426, 620.
Rochetti, Joseph, 689.
Rockefeller, Jr., John D., 413.
Roddick, Sir Thomas, 623.
Roden, Thomas, 319.
Roechling, M.A., Miss Mildred, 653.
Rogers, Mrs. A. H. 500.
Rogers, John, 415.
Rogers, Mrs. R. E., 686.
Rogers, M.A., Reginald H., 675.
Rogers, Hon. Robert, 166, 526, 687, 688, 717.
Rollo, Hon. Walter, 547, 570.
Romney, George, 435.
Rook, Mason, 778.
Roos, Julius H., 305.
Rosevear, J. M., 391.
Roseyear, Charles L., 435.
Ross, Miss A., 509.
Ross, Hon. Alex., 250, 728.
Ross, Donald A., 687.
Ross, Mgr, F. X., 459, 621.
Ross, George H., 526, 527.
Ross, Dr. George W., 415, 562.
Ross, Henry T., 288, 295
Ross, K.C., H. S., 615.
Ross, F.R.C.O., Hugh C. M., 438.
Ross, J. A., 595.
Ross, P. D., 408.
Ross, R. A., 595.
Ross, Mrs. S., 776.
Rothwell, K.C., S. J., 693.
Rouleau, Father Raymond Marie, 459.
Routley, Dr. F. W., 420.
Routley, Dr. T. C., 419.
Rowell, Hon. N. W., 45, 393, 405, 455.
Roy, K.C., Ernest, 611.
Roy, Prof. F. D., 555.
Roy, Hon. Phillippe, 249.
Roy, Pierre Georges, 428.
Ruddick, J. A., 139, 148, 323.
Rudge, Mrs. Cyril, 503.
Ruel, Gerard, 364, 391.
Rumbold, Sir Horace, 125.
Russell, Mrs. Alys, 503.
Russell, C. B., 654.
Russell, Charles, 729.
Russell, F. McD., 220.
Russell, F. W., 689, 708.
Russell, G. Horne, 434, 435.
Russell, Gyrth, 435.
Russell, H. J., 711.
Russell, T. A., 397.
Russill, F. J. B., 284, 286, 287..
Rutherford, Dr. James G., 342.
Rutherford, B.S.A., W. J., 240, 321, 684.
Ruttan, Prof. R. F., 399.
Ryan, Dr. Edward, 420.
Ryan, Thomas, 477.
Ryerson, Dr. Egerton, 556, 585.
Sabourin, Rev. J. A., 713.
Sadler, K.C.S.I., Sir Michael, 393, 394, 559, 649.
Sadlier, Miss K. F., 466.
St. Anne, M. M., 567.
St. John, C. L., 693.
St. Leger, G. J., 430.
Salandra, Antonio, 38-42
Sales, E. Roy, 407.
Sales, Thomas, 185.
Salverson, Laura Goodman, 432
Samuels, Sir Marcus, 124.
Sandager, Rev. C. N., 726.
Sanders, Edgar C., 289.
Sanders, Sir Robert, 106.
Sanderson, E. N., 670.
Sanderson, M.A., Frank, 482.
Sandles, A. P., 380.
Sandwell, Bernard K., 424, 567.
Sandwell, Miss Helen B., 426.
Sanford, Rev. A. M., 777.
Sanford, Mrs. C. F., 513.
Sanford, Mrs. W. E., 481-2.
Sapir, E., 431.
Sapiro, Aaron, 681-83, 779.
Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur, 100.
Sastri, Rt. Hon. S., 46, 47, 132-37.
Saunders, Miss Marshall, 425, 518.
Sauvé, Arthur, 605, 606, 632.
Scallion, J. W., 706.
Scammell, E. H., 215, 218.
Scarfe, C. H. O., 623.
Schmidtt, Ed., 749.
Sciortino, A.R.C.A., F. S., 436.
Scholefield, H. E. G. H., 743.
Scott, Mrs. A. M., 513.
Scott, Mrs. David, 615.
Scott, D. H., 622.
Scott, Duncan Campbell, 425, 440.
Scott, D.D., Rev. E., 469.
Scott, Canon F. G., 426.
Scott, Rev. Frederick G., 620.
Scott, B.A., F. R., 624.
Scott, Frank, 366.
Scott, James G., 210, 684.
Scott, J. G., 321.
Scott, M.A., R. Walker, 653.
Scott, Dr. S. D., 424.
Scott, Mrs. S. D., 492.
Scovil, M.L.A., J. W., 668.
Scriver, T. E., 407.
Scroggie, G. E., 408.
Seager, C. A., 566.
Sears, Mrs. M. L., 743.
Seater, J. W., 711.
Seely, James, 636.
Seely-Smith, Major, 649.
Seitz, John J., 482.
Seitz, D. C., 407.
Seitz, Ernest, 438.
Selby-Bigge, Sir L. A., 395.
Semple, G. H., 616, 617.
Sergeant, F. W. G., 407.
Sexton, Dr. F. H., 652.
Sharpe, J. G., 223.
Shatford, Rev. Canon A. P., 615, 623.
Shaughnessy, Lord, 287, 301. 340.
Shaw, Lord, 354.
Shaw, Mrs. A. de B., 424.
Shaw, Duncan E., 240.
Shaw, Miss F. M., 504.
Shaw, H. B., 290, 297.
Shaw, H. H., 673.
Shaw, John R., 319.
Shaw, J. T., 172, 283, 728.
Shaw, Miss Madeline, 504.
Shea, Hon. George, 146.
Shearer, J. A., 775.
Shearer, Dr. J. G., 480, 482, 716
Shepherd, Dr. S. J., 237, 433.
Sheppard, Mrs. O. B., 430.
Sherbrooke, Bishop of, 459.
Shields, Dr. T. T. 568.
Shipley, M.A., Prof. J. W., 411.
Short, H. B., 645.
Shortt, Adam, 178, 183, 429.
Shortt, Mrs. Adam, 492, 567, 590.
Shotwell, Dr. James T., 431.
Shouldice, E. E., 559.
Shrum, Ph.D., G. M., 416.
Sifton, Sir Clifford, 264-5, 317.
Sifton, Mrs. J. W., 716.
Simard, Hon. Georges A., 607, 616.
Simard, Rev. Father Georges, 568.
Simpson, C. W., 434.
Simpson, Frank E., 687.
Simpson, James H., 294.
Simpson, W. B., 689.
Sims, Samuel, 689.
Sinclair, Sir John, 110.
Sinclair, R. V., 240.
Sinclair, K.C., V. A., 539.
Sinclair, W. E. N., 524-26, 532, 534.
Sipprell, Mrs. W. J., 513.
Sissons, B.A., LL.D., Prof. C. A., 393.
Skelton, Prof. O. D., 92, 399.
Sladen, C.M.G., Arthur F., 115.
Slater, Gordon, 404.
Sloan, Hon. William, 759, 771.
Small, Dr. H. B., 623.
Smillie, R.N., Miss Elizabeth, 506.
Smillie, Mrs. N. C., 494.
Smirk, Sir Robert, 109.
Smith, Lt.-Col. C. F., 284, 286-7
Smith, Rev. C. G., 615.
Smith, C. Howard, 139, 229, 317, 319, 320.
Smith, Mrs. E. B., 511.
Smith, Mrs. E. Atherton, 492.
Smith, Hon. George R., 607.
Smith, Mrs. G. H., 517.
Smith, H. A., 426, 620.
Smith, J. K., 341.
Smith, John T., 583.
Smith, Lt.-Col. J. Obed, 266.
Smith, Julian C., 609.
Smith, Hon. Mrs. Mary Ellen, 275, 490, 769, 772.
Smith, Norman, 410.
Smith, O. G., 287.
Smith, O. T., 776.
Smith, Hon. Peter, 522, 525, 527, 528, 534, 537, 538, 570.
Smith, R. H., 637.
Smith, S. T., 477.
Smith, W. Nelson, 339.
Smith, Hon. V. W., 731, 738.
Smitten, Walter, 250.
Smoot, Hon. Reed, 120.
Smuts, General Jan Christian, 26, 100, 150, 151.
Smythe, A. E. S., 478.
Smythe, Mrs. R. G., 589.
Snell, Prof. F. J., 411.
Snively, Miss M. A., 504.
Snook, W. I., 640.
Snow, Col. A. B., 663.
Snowball, W. B., 478.
Sokoloff, Nikolai, 437.
Solandt, B.D., D. M., 469.
Solby, L. F., 775.
Soloan, B.A., David, 652.
Soper, Warren Y., 237, 433.
Sorenson, Gladys, 496.
Sowards, J. F., 188.
Sowton, Charles, 476.
Sparks, R. P., 178.
Sparling, J. K., 693.
Speakman, Alfred, 274, 283.
Speechly, Mrs. H. M., 500.
Speller, B.A.Sc., Frank Newman 562,
Speller, Rev. H. C., 466, 475.
Spencer, H. E., 283.
Spicer, P. L., 644.
Spinks, W. H., 549, 698.
Sproatt, Henry, 434.
Sprott, Dr. R. J., 560.
Squire, S. L., 380, 585.
Squires, Hon. Sir Richard, 146.
Stack, Austin, 130.
Stadler, John, 334.
Stamp, K.B.E., Sir Josiah, 25.

Index to Names

Stanfield, Mrs. John, 492
Stansfield, Herbert H., 435.
Stapells, R. A., 588.
Stapleford, Dr. E. W., 726.
Stapleford, Mrs. E. W., 492.
Staples, M. H., 560.
Staples, Owen, 435.
Starr, Dr. Clarence L., 562, 563.
Staton, Miss Frances M., 490.
Steacie, Edgar W., 497.
Stead, Robert J. C., 424, 425.
Stearns, E. M., 486.
Steel, L. R., 302, 659.
Steeves, Cyril Byron, 665.
Steeves, Margaret, 665.
Stephen, Miss Margaret, 588.
Stephens, Norman C., 291.
Steveus, Cyril G., 476.
Stevens, G. R., 336.
Stevens, Hon. H. H., 173, 687.
Stevenson, B.S.A., Lionel, 569.
Stewart, Miss A., 500.
Stewart, A. C., 523.
Stewart, B. G., 775.
Stewart, Hon. Charles, 58, 160, 174, 201, 202, 205, 207, 214, 222, 235, 264, 265, 268, 271, 272, 274.
Stewart, Hon. Downie, 148.
Stewart, Frank, 584.
Stewart, F. W., 612.
Stewart, G. H., 757.
Stewart, Dr. Grant, 622.
Stewart, H. L., 423.
Stewart, Hon. James D., 673.
Stewart, J. F. M., 284, 286, 287.
Stewart, J. O., 545.
Stewart, J. W., 430.
Stewart, Hon. P. G., 138.
Stewart, P. W., 343.
Stewart, R. Meldrum, 202.
Stockdill, C. E., 475.
Stokowski, Leopold, 437.
Stonehouse, E. H., 427.
Stork, M.P., Alfred, 160.
Stowe-Gullen, Dr. Augusta, 588.
Strange, Maj. H. G. L., 746.
Strangways, Rev. R. B., 425.
Strathcona, Lord, 109.
Strathmore, Countess of, 113.
Strathmore, Earl of, 113.
Strum, R.N., Miss G. E., 642.
Stuart, Sir Campbell, 111, 428.
Stutchbury, H., 188.
Sullivan, James A., 548.
Sullivan, J. G., 687.
Sullivan, R., 670.
Sulte, Benjamin, 426.
Sun Yat Sen, 27.
Sutherland, A., 775.
Sutherland, Miss Alison, 517.
Sutherland, J. C., 621.
Sutherland, T. F., 583.
Sutherland, Hon. W. H., 755.
Suzor-Coté, M.A., M. A., 436.
Swanson, Prof. W. W., 183, 184.
Swayze, C. F., 562.
Sweatman, K.C., Travers, 687, 690, 693.
Sweeney, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. F., 467.
Sweeney, Mrs. Hugh, 516.
Sykes, W. J., 433.
Symes, Miss K., 511.
Symons, M.A., N. J., 653.
Tabor, P. W., 608,
Taché, Mgr., 461.
Taft, Hon. W. H., 364, 415.
Talbot, Hon. P. A., 697.
Tanner, C. A., 698.
Tanton, B. W., 241, 673.
Tarte, L. J., 408.
Taschereau, Mgr., 458.
Taschereau, K.C., Alleyn, 618.
Taschereau, C. E., 609.
Taschereau, Premier L. A., 80, 495, 555, 604-06, 633.
Tattersall, Richard, 438.
Taylor, Coieridge, 437.
Taylor, Mrs. E. A., 426.
Taylor, Edmund, 300.
Taylor, K.C., Maj. F. G., 306, 686, 693, 698, 700, 708.
Taylor, G. W., 221.
Taylor, Lewis, 407.
Taylor, Lionel E., 780.
Taylor, Marguerite J., 436.
Taylor, P. H., 727.
Taylor, Rev. R. B., 399, 562, 566, 567.
Taylor, D.D., Rev. W. E., 566.
Taylor, W. J., 408.
Teahen, Mrs. C. King, 516.
Teakle, R. B., 152, 391.
Tellini, General, 37.
Tener, John, 775.
Terroux, Arthur, 622.
Tessier, Hon. J. A., 629.
Thacker, C.B., Maj. Gen. H. C., 648.
Theunis, M., 20.
Thistle, Dr. W. B., 562.
Thomas, D.D., Rev. Ernest, 479.
Thomas, B.A., Hartley Munro, 497.
Thomas, J. A., 754.
Thomas, Robert, 727.
Thomas, Miss Winnifred, 464, 510.
Thompson, B.A., Andrew T., 240.
Thompson, Capt. Joseph, 554, 581.
Thompson, T. C., 694.
Thompson, W. B., 727.
Thomson, A., 694.
Thomson, Levi, 72, 240, 716.
Thorburn, Mrs. Charles H., 492.
Thorne, Hon. W. H., 297.
Thornton, Dr. A. W., 615.
Thornton, Sir Henry, 162, 232, 264, 266, 339, 341-47, 350, 351, 354, 391, 555, 584, 603, 669, 686, 705.
Thorpe, Capt. John Henry, 91.
Thorson, J. T., 693.
Thorvaldson, Prof. J., 411.
Thurston, C. W., 727.
Tiffany, Marie, 437.
Tilley, K.C., W. N., 301.
Tilt, C., 694.
Tisdale, A. A., 274.
Tisdall, Dr. S., 559.
Todd, A. E., 775.
Todd, Hon. I. R., 668.
Todd, Mrs. William, 499, 500,
Todd, Hon. W. F., 655, 659, 664.
Tolmie, A. W., 230.
Tolmie, M.L.A., J. C., 525, 575.
Tolmie, Hon. Dr. S. F., 46, 163, 166, 174, 177, 185, 729.
Tombs, Guy, 622.
Torrance, Dr. F., 327.
Torrance, John, 406.
Tory, Hon. James C., 250, 368, 636.
Tory, Dr. H. M., 321, 397, 399, 749, 750.
Towers, G. F., 297.
Trahan, Arthur, 197.
Traquair, Prof. Ramsay, 621.
Tremblay, Jules, 424.
Tremblay, Brig-Gen., Thomas L. 72, 240.
Trites, A. E., 327.
Trotsky, 19.
Trueman, Dr. George Johnston, 464, 665.
Tsao Kun, Marshal, 27.
Tsu, Dr. Y. Y., 405.
Tsur, Hon. Chilien, 271.
Tucker, Very Rev. Dean L., 397, 482.
Tulloch, H. T., 179, 180.
Tupper, Sir Charles Hibbert, 429. 767, 775.
Tupper, K.C., W. J., 687.
Turgeon, Hon. A., 609.
Turgeon, Hon. Onesiphore, 192, 670.
Turgeon, Hon. W. F. A., 240, 321, 684.
Turnbull, J. Q., 688.
Turner, G., 775.
Turner, Harris, 714, 715.
Turner, W., 775.
Turner, Col. W. J. B., 476.
Turney, A. G., 660.
Turriff, Hon. J. G., 193.
Tweed, Mrs. Sidney, 492.
Twiss, W. J., 767.
Tyrrell, J. B., 429.
Uhrich, Hon. J. M., 718.
Ulmer, Henry J., 749.
Ulmer, Jacob, 749.
Underwood, Thomas, 475.
Underwood, Mrs. Thomas, 510.
Uphill, Thomas, 772.
Urquhart, Thomas, 568.
Vaillancourt, J. A., 293.
Vair, Rev. F. V., 467.
Valentine, A. C., 435.
Valera, Eamon de, 129-31.
Vallance, William R., 221.
Vanderburgh, A. H., 306.
Van Doren, Nathaniel G., 221.
Varley, A.R.C.A., F. H., 434.
Vaughan, R. C., 391.
Vaughan, Mrs. Walter, 503.
Veniot, Hon. P. J., 400, 439, 560, 654-57, 659, 661, 664, 669, 670.
Vickers, M.E., Herbert, 776..
Vien, T., 172.
Victoria, H.M. Queen, 505.
Victorin, Brother Marie, 620.
Von Kunitz, Luigi, 438.
Voulais, J. F., 613.
Vroom, Rev. Archdeacon F. W. 653.
Waddington, John F., 424.
Wade, K.C., F. C., 109, 758, 767.
Wade, Gerald, 425.
Wainwright, C. S., 305.
Waldron, K.C., Gordon, 521.
Wales, H.R.H. Edward, Prince of, 112, 113.
Walker, A. H., 295.
Walker, Prof. A. Stanley, 653.
Walker, Day, 497.
Walker, Sir Edmund, 179, 181, 182, 237, 279, 295, 429, 433, 434, 562.
Walker, R.C.A., Horatio, 434.
Walker, J. Bruce, 273.
Walker, Miss S. Jean, 424.
Walker, K.C., T. Hollis, 146.
Wallace, Dr. R. C., 710.
Wallace, Rev. W. G., 468.
Wallace W. S., 429.
Wallinger, N., 772.
Wallis, Dr. A. G., 570.
Walsh, M.A., Miss H., 570.
Walsh, Hon. D. I., 75.
Walsh, J. E., 230, 341.
Walters, Capt. 650.
Wanklyn, F. L., 188.
Wanless, G., 467.

Warburton, A. B., 431.
Warburton, George A., 478.
Ward, Rev. Archie, 475.
Ward, Mrs. Cynthia, 507.
Ward, H. H., 262.
Ward, John, 743.
Ward, Sir Joseph, 148.
Ward, J. W., 67.
Ward, P. W., 336.
Ward, M.P., W. J., 339.
Warnock, O.B.E., Dr. David, 757.
Warren, A. E., 274.
Warren, Mrs. H. D., 393, 561.
Warren, R. D., 475, 501, 568.
Warren, Hon. William R., 146.
Warriner,Rev. W. H., 454.
Warrington, J. E., 314, 320.
Watanna, Onoto, 433.
Waterhouse, A. E., 775.
Waters, Rev. F. W., 482.
Watson, Edgar, 524, 527, 562.
Watson, Harrison, 92.
Watson, Homer, 434, 435.
Watson, Joseph B., 430.
Watson, J. P., 592.
Watson, J. S., 688.
Watson, T. H., 319.
Watt, Mrs. David, 500.
Watters, Henry, 159.
Watters, Mrs. J. H., 517.
Watts, W. A., 541.
Waugh, Dr. John, 586.
Waugh, R. D., 708.
Webster, Dr. J. C., 429.
Webster, Hon. Lorne C., 609.
Webster, William Lusk, 561.
Weinfield, H., 289.
Weir, M.A., George M., 776.
Weir, Norman, 746.
Weir, R. Stanley, 426, 620.
Weldon, I. E., 288.
Wells, Harry Nelson, 496-7.
Wellwood, Rev. N., 430.
Welsman, Max, 439.
Westbrook, J. H., 746.
Westgate, D.D., Rev. T. B. R., 466.
Westman, L. E., 416.
Whaley, Thomas W., 406.
Wheelock, Dr. F. E., 654.
Whidden, Rev. Dr. H. P., 478, 568.
Whitby, Prof. G. S., 412.
White, A. P., 694.
White, Clifford, 404.
White, Mrs. Douglas, 669.
White, Edward, 497.
White, Miss E. M., 654.
White, Gerald, 403.
White, Mrs. Louise, 518.
White, K.C, Peter, 603.
White, Robert S., 406.
White, Hon. Smeaton, 555.
White, Thomas, 408.
White, Sir Thomas, 286, 364, 414.
Whitehead, Dr. A. E., 439.
Whiting, Miss Elizabeth, 420.
Whitley, Charles, 247.
Whitman, D. B., 645.
Whitman, F. C. , 639.
Whitman, B.A., Rev. M. A., 474.
Whitney, Sir James, 557.
Whitton, Miss Charlotte, 494, 496, 567.
Wickenden, Robert, 435.
Wickham, R. J., 179, 182, 183.
Wickwire, Hon. H. H. ,636.
Wiggs, W. H., 615.
Wilgoose, A.R.C.O., F. L., 439.
Wilkinson, George, 759.
Wilkinson, Marguerite, 433.
Willan, Dr. Healey, 436, 437, 439.
Willett, John, 431.
Williams, A. S., 240.
Williams, C. P., 763.
Williams, Prof. G. M., 411.
Williams, Mackenzie, 300.
Williams, Miss M. B., 424.
Williams, Murray E., 475.
Williams, N. B., 727.
Williams, R. A., 4 66.
Williams, Gen. V. A. S., 539, 540.
Williams-Taylor, Sir F., 179, 180 , 280, 285, 288, 295.
Willis, H. Parker, 64, 65.
Willis, R. G., 702.
Willis, B.A., S. J., 775.
Willison, Sir John, 82, 273, 274, 393, 394, 562.
Wilson, B.A., Rev. James, 566.
Wilson, J., 290.
Wilson, John, 746.
Wilson, Mrs. J. H., 430.
Wilson, Hon. J. M., 301.
Wilson, Rev. J. McCartney, 425.
Wilson, J. T., 306.
Wilson, Hon. R. V., 138.
Wilson, W. F., 221.
Wilson, Woodrow, 415.
Wilson, W. R., 329.
Wilton, J. E., 776.
Wilton, J. W., 687.
Windle, F.R.S., Sir Bertram, 461 559.
Winkler, Hon. Valentine, 689.
Winn, K.C., E. S. H., 754.
Winsby, W. N., 763.
Wintemberg, W. J., 424.
Winter, Hon. Justice, R. W.. 729.
Withrow, Miss F., 642.
Wolfe, General James, 429.
Wolsey, R. B., 435.
Wolvin, Lee, 73.
Wolvin, Roy M., 73, 313.
Wood, H. W., 167, 288, 680. 682, 742, 743, 322.
Wood, Hon. Leonard, 673.
Wood, L. M., 478.
Wood, Mrs. R. W., 497.
Wood, K.C., S. Casey, 284, 286, 287, 306.
Wood, W. R., 705, 706.
Woods, J. H., 408, 410.
Woods, Sir James, 455.
Woods, R. J., 591.
Woodside, Frank, 778.
Woodsworth, M.P., J. S., 43, 173, 198-9, 283.
Wormith, N. B., 589.
Worrell, K.C., Chancellor J. A., 435, 466.
Wright, A. A., 339.
Wright, Dorothy, 497.
Wright, George, 375.
Wright, Mrs. Gordon, 478, 482, 506, 513.
Wright, Peter, 682.
Wright, R. A., 727.
Wright, Rev. T. F., 467.
Wright, Mrs. T. H., 507.
Wrong, M.A., Prof. G. M., 403, 404, 428, 429, 431.
Wyatt, B. L., 421.
Wyle, A.R.C.A., Florence, 434 436.
Wynn, S. N., 406.
Wyse, J. F. H., 380.
Yates, George W., 364.
Yoe, Dr. I. H., 478.
Yates, James A., 391.
York, H.R.H. Duke of 428.
Young, Dr. H. E., 760.
Young, Leonard, 440.
Young, Owen D., 25.
Zaghlul, Pasha, 156.

INDEX OF AFFAIRS

Acadia University, 398, 401, 654.
Aerial Navigation, Empire, 101.
Aerial Navigation in Canada, 212-13.
Africa, Political Conditions in, 26-7.
Agricultural Conditions in Alberta, 322, 676.
Agricultural Conditions in Manitoba, 676-7, 689, 690, 709-10.
Agricultural Conditions in N.B. 659-61, 671.
Agricultural Conditions in N. S., 644-5.
Agricultural Conditions in Ontario, 537, 541-3.
Agricultural Conditions in P. E.I., 671-2.
Agricultural Conditions in Quebec, 607-8, 611, 625-6.
Agricultural Conditions in Saskatchewan, 322.
Agricultural Industry in Canada, 189, 233-5, 277, 311, 320-7, 337-8.
Agricultural Organizations, Canadian, 324-7.
Agriculturalists, Society of Technical, 326.
Agriculture, Canadian Council of, 169, 321, 324-5, 370, 523, 682.
Agriculture in Alberta, 730, 733, 734-5, 739, 745-6.
Agriculture in B.C., 757-8, 778-80.
Agriculture in Saskatchewan, 726-7.
Agriculture, N.S. College of, 652.
Air Board, Canadian, 203, 209, 213.
Air Force, Royal Canadian, 210, 212.
Albert College, 464, 570.
ALBERTA—
  Agricultural Policy and Development in, 322, 676, 730, 733, 734-5, 739, 745-6.
  Budget and Finances of, 732-8.
  Coal Mining in, 746-8.
  Educational Policy and Conditions in, 738-9, 748-50
  Highways in, 738.
  Legislature and Legislation in, 258, 738-42, 748.
  Mining in, 327, 328-9.
  Political and General Conditions in, 727-32.
  Prohibition and Liquor Referendum in, 221, 744-5.
  Railways and Telephones in, 731, 735, 736, 742.
  United Farmers of, 678-9, 742-3, 746.
Alma College, 570.
Ancient Order of Foresters, 789-90.
Anglican Young People's Society, 466, 467.
Annexation to U.S., Question of Canadian, 83-4, 235-6.
Appleby School, 570.
Appointments, Federal Government, 170, 240-1.
Architectural Institute of Canada, Royal, 435.
Archives, Dominion of Canada, 231-2, 237.
Armenian Relief, 275.
Armstrong Government in N.S. 636.
Art and Artists, Canadian, 433-6.
Art Ass'n., Women's, 518.
Asia, Political Conditions in, 27-8.
Associated Growers of B.C., 780.
Astronomical Society, Royal, 417-18.
Australia, Canadian Relations with, 138-45, 226, 317.
Authors' Ass'n, Canadian, 423-5.
Automobile Industry in Canada, 308-9, 383-5, 611.
Automobile Taxation, Provincial, 384.
Banff-Windermere Highway, 235, 382.
Bank of Hamilton, 277, 291-3, 296.
Bank Act, Revision of the, 178-85, 276, 278-84.
Bank of Montreal, 180, 292, 295-6, 297.
Bank of Nova Scotia, 296, 297.
Bankers' Ass'n., American, 297.
Bankers' Ass'n., Canadian, 180, 276, 280, 283, 288, 294-5, 297, 684.
Banking Appointments, Canadian, 298.
Banking and Financial Conditions and Statistics, 192, 276-307.
Banks, Ontario Provincial Savings, 286.
Banque d'Hochelga, 182, 292, 296, 614.
Banque Nationale, La, 277, 293, 296, 297.
Banque, Provinciale, La, 296.
Banque Rurale, La, 297.
Banting Medical Research Foundation, 415.
Baptist Churches in Canada, 472-5.
Bar Ass'n., Canadian, 787-8.
Bar Ass'n., Manitoba, 693.
B.C. Fruit Growers' Ass'n., 779-80.
B.C. School of Pharmacy, 777.
Beaverbrook Scholarships, 665.
Belgium, Canadian Relations with, 201.
Bell Telephone Co., 377.
Bible College, Toronto, 476.
Big Sister Ass'n., 508.
Bishop Strachan School, 570.
Boards of Trade in Canada, 782-5.
Bolshevism and Communism. in Canada, 86, 252, 255-7, 404.
Boud Dealers' Ass'n., 300.
Bond Issues, Canadian, 81-2, 201, 277, 299.
Bond Issues, Ontario, 585.
Bond Markets in Canada, 298-9.
Bonne Entente League, 554-5.
Books of the Year, Canadian, 432-3, 442-53.
Boy Scouts in Canada, 257, 460.
Bracken Government in Manitoba, 686-97.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—
  Agricultural Policy and Conditions in, 322, 757-8, 778-80.
  Budget and Finances of, 751, 761-2, 771-2-3.
  Conservative Policy in, 751, 769-70, 771-3.
  Educational Conditions in, 775-7.
  Fisheries of, 225, 330, 759-60, 780-1.
  Freight Rates in, 751-3.
  Highways Development in, 379, 382, 755.
  Hydro-Electric Power in, 309, 371.
  Industries of, 762-3.
  Labour Conditions in, 753-4.
  Lands and Forests in, 755-7.
  Legislature and Legislation in, 258-9, 764, 769-72.
  Lumbering in, 781.
  Mining and Minerals in, 759, 762-3, 777-8.
  Oliver Government in, 751-3.
  P.G.E. Railway in, 760, 762 766-7.
  Prohibition and Liquor Control in, 195-6, 220, 221, 763-6, 769-70.
  Provincial Party of, 766-7, 773-5.
  Public Works in, 755.
  Railways in, 760, 766-7.
British Columbia Electric Railway, 309, 373-4.
British Empire Cancer Campaign, 108.
British Empire Exhibition, 108-9, 206.
British Empire Service League, 107-8.
British Empire Steel Corp., 252, 313, 327.
British Relations with the U.S., 116-27.
Budget and Finances of Alberta, 732-8.
Budget and Finances of B.C., 751, 761-2, 771-2-3.
Budget and Finances of Manitoba, 688-9, 690-1, 694-7, 700.
Budget and Finances of N.B., 658, 665, 668.
Budget and Finances of N.S., 638.
Budget and Finances of Ontario, 525-7, 534-5, 537-8, 585
Budget and Finances of P.E.I., 674.
Budget and Finances of Quebec, 630-1.
Budget and Finances, Saskatchewan, 720-22.
Budget, Mr. Fielding's, 168, 198-201.

Building and Construction Industries, Canadian, 250.
Bye-Election in Alberta, 727-8.
Bye-Elections, Dominion, 162-3 164, 197, 222, 694.
Bye-Elections in Manitoba, 690.
Bye-Elections in N.S., 636.
Bye-Elections in Saskatchewan, 714-16.
Cadets in Canada, 210-11, 649.
Calgary Street Railway, 376.
Canada Club, London, 354.
Canada Colonization Association, 274-5.
Canada Life Assurance Co., 304, 305.
Canada Steamsbip Lines, 392.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 180, 181, 277, 291-3, 295-6.
Canadian Bankers' Ass'n., 180, 276, 280, 283, 288, 294-5, 297, 684.
Canadian Bible Society, 476-7.
Canadian Clubs, 328, 345, 482, 501-2, 786-7.
Canadian Federation of Labour 247.
Canadian Forestry Association, 112.
Canadian Girls in Training, 510
Canadian Government Merchantile Marine, 152-3, 222, 370, 385, 390-1.
Canadian History Society, 111-12.
CanadianManufacturers'Ass'n., 49, 108, 199-200, 230, 233, 250, 266, 314, 316-20, 343.
Canadian National Railways, 49, 102, 108, 112, 158, 162, 170, 172, 176, 190, 192, 193-5, 197, 201, 230, 260, 264, 267, 269, 340-1, 342,-53, 358-60, 367, 376, 584, 603, 686, 714, 720, 721, 747, 771.
Canadian National Safety League, 258.
Canadian Northern Railway, 340, 342, 348-9, 702-3, 752.
Canadian Order of Foresters, 305-6, 790.
Canadian Pacific Railway, 49, 102, 108, 193, 230, 264, 267, 270, 337, 340, 353-64, 367, 385, 404, 669-70, 720, 742, 752.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, 391.
Canadian Press, Ltd., 408-10
Canal Traffic, Canadian, 232-3 389.
Carnegie Foundation, 400, 654,
Catbolic Alumnae, International Federation of, 515.
Catbolic Mutual Benefit Ass'n. 461.
Catbolic Trutb Society, 461, 551.
Catholic Women's League, 515.
Catholic Workers, Federation of, 247-8.
Cattle Embargo, British, 104-7, 171, 193, 235, 526, 709, 727.
Chamber of Commerce, London, Canadian, 102, 103-4.
Champlain Society, 429-30.
Cbatbam House, 111.
Chemistry, Canadian Institute of, 416.
Chicago Drainage Canal, 58-60, 389.
Cbina and Immigration in Canada, 27, 45-6, 174, 189, 257, 258-9, 271-2.
Church of England, 207, 465-8, 512-13.
Church Union Movement, 454-8, 463, 469-70, 471-2.
Civil Service Commission, Ontario, 543.
Civil Service Enquiry, Federal, 174, 188-91, 193-4.
Coal, Canadian Importation from U.S., 75-8, 176, 187, 207.
Coal, Importation of Britisb, 206.
Coal Miners, Strikes of, 251-3, 255.
Coal, Ontario and Use of Alberta, 534-5, 584, 747.
Coal Resources and Production in Canada, 188, 327, 346, 735, 746-8.
Coke, Manufacture of, 207.
Collegiate School, Victoria, 777.
Colonization and Settlement, Empire, 95-7, 139-42, 149.
Columbian College, 777.
Combines and Monopolies Bill, 175.
Commissions of Enquiry, Federal, 191, 238-9, 240-1, 313, 339, 341-2, 366, 387-8.
Communists' League, Young, 256-7.
Community Service and Cbarities, 482.
Concordia College, 750.
Congregational Churches, 471-2
Conservative Ass'n., Saskatchewan, 717.
Conservative Club of Winnipeg, 687-8.
Conservative Party Policy, Federal, 163-6.
Conservative Policy in B.C., 772-3.
Conservative Policy in Ontario, 521-2, 572-4, 579-85.
Copyrigbt Act, Canadian, 231, 427-8.
Cost of Living in Canada, 262
Council of Agriculture, Canadian, 169, 321, 324-5, 370 523, 682.
Crime and Social Conditions in Canada, 220-1, 483-4, 492-3, 501, 543.
Crofton House School, 777.
Czecko-Slovakia, Conditions in, 18.
Dairy Industry, Canadian, 323-4.
Dalhousie University, 398, 400, 401, 492, 653-4.
Debates in the House of Commons, 173-8.
Debates in tbe Senate, 196-7.
Debts, Canadian Funded, 299-300.
Debts to U.S., European, 116-20.
Defence, Dominion Policy of National, 170, 209-13, 238-9.
Delorme Case, The, 618.
Divorces in Canada, 240.
Dominion Bank, 286, 293-4, 295-6.
Drama in Canada, 439-40.
DOMINION
GOVERNMENT—
Address in Reply, 171-2.
Appointments in, 170, 240-1.
Budget and Finances of, 168, 198-201, 279, 280, 285, 296-7.
Bye-Elections in the, 162-3, 164, 197, 222, 694.
Commissions of, 71-5, 80-1, 172-3, 178, 185, 187, 188, 216-20, 238-9, 240-1, 254, 313, 321, 339, 341-2, 366, 387-8, 684-6.
Civil Service Enquiry and the, 188-9, 238-9.
Dept. of Agriculture, 189, 233-5.
Dept. of Customs and Excise, 221-2, 238, 389-90
Dept. of Interior and Mines, 201-9, 230, 239.
Dept. of Justice, 219-21.
Dept. of Labour, 249-51, 254-5, 260-2.
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, 189-90, 222-6, 328, 389-90.
Dept. of Nat. Defence, 170, 209-13, 238-9, 241, 253-4.
Dept. of Post Office, 214-15, 238.
Dept. of Public Healtb, 218-19, 485-6.
Dept. of Public Works, 235-7, 389.
Dept. of Railways and tbe, 175, 176, 194-5, 232-3, 241, 342-3, 389.
Dept. of Secretary of State and, 231-2.
Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establisbment, 190-1, 215-18.
Dept. of Trade and Commerce of, 32, 49-50, 103, 170, 226-31, 241, 336.
High Commissioner of tbe, 109-11.
Immigration and Colonization Conditions and Policy of, 45-7, 96-7, 162, 168, 170, 174, 190, 241, 263-74, 349-51.
Labour Legislation and Conditions, 158-9.
Parliamentary Session and Legislation of, 170-97, 206, 280-4, 340-1, 378, 386, 766.
Proportional Representation and the, 174.
Probibition Legislation and Conditions, 159.
Senate in tbe, 173, 191-7, 338, 340-1.
Soldier Settlement Board,238.
Drugs and Opium Traffic, Narcotic, 218-19, 484-7,492-3.
Drury Government in Ontario, 570-2.
Drury Government Policy in Ontario, 570-2.
Drydocks, in Canada, 190, 236, 336.
Dunning Government in Saskatchewan, 712-18.
École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, 317, 624.
Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway, 742.
Education Ass'n., Manitoba, 711.
Education Conference, Imperial, 108, 395-6.
Education in Alberta, 738-9, 748-50.
Education in B.C., 775-7.
Education in N.B., 663-5.
Education in N.S., 650-4.
Education in Manitoba, 696, 711-12.

Education in Ontario, Policy and Conditions of, 517, 527-8, 537, 548-70, 581-2, 585-8.
Education in P.E.I., 675.
Education in Quebec, 611-12, 614-15, 618-19, 620-5.
Education in Saskatchewan, 725-6.
Education, National Council of, 393-5.
Education, Teachers' Organizations and, 397-8.
Educational Affairs and Conditions, Canadian, 393-405.
Educational Ass'u., Ontario, 549-50.
Egypt, British Policy and, 26, 156-7.
Elections in Ontario, General 519-23, 570-9.
Elections in Quebec, General, 605-7, 633.
Electric Power and Street Railways in Canada, 310, 370-6.
Emigration Problems, Canadian, 263, 272-3, 609-10, 633-4.
Employment in Canada, 242-4, 262, 646-7.
Empire, Conditions in the British, 85-157.
Empire Exhibition, 206, 314, 756.
Empire Forestry Conference, 160-1.
Europe, Political Conditions in, 18-26.
Exhibition Train in France, Canadian, 49-50, 230.
Express Companies, Canadian, 376-7.
Express Rates in Canada, 369-70.
Facisti in Italy, The, 19-20.
Farm Loans Board, Manitoba, 693, 695.
Farm Loans Board, Saskatchewan, 721.
Federation of British Industries, 101-2.
Ferguson Government and Policy in Ontario, 572-4, 579-85.
Finances, Federal Government, 198-201, 231, 319.
Financial Appointments, 302-3.
Financial Conditions, Canadian, 276-307.
Fire Protection in B.C., 757.
Fisheries of British Columbia, 225, 330, 759-760, 780-1.
Fisheries of Canada, Control and Production, 190, 223-6, 330-1.
Fisheries of N.B., 666-7.
Fisheries of N.S., 331, 645.
Fisheries of P.E.I., 330, 672.
Fisheries of Quebec, 331.
Floods in New Brunswick, 669.
Flour Milling Industry, 311.
Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, 63-71, 225, 323.
Foreign Relations of Canada, 30-50.
Forest Conservation in Canada, 112-13, 202, 210, 331-3, 627,662-3.
Forest Products and Resources in Canada, 331-5, 583, 629, 667-8, 781.
Forestry Ass'n., Canadian, 331.
Forestry Conference, Empire, 99, 112-13, 160-1, 202, 662.
Forests Products Laboratory, Dominion, 202.
Fox-Breeding in P.E.I., 672.
France and the Ruhr, 20-5.
France, Canadian Relations with, 49-50, 170-1, 191, 192 201, 230, 314, 625.
France in Africa, Organization by, 26-7.
Freight Rates Question, Great Lakes', 71-5, 170, 186, 190, 191, 240, 323, 369-70, 387-8, 678.
Freight Rates Questions, Railway, 160-1, 197, 318, 340, 347-8, 367-70, 706, 730, 751-3.
Fuel Board, Dominion, 206.
Fuel Supply Question in Canada, 187-9, 346-7.
Fur Production Canadian 324.
Game Act, B.C. Provincial, 755.
Geodetic Surveys, Dominion, 203-4, 213.
Geological Investigations, Canadian, 205-6.
Germany, Economic Conditions in, 21-5.
Girl Guides Ass'n., 257, 510-11.
Girls' Friendly Society, 466, 508.
Gold Holdings, Canadian, 180.
Gold Production, Canadian, 327.
Governor-General of Canada, 114-15, 170-1.
Grain Commissioners, Board of, 386, 388.
Grain Enquiry Commission, Royal, 684-6, 706.
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, 693-4.
Grand Trunk Railway, 191-220, 240, 337, 342, 348, 354, 364-6,
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 342.
Great Britain, Politics in, 83-94.
Great War Veterans' Ass'n., 216-18, 765.
Greco-Italian Dispute, 19, 37-40
Greenfield Government in Alberta, 727-38.
Gyro Clubs, 482.
Hail Insurance in Alberta, 732.
Halibut Treaty, The, 47-9 51-4, 94, 191, 222.
Halifax College, 470.
Hamilton Street Railway, 376.
Havergal College, 570.
Health Conditions in B.C., 760.
Health Conditions in Canada, Public, 218-19, 419-21, 477-8.
Health in N.S., Public, 646.
Health in Ontario, Public, 548..
Health in Quebec, Public, 619
Hebridean Settlers, 273-4.
"Hector" Celebratiou in N.S., 648.
Helium, Liquefying of, 415-16
High Commissioner of Canada, 109-11, 266, 267.
Highway, Banff-Windermere, 204.
Highways in Alberta, 738.
Highways in B.C., 379, 382, 755.
Highways in Canada, 204, 235, 378-83.
Highways in Manitoba, 686, 691.
Highways in N.B., 379, 661-2.
Highways in N.S., 378-9, 381, 638-9.
Highways in Ontario, 379, 382, 537, 545-6.
Highways in P.E.I., 378-9, 674.
Highways in Quebec, 378-9, 381, 628.
Highways in Saskatchewan, 378-9, 717.
Highways Legislation, Federal, 190.
Historical Societies and Research, 428-31, 517.
Historic Sites, Preservation of, 204.
Home Bank Failure, 276-7, 284-9, 347, 550.
Honorary University Degrees Conferred, 114, 115, 161.
Horticultural Council, Canadian, 325-6.
Hospitals, Canadian Military, 215-18.
Hospitals in Ontario, 544.
Hospitals in N.S., 642-3.
Housing Plans, Ontario, 544.
Hudson Bay Railway, 166, 175-6, 338-9, 706, 720.
Hydro-Electric Development, B.C., 309.
Hydro-Electric Development, in Canada, 159, 277, 309.
Hydro-Electric Development in Manitoba, 309, 687, 691-2.
Hydro-Electric Development in N.B., 665-6, 671.
Hydro-Electric Development, Quebec, 309, 629-30.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 56-7, 309, 371, 519, 534, 537, 571, 595, 604.
Hydro-Metric Surveys, Dominion, 202-3.
Immigration and Colonization in Quebec, 609-10, 626-7, 635.
Immigration in Canada, Oriental, 45-7, 189.
Immigration Policy, B.C., 757.
Immigration Problems and Conditions in Canada, 168, 170, 174, 190, 263, 275, 351-3, 361-2, 481, 494, 509, 641, 677, 686, 724.
Imperial Bank, 296.
Imperial Conference, 91-5, 162-3, 219, 410-11.
Imperial Economic Conference, 95-101.
Imperial Fruit Show, 103.
Imperial Oil Company 748.
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, 495-9.
Independent Order of Foresters, 789.
Independent Order of Oddfellows, 789.
India, Canadian Relations with, 46-7.
India, Political Conditions in 27-8, 100, 132-8.
Indian Affairs in Canada, 207-9, 240.
Industrial Appointments, 314-16.
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 259-60.
Industrial Traffic League, Canadian, 341, 343-4.
Industries of Canada, 308-36.
Industry, Manitoba, Joint Council of, 689.
Insulin, 191, 413-5, 526, 750.
Insurance Appointments, 305, 6-7.
Insurance in B.C., 754.

Insurance in Ontario, 305-6.
Insurance Operations in Canada, 277, 303-7.
Inter-Colonial Railway, 197-342.
International Conditions, 1923, 17-29.
Inter-Provincial Questions in Western Canada, 676-86.
Iraq, British Policy and, 155-6.
Ireland, Conditions in, 128-32.
Iron and Steel Industry, 308-9.
Irrigation in Alberta, 732.
Italy, Canadian Relations with, 170, 191, 201.
Japan, Canadian Relations with 46, 229, 257-8.
Japan, U.S. Relations with, 28.
Japanese Disaster, The, 28, 462.
Journalism in Canada, 405-11, 669-70.
Judicial Appointments in Canada, 241.
Jugo-Slavia, Conditions in, 18.
Kenya Settlement Question, 133-4, 136, 149-50.
King's Daughters, Order of, 466, 506-8.
King's University, 400, 401, 653.
Kiwanis Clubs, 482.
Knights of Columbus, 460, 482.
Knox College, 402, 454, 470, 566.
Ku Klux Klan, 82-3.
La Banque Nationale, 614.
Labour, American Federation of, 245, 247.
Labour and Employment of Women, 488-90.
Labour, Canadian Federation of, 247.
Labour Conditions and Problems in Canada, 158-9, 191, 242-62, 313, 523, 649, 753-4.
Labour Office, International, 249-51.
Labour Legislation in Canada, 189, 257-9.
Labour Party, Canadian, 257.
Labour Party in Ontario, 547-8, 575-6.
Lausanne, Treaty of, 18, 27.
Laval University, 398, 402, 623-4.
League of Nations, and Canada, The, 18-19, 31-45, 48, 93-4, 125-6, 201, 208, 219, 222, 244, 523, 623, 669, 724.
League of Nations Society in Canada, 44-5, 498.
Leather Industry, 310-11.
Legislation, Federal, 231, 280-4, 340-1, 386, 766.
Legislation in Alberta, 258, 738-42, 748.
Legislation in B.C., 258-9. 764,
Legislation in Manitoba, 244, 258, 697-704, 708-9.
Legislation in N.B., 259, 656-9.
Legislation in Quebec, 631-35.
Legislation in Saskatchewan, 718-20.
Legislature and Legislation, N.S., 258, 636-46.
Legislature and Legislation, Ontario, 258, 523-36, 564-5.
Leonard Foundation, The, 396-7.
Liberal Ass'n., Manitoba, 687.
Liberal Policy in Ontario, 574-5.
Libraries in Ontario, 587.
Libraries of Canada, 441-2, 490.
Liquor Commission, Manitoba, 708.
Liquor Commission, Saskatchewan, 722.
Liquor Control in B.C., Government, 195-6, 763-6.
Liquor, Quebec Government Control of, 221, 615-16.
Liquor Referendum, Manitoba, 706-9.
Liquor Traffic with U.S., Illicit, 60-3, 221-2.
Literary Development in Canada, 423-33, 497.
Loans from U.S., Canadian, 179
Local Option in B.C., 769-70.
London Street Railway, 375.
Lower Canada College, 624.
Loyola Colege 624.
Lumbering Industry, Canadian, 333, 756-7, 781.
Lumbermen's Ass'n., Canadian, 333.
L'Université d'Montréal, 398, 404, 624.
Macdonald College, 623.
MANITOBA.—
Agricultural Conditions and Policy in, 235, 676-7, 689, 690, 709-10.
Bracken Administration in, 686-97.
Budget and Finances of, 688-9, 690-1, 694-7, 700.
Bye-Elections in, 690.
Educational Conditions in, 696, 703, 711-12.
Highways in, 691.
Hydro-Electric Power Development in, 309-371 687, 691-2.
Legislature and Legislation in, 220, 258, 679-80, 697-704, 708-9.
Prohibition and Liquor Referendum in, 221, 689-90 701, 706-90.
Rural Credits in, 295, 301, 692-3, 695, 703.
United Farmers of, 677-8, 685, 704-6.
Manufacturers' Ass'n., Canadian, 49, 108, 199-200, 230, 233, 250, 266, 314, 316-20, 343.
Manufacturers' Ass'ns., in Canada, 314-16.
Manufacturing Industry in, Canada, 308-9, 310-16.
Marine and Fisheries Legislation, Federal, 189-90.
Marine Ass'n., Dominion, 386-90.
Maritime Universities, Federation of, 400-1, 653.
Masonic Order, 789.
May Court Club, 518.
McGill University, 317, 320, 398, 402, 412, 504, 621-3, 624.
McMaster University, 398, 400, 402, 568.
Medical Ass'n., Canadian, 419.
Medical Ass'n., Ontario, 536.
Merchants' Bank, 278, 281, 283, 284, 290.
Methodist Church, 207, 454-6, 461-5, 513.
Mexico, Political Conditions in, 29.
Militia and Defence, Dept. of, 209-11.
Militia and Strikes, Canadian, 253-4.
Militia Pensions in Canada, 190
Mineral Production in Canada, 327-30.
Minerals in Saskatchewan, 417.
Minimum Wage Board, Alberta 489, 732.
Minimum Wage Board, B.C., 753-4.
Minimum Wage Board, Ontario, 588-9.
Mining and Metallurgy, Canadian Institute, 329.
Mining and Minerals in Alberta 205, 327-9.
Mining and Minerals in B.C., 205, 327, 328, 759, 762-3, 777-8.
Mining and Minerals in Labrador, 207.
Mining and Minerals in Manitoba, 206, 327-8, 710-11.
Mining and Minerals in N.B., 206-417.
Mining and Minerals in N.S., 327, 417, 640-1.
Mining and Minerals in Ontario, 205-6, 327-8, 329, 546-7, 583-4, 592-4.
Mining and Minerals in Quebec, 205-6, 327, 329, 610, 627.
Minister at Washington, Canadian, 31, 51.
Missionary Societies, Protestant Women's, 512-15.
Moderation League, Manitoba, 689-90, 701, 706.
Moderation League of Ontario, 541.
Moderation League, Saskatchewan, 712-13.
Molson's Bank, 296.
Mortgage Loans Ass'n., Alta., 730.
Mothers' Allowance Board, Alberta, 759.
Mothers' Allowance Board, B.C., 753.
Mothers' Allowance in Ontario, 537, 590.
Mothers' Allowance Commission, Manitoba, 687, 702.
Montreal Harbour Commission, 612-13.
Montreal, Metropolitan Commission of, 608.
Montreal Tramways Company, 375.
Mount Allison University, 401, 402, 464, 664-5.
Municipal Affairs in B.C., 754-5.
Municipal Affairs in Saskatchewan, 714, 717, 723.
Municipal Organization, Canadian, 782.
Municipalities, Union of B.C., 765.
Music in Canada, 436-9, 560.
National City Company, Merger, 301.
National Council of Women, 488, 489, 491-5.
National Defence, Department of, 238-9.
National Gallery of Canada, 237.
Natural Resources Intelligence Service, 204-5.
Naval Service, Dept. of, 209-211-12, 648.
Navy League, 495
NEW BRUNSWICK—
Agricultural Conditions and Policy in, 659-61, 671.
Budget and Finances in, 658, 665, 668.

Departmental Administration in, 659-63.
Educational Conditions in, 663-5.
Fisheries and other Industries in, 666-8.
Highways in, 379, 661-2.
Hydro-Electric Development in, 371, 658, 665-6, 671.
Legislative Session and Legislation in, 259, 656-9.
Prohibition in, 221.
Pulp and Paper in, 332.
Veniot Government in, 654-5.
Newfoundland, Conditions in, 145-7.
Newspaper Ass'n., Canadian Daily, 407-8.
Newspapers in Canada, 405-11.
New Zealand, Canadian Relations with, 147-8, 317.
NOVA SCOTIA—
Administration of Departments in, 638-46.
Agricultural Conditions and Policy in, 644-5, 652.
Armstrong Government in, 636.
Budget and Finances in, 638.
Bye-Elections in, 636.
Educational Conditions and Policy in, 650-4.
Fisheries in, 331, 645.
Highways in, 378-9,381,638-9.
Hydro-Electric Power in, 371-2, 639-40.
Legislation in, 258, 636-8.
Mines and Minerals in, 327, 417, 640-1.
Prohibition in, 221.
Nova Scotia Tramways, 376.
Nurses, Canadian Ass'n. of Trained 504-5.
Nurses' Ass'n., St. Elizabeth, 506.
Oil Controversy, Anglo-American, 123-7.
Oil Resources, Canadian, 328-9.
Oleomargarine, 160, 176-7, 189, 234.
Oliver Government in B.C., 751
One Big Union, 244, 247, 255.
ONTARIO—
Agricultural Conditions and Policy in, 537, 541-3.
Attorney-General in, 538-41.
Budget and Finances of, 525-7, 534-5, 537-8.
Conservative Policy and Howard Ferguson in, 521-2, 572-4, 579-85.
Drury Government Policy in, 570-2.
Educational Conditions and Policy in, 527-8, 537, 548-70, 585-8.
Game and Fisheries in, 537.
General Elections in, 519-23, 570-9.
Highways and Public Works in, 379, 382, 537, 545-6.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission in, 56-7, 309, 371-2, 519, 534-5, 537, 595, 604.
Labour and Health in, 537, 547-8.
Labour, Policy in, 575-6.
Legislation and the Legislature in, 519, 523-37, 564-5.
Liberal Policy and Wellington Hay in, 521, 531-2, 574-5.
Mining and Minerals of, 327-29, 537, 546-7, 592-4.
Prohibition Conditions and Legislation in, 221, 519-20, 522, 526, 540-1.
Provincial Savings Banks, 286, 297.
Provincial Secretary's Dept. in, 537, 543-4.
Public Works in, 537.
T. and N. O. Railway, 590-1.
United Farmers of, 519-21, 522, 528-9, 530, 591-2.
Ontario Agricultural College, 569.
Ontario College of Art, 434-5.
Ontario Society of Artists, 434.
Ontario Temperance Act, 519-20, 522-3, 537, 573, 579,582-3.
Opium and Drug Traffic, (see Drugs), 189, 484-7, 492-3.
Orange Order, 552, 555-8,788-9.
Oriental Immigration and Labour in Canada, 45-7, 174, 189, 220, 257-9, 271-2.
Oriental Question in B.C., 767-9, 771.
Ottawa Electric Railway, 376.
Outlook College, 726.
Overseas Settlement Committee, 264-5, 266.
Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 766-7, 774.
Palestine, British Influence in, 154-5.
Parks, Canadian National, 204-213.
Parole Board, Ontario, 543-4.
Patents and Copyright, in Canada, 231.
Peat Resources, Canadian, 188, 330.
Pensions, Soldiers, 216-18.
Physicians and Surgeons, Ont. College of, 536.
Policy of Mackenzie King, 158-63, 171.
Post Office Department, Federal, 214-15, 238.
Presbyterian Church, 207, 454-7, 468-71, 513-15.
Press Club, Canadian Women's 517-18.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—
Agriculture in, 671-2.
Budget and Finances of, 674.
Departmental Administration in, 673-4.
Education in, 675.
Fisheries in, 330, 672.
Fox-Breeding in, 672.
Highways in, 378-9.
Prohibition in, 221, 672.
Stewart Government in, 673.
Privy Council, Appeals to the, 220, 367-8, 753, 766, 768-9.
Progressive Party Policy, 167-9, 705-6.
Prohibition and Liquor Control in Quebec, 221, 615-16 634-5.
Prohibition and Liquor Law in Sask., 221, 712-14, 716-17, 722.
Prohibition and Liquor Referendum in Alberta, 221, 730-1, 744-5.
Prohibition and Liquor Referendum, Manitoba, 221, 689-90. 701, 706-9.
Prohibition in B.C., 195-6, 221, 763-6, 769-70.
Prohibition Conditions in Canada, 159, 194-5, 478-9.
Prohibition in N. B., 221,655, 657-8.
Prohibition in N.S., 221, 647.
Prohibition in Ontario, 221, 519, 540-1, 573-4.
Prohibition in P.E.I., 221, 672.
Prohibition Legislation, Federal, 194-5-6.
Proportional Representation, 174, 524, 531, 532-4.
Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women, 516-17.
Provincial Party, B.C., 773-5, 766-7.
Pulp and Paper Ass'n., 334.
Pulp and Paper Industry, Canadian, 278, 333-4.
Pulpwood to U.S., Proposed Embargo on, 78-81, 667.
QUEBEC—
Agricultural Conditions and Policy in, 607-8, 611, 625-6.
Educational Conditions and Policy in, 611-12, 614-15, 618-19, 620-5.
Finances and Budget of, 630-1.
Fisheries of, 331.
General Elections in, 605-7, 633.
Government Control of Liquor in, 221, 615-16.
Highways Policy in, 378-9, 381, 628.
Hydro-Electric Power in, 309, 371, 608, 629-30.
Immigration and Colonization in, 609-10, 626-7, 635.
Lands and Forests in, 629-30.
Mining and Minerals in, 327-329.
Municipal Affairs in, 614.
Public Health in, 619.
Pulp and Paper in, 332, 334.
Taschereau Government, Policy and Legislation, 605-13, 616, 618-35.
Workmen's Compensation in, 611.
Quebec Street Railway, 376.
Queen's University, 398, 400, 402, 412, 470, 504, 536, 566-7.
Race Track Gambling in Canada, 174-5, 528, 534, 582.
Radial Railways in Ontario, 600-3.
Radio-Telegraphy in Canada, 190, 226.
Railway Commissioners Board of, 341-2, 369, 691, 703, 752-3.
Railway Legislation, Federal, 340-1.
Railway Statistics, Canadian, 337-8.
Railways, Federal Administration of, 193, 232-3.
Reciprocity with the U.S., Canada and, 67-8, 168-9, 198-9.
Redistribution in B.C., 770.
Redistribution in Quebec, 605.
Regina Street Railway, 376.
Religious Education in Canada, 454.
Reparations Question, German, 20-5, 173, 191.
Retail Merchants' Ass'n., 159, 199-200.
Rhodes Scholarships, 402-3.
Rhodesia Politics in, 26.
Ridley College, 570.

Rifle Associations, Canadian. 210.
Riordon Company, 302.
Roads Ass'n., Canadian Good, 378, 380-1.
Rockefeller Foundation, 404, 654, 750.
Roman Catholic Church, 207, 458-61, 620-1, 623-4.
Rotary Clubs, 482.
Royal Bank, 183, 280, 292, 295-6, 297.
Royal Canadian Academy, 433-4.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 204, 218-19, 239, 748.
Royal Family in 1923, 113-4.
Royal Military College, 210.
Royal Society of Canada, 418-19, 423-4.
Rubber Controversy, Anglo-American, 122-3.
Ruhr Question, The, 20-5,354-5.
Rural Credits, Federal Parliament and, 185-7.
Rural Credits in Manitoba, 295, 301, 692-3, 695, 703.
Rural Credits in Ontario, 541.
Rural Credits in Saskatchewan, 184.
Rural Credit Societies, Alberta, 735.
Russia, Sovietism in, 19, 132-3.
Ryerson College, 464.
St. Andrew's College, 569-70.
St. Chad's College, 726.
St. Francis Xavier University, 401, 654.
St. Joseph's College, N.B., 665.
St. Lawrence Waterways, Development, 55-8, 159, 385-6, 604.
St. Margaret's School, 777.
St. Michael's College, 569.
Sales Tax, Canadian, 200, 318, 320.
Salvation Army, 208, 264, 476.
Samaritan Club, 506.
SASKATCHEWAN—
Agricultural Conditions and Policy in, 322, 726-7.
Budget and Finances of, 720-2.
Bye-Elections in, 714-16.
Dunning Government in, 712-18.
Educational Conditions and Policy in, 725-6.
Grain Growers' Association in, 723-5.
Highways in, 378-9, 717.
Legislature and Legislation in, 718-20.
Municipal Affairs in, 714, 717, 722.
Liquor Law Administration and Referendum in, 221, 712-14, 716-17, 722.
Public Health in, 501.
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., 680, 682, 727.
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 679, 723-5.
School Trustees' Ass'n., Manitoba, 711.
Scientific Organizations and Research in Canada, 201-2, 224, 316-17, 411-21, 558-9.
Sculpture in Canada, 436.
Seed Growers' Ass'n., Canadian, 326.
Senate of Canada, The, 190.
Separate Schools in Ontario, 550-8.
Settlement Board, B.C., Land, 758-9.
Shipping Act, Revision of the, 189-90.
Shipping Industry, Canadian, 222-3, 318-19, 385-92, 650.
Silver Production, Canadian 328.
"Six Nations" Indians' Dispute, 208.
Social Hygiene Council, Canadian, 477-8, 490.
Social Problems and Crime in Canada, 483-4, 492-3, 501, 584, 615-17.
Social Service Council of Canada, 479-82.
Soldier Settlement Board, 238, 267, 269-70, 273-4.
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 190, 215.
Soldiers' Insurance, Returned, 217.
South Africa Political Conditions in, 150-2.
Speech from the Throne, Alberta, 738.
Speech from the Throne, B.C., 769.
Speech from the Throne, Federal, 170-1.
Speech from the Throne, Manitoba, 697.
Speecb from the Throne, N.B., 656, 697.
Speech from the Throne, N.S., 636-7.
Speech from the Throne, Ont., 523-4.
Speech from the Throne, P.E.I., 673.
Speech from the Throne, Quebec, 631-2.
Speech from the Throne, Saskatchewan, 718.
Stamp Tax, Canadian, 200.
Standard Bank Re-organization, 291, 296.
Stanstead Wesleyan College, 624-5.
Statistics, Dominion Bureau of, 230-1.
Steel Workers' Union, 252-4, 255.
Steele, L. R., Failure, 302.
Sterling Bank, 296.
Stewart Government in P.E.I., 673.
Strikes in Canada, 158, 241, 251-5, 259, 313, 748.
Students Christian Movement, Canadian, 404-5.
Sun Life Assurance Co., 304-305.
Tariff, British Preferential, 88-9, 198, 199, 310-11
Tariff, Conservatives and the, 171.
Tariff, Progressives and the, 168-9, 172.
Tariff Relations, Canada and U.S., 31, 63-7, 198.
Taschereau Government and Legislation in Quebec, 605-13, 616, 618-35.
Taxation, Canadian, 198-200.
Teachers' Association, Ontario Women, 517.
Teachers' Federation, Canadian 397-8.
Telegraphs in Canada, 236-7, 349, 377.
Telephones in Alberta, 731, 735, 736.
Telephones in Canada, 377.
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 523, 537, 590-1.
Temperance Act, Canada, 194-5, 479, 730-1.
Textiles Industry in Canada, 310.
Titles and Honours, Parliament and, 176.
Topographical Surveys, Dominion, 203, 213.
Toronto Transportation Commission, 374-5.
Tourist Ass'n., N.S., 647-8.
Trade Development and Relations, Canadian, 32, 49-50, 69-70, 170, 193, 226-30, 277, 333, 335-6, 337-8.
Trade Relations, Inter-Empire, 97-8, 99-100, 101-4, 227, 318, 337-8.
Trade Unions, Legality of, 260.
Trades and Labour Congress, 158-9, 245-7, 250, 255, 257.
Transportation Conditions in Canada, 337-92.
Trinity University, 402, 565-6.
Turkey and the Near East, 18, 27, 34, 93, 124-5.
Ukrainian Schools in Canada, 404.
Union Bank of Canada, 289-91, 296.
Unitarian Church, 475.
United Farmers of Alberta, 678-9, 724, 742-3, 746.
United Farmers of B.C., 773-4, 779.
United Farmers of Manitoba, 677-8, 685, 704-6.
United Farmers of Ontario, 169, 519-22, 528-9, 530, 571-2, 591-2, 607-8.
United Grain Growers, 326, 680, 682, 694, 724-5.
United Mine Workers, of America, 245, 246, 252-3, 256, 259, 649, 748.
United States, British Relations with, 60, 93.
United States, Canadian Relations with, 47-9, 51-84, 193, 214-15, 221-2, 228-9, 235-6, 269, 333, 335-6, 389, 495, 763.
Universities, Conference of Canadian, 398-10.
Universities, Federation of Maritime, 400-1.
University Military School, 777
University of Alberta, 398, 404, 412, 413, 415, 730, 749-50.
University of Bishop's College, 115, 624.
University of British Columbia, 398, 502, 504, 776-7.
University of Manitoba, 712.
University of New Brunswick, 114, 400-2, 664.
University Of Ottawa, 568-9.
University of Saskatchewan, 183, 398, 725-6.
University of Toronto, 161, 317, 398, 400, 402, 403, 404, 411, 413-16, 536, 558-65.
University of Western Ontario, 504, 536, 567-8.
University Women's Federation, 489-90, 503-4.
Upper Canada Bible Society, 476.
Upper Canada College, 569.

Veniot Government in N.B., 654-5.
Versailles, Treaty of, 249.
Victoria University, 402, 454, 464, 566.
Victorian Order of Nurses, 505-6.
Vimy Ridge Memorial, 171, 192.
Wages and Cost of Living, 260-2.
War Memorials, 496-7.
Washington Treaty, The, 93.
Water-power Resources and Development, Canadian, 56-60, 202-3, 309, 370-3.
Water-powers in B.C., 371.
Water-powers in Manitoba, 371.
Water-powers in N.B., 371, 665-6, 671.
Water-powers in N.S., 371-2, 639-40.
Water-powers in Ontario, 371-2, 595, 600, 603-4.
Water-powers in Quebec, 371, 608, 629-30.
Waterways, Canadian Inland, 160.
Wealth of Canada, 231.
West Indies, Canada and, 152-4
Western Canada Colonization Association, 274.
Weyburn Security Bank 280, 296.
Wheat Board, Canada, 165-6.
Wheat Crop, Canadian, 320-1.
Wheat Exports, Canadian, 337-8.
Wheat Marketing in Western Canada, 322, 677-84, 698-9.
"Whisper of Death, The," 161-2, 166.
Wild Life, Conservation of, 421-2, 547, 628, 755.
Winnipeg Street Railway, 160, 375-6.
Women's Work in Canada, 488-518.
Women's Institues, Federated, 499-501.
Women's Political Organizations, 502-3.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, 506-7.
Wool Growing in Canada, 324, 326.
Workers' Educational Ass'n., 547-8.
Workers' Party of Canada, 252, 256-7.
Workmen's Compensation Board, B.C., 754.
Workmen's Compensation Board, N.B., 667.
Workmen's Compensation Board, N.S., 643-4.
Workmen's Compensation Board, Ont., 539, 589-90.
Workmen's Compensation Board, Quebec, 611.
Wycliffe College, 402, 566.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n., 257.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n., 508-10.
Yukon Territory, 170, 205, 221, 324, 781.

Date Due

TRENT UNIVERSITY
0 1164 0196382 6

F5003 .C35 1923

The Canadian annual review of public affairs

7411

DATE	ISSUED TO

Canadian . .

007411

Dependable
Investments

A·E·Ames & Co.

Established 1889

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Canadian
Government, Municipal & Corporation
Securities

53 King St. West - - Toronto
Transportation Bldg., Montreal
74 Broadway - - New York
Belmont House - Victoria, B.C.
Harris Trust Building Chicago

Inquiries
Invited